



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

**B**

863,400







# ELEMENTS OF HEBREW

BY

W. R. HARPER

## AN INDUCTIVE METHOD

---

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF THE  
SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

SEVENTEENTH EDITION, WITH INDEX.

NEW YORK:  
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.  
1896.

---

892.45  
H29e  
1896

COPYRIGHT 1886 BY  
AMERICAN PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF HEBREW  
CHICAGO.

**TO THOSE**  
**WHO HAVE STUDIED OR WHO SHALL STUDY**  
**IN THE SCHOOLS OF**  
**THE INSTITUTE OF HEBREW**  
**THIS VOLUME IS**  
**RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED**



## PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

---

The first edition of the ELEMENTS was issued in July, 1881; the second, in October, 1882; the third, in February, 1883; the fourth, in November, 1883; the fifth, in November, 1884. All these editions, the first excepted, were printed from one set of plates, with only such changes and additions, from time to time, as the use of the same plates would permit. The peculiar circumstances of publication explained, although they could not excuse, the incomplete, and often imperfect, treatment accorded in these editions to very many of the subjects. While the present edition lays no claim to completeness, or to freedom from error, it will certainly be found more nearly complete and perfect than preceding editions. The author can only regret that regular and special duties of a most exacting nature, have not permitted him to give that amount of time, or that attention to the preparation of the book, which justice to the subject, to those who may use the book, and to himself, demanded.

The present edition, which contains nearly one hundred additional pages, and is entirely re-written, differs considerably from the former editions, and radically from other grammars now in common use. Some of the distinguishing features of the grammar deserve, perhaps, special mention :

1) For the purpose, not of aiding the beginner to pronounce, but of teaching the exact force and value of the several consonant- and vowel-sounds, a minute system of transliteration has been employed, by which the attention of the student is directed from the very beginning to the details of the vowel-system. Too little, by far, is made in Hebrew study, of the vowel-system, without a correct knowledge of which all effort is merely groping in darkness.

2) A tolerably exhaustive treatment, more complete perhaps than any that has yet appeared in English, is given of the various vowel-sounds. Each sound is treated separately, the laws which regulate its occurrence and the grammatical forms in which it appears being carefully noted.

3) Certain important distinctions, not heretofore generally recognized by American teachers, are indicated throughout the grammar; e. g., (a)

the tone-long ē (ְ), heightened from ē, which is seen in Segholates, in לִ'ה Imperfects and Participles, and elsewhere; (b) the naturally long ē (ֵ) contracted from ay, which occurs in plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes וָהּ, וְהָ, and in certain Imperfects before וְהָ; (c) the ă obscured from ā, as distinguished from the ă=a.

4) Instead of adopting a new Paradigm-word for each class of weak verbs, the verb קָטַל is retained, with such variation as the particular weak verb under consideration demanded; e. g., עֲטַל, for the 'ת guttural verb. קָטַט, for the עַ verb, קָאַל for the עַי verb. There can be no objection to this method. Many grammarians have adopted it in the treatment of noun-formation. Experience has shown that, in this way, men learn the verb more rapidly and more thoroughly.

5) In the treatment of the strong verb, the student is referred, in every case, to the primary form or ground-form from which the form in use has arisen in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language. That treatment which starts with stems having the form which occurs in the Perf. 3 m. sg., or Impf. 3 m. sg., is, at the same time, unscientific and unsatisfactory. The bugbear of Hebrew grammar is the weak verb. Nor will it be otherwise so long as the effort is made to explain the forms of weak verbs from those of the strong verb. How absurd, for example, to derive יְקַנֵּם from a form like יְקַטֵּל; but how simple to derive it from a form like יְקַטֵּל, the ground-form of يְקַנֵּם. Together with the form in use, the student should learn also the primary form from which the usual form is derived. This method will furnish a knowledge of the language, which will be not only more scientific, but also more lasting.

6) Particular attention is given to the subject of noun-formation, and on this is based the treatment of noun-inflection. The same method which would teach the primary forms of verbal stems, will also teach the primary forms of noun-stems.

7) That fiction of Hebrew grammarians, the connecting-vowel, has been practically discarded. The Hebrew has no connecting-vowels. The vowels incorrectly called connecting-vowels are the relics of old case- or stem-endings. These case- or stem-endings, summarily disposed of in current grammars under the head of "paragogic" vowels, are restored to the position which their existence and occurrence demand.

But it is asked, What has a beginner to do with all this? Why should a grammar which proposes only to consider the "elements" of the language, take up these subjects? While this may do for specialists, of what service is it to him who studies Hebrew only for exegetical purposes? Our reply is this:—

1) The experiment of teaching men something about Hebrew grammar, of giving them only a superficial knowledge, has been tried for half a century; and it has failed. Men instructed in this manner take no interest in the study, learn little or nothing of the language, and forget, almost before it is learned, the little that they may have acquired. If for no other reason, the adoption of a new system is justified by the lamentable failure of the old to furnish any practical results.

2) Those who take up the study of Hebrew are men, not children. Why should they not learn, as they proceed, the explanation of this or that fact? Why should the student be told that the Infinitive Construct (קְטוֹלָה) is formed from the Absolute (קְטוֹל) by rejecting the pretonic qāmēq? Is it not better that he should learn at once that the ɔ of the Construct is from ü, while the ö of the Absolute is from å, and thus be enabled to grasp all the more firmly those two great phonetic laws of the language, *heightening* and *obscuration*?

3) The best way, *always*, to learn a thing is the right way, even if, at first, it is more difficult. If there is a difference between the ö of the Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive Construct on the one hand, and the ö of the Infinitive Absolute and Participles on the other, what is gained by passing over it in silence?

4) In order to learn any subject, the student must be interested in that subject. Is he not more likely to be interested in an accurate, scientific treatment, than in an arbitrary, superficial treatment?

The treatment adopted in the ELEMENTS is an inductive one, so far as it was possible to make it such. In the discussion of each subject there are first given sufficient data, either in the way of words taken from the text, or of Paradigms, to form a basis for the work. The words cited are from the early chapters of Genesis, with which the student is supposed to be familiarizing himself, as the subjects are being taken up. Where these chapters furnished no suitable example, a word is taken from some other book, the chapter and verse being cited in each case. It is intended that the student shall feel in all his work that he is dealing with the actual facts of the language, and not with hypothetical forms. After the presentation of the "facts," the principles taught by these facts are stated as concisely as possible. While the book is an elementary treatise, and for this reason, does not aim to take up the exceptions and anomalies of the language, it will be found to contain a treatment of all that is essential, and to include everything of importance which can be classified. In the treatment of the strong and weak verbs, a list is given under each class of the more important verbs be-

longing to this class. This list may be used as an exercise, or merely for handy reference.

The author lays no claim to originality so far as concerns the material employed; there is indeed little room for originality in this line. In the matter, however, of arrangement, and of statement, he confidently believes that a kind of help is here afforded the student which can not be found elsewhere.

In the work of preparation, the best and latest authorities have been freely used. Special acknowledgement is due the grammars of Bickell, Gesenius (Kautzsch) and Davidson; but valuable aid has been received from those of Green, Nordheimer, Kalisch, Land, Ewald, Olshausen, König, Stade, and Böttcher.

For his assistance in the preparation of the manuscript for the printer, and for many valuable suggestions, the author is indebted to Mr. Fred-  
eric J. Gurney, of Morgan Park. He desires also to express his thanks to  
Mr. C. E. Crandall, of Milton, Wis., for aid rendered by him in the veri-  
fication of references and in the revision of the proof-sheets, and to Rev.  
John W. Payne, of Morgan Park, Ill., for the skill and care exhibited in  
the typographical finish and accuracy of the book. He is under obliga-  
tions, still further, to Professors C. R. Brown, of Newton Centre, S.  
Burnham, of Hamilton, E. L. Curtis, of Chicago, and F. B. Denio, of  
Bangor, for useful suggestions and corrections.

It is generally conceded that in America we are on the eve of a great revival in the department of Semitic study. It is the author's hope that this volume may contribute something toward this greatly needed awak-  
ening. Trusting that the new edition may be received with the same favor as those which have preceded it, and that its shortcomings will be as far as possible overlooked, he places the book, although with many misgivings, in the hands of those who favor the Inductive Method.

MORGAN PARK, ILL., Sept. 1, 1885.

W. R. H.

---

#### NOTE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

This edition differs from the sixth and seventh chiefly in having an index, for the preparation of which the author is indebted to Mr. Benson Sewall, Bangor, Me. A few typographical errors have been corrected.

For the kind reception which the book has received at the hands of all who have used it, the author is deeply grateful.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

W. R. H.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

## PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.

Sec.		Page
	<b>I. THE LETTERS.</b>	
1.	Alphabet.....	13
2.	Remarks on the Pronunciation of Letters.....	14
3.	Remarks on the Forms of Letters.....	14, 15
4.	The Classification of Letters.....	15
	<b>II. VOWELS.</b>	
5.	The Vowel-Signs.....	16
6.	The Vowel-Letters.....	17
7.	The Classification of the Vowel-Sounds.....	18
8.	The Names of the Vowels.....	19
9.	Simple and Compound S·wa.....	19
10.	Initial and Medial S·wa.....	19, 20
11.	The Syllable-Divider.....	20
	<b>III. OTHER POINTS.</b>	
12.	Daghes-Lene.....	21
13.	Daghes-Forte.....	21, 23
14.	Omission of Daghes-Forte.....	23
15.	Kinds of Daghes-Forte.....	22, 23
16.	Mappiq and Haphe.....	23
17.	Maqqeph.....	23
18.	Methegh.....	24
19.	Q·ri and K·thibh.....	24, 25
	<b>IV. THE ACCENTS.</b>	
20.	The Place of the Accent.....	25
21.	Shifting of the Tone.....	26
22.	The Table of Accents.....	26, 27
23.	Remarks on the Table of Accents.....	27
24.	The Consecution of the more common Accents.....	28, 29
25.	A Table showing the Consecution of the Accents.....	29, 30
	<b>V. SYLLABLES.</b>	
26.	Kinds of Syllables.....	31
27.	Syllabication.....	31
28.	Quantity of the Vowel in Syllables.....	31, 32
	<b>VI. EUPHONY OF VOWELS.</b>	
29.	Short Vowels.....	32, 33
30.	Naturally Long Vowels.....	33-36
31.	Tone-Long Vowels.....	37-39
32.	Tone-Short Vowels.....	39-41
33.	The A-Class Vowels.....	41
34.	The I-Class Vowels.....	41, 42

Sec.	Page
35. The U-Class Vowels.....	43
36. Changes of Vowels.....	43-45
36b. Tables of Vowel-Changes.....	45, 46
37. New Vowels.....	46, 47
38. Pause.....	47

## VII. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

39. Assimilation.....	48
40. Rejection.....	48, 49
41. Addition, Transposition, Commutation.....	49
42. The Peculiarities of Gutturals.....	49-51
43. The Weakness of <b>נ</b> and <b>ל</b> .....	51, 53
44. The Weakness of <b>ב</b> and <b>ב'</b> .....	52-54

## PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.

## VIII. INSEPARABLE PARTICLES.

45. The Article.....	57
46. He Interrogative.....	58
47. The Inseparable Prepositions.....	58, 59
48. The Preposition <b>לְ</b> .....	59
49. Waw Conjunctive.....	59

## IX. PRONOUNS.

50. The Personal Pronoun.....	60, 61
51. Pronominal Suffixes.....	61, 63
52. The Demonstrative Pronoun.....	62, 63
53. The Relative Pronoun.....	63
54. The Interrogative Pronoun.....	63, 64

## X. THE STRONG VERB.

55. Roots.....	65
56. Classes of Verbs .....	65, 66
57. Inflection.....	66, 67
58. The Simple Verb-Stem (Qal).....	67
59. Intensive Verb-Stems.....	68, 69
60. Causative Verb-Stems.....	69, 70
61. The Ordinary Passive-Stem.....	70
62. General View of the Verb-Stems.....	71
63. The Qal Perfect (Active).....	72, 73
64. The Qal Perfect (Stative).....	73
65. The Remaining Perfects.....	74
66. The Qal Imperfect (Active).....	75, 76
67. The Qal Imperfect (Stative).....	76
68. The Remaining Imperfects.....	77, 78
69. The Imperatives.....	79
70. The Infinitives.....	80, 81
71. The Participles.....	81, 82
72. Special Forms of the Imperfect and Imperative.....	82, 83
73. The Perfect and Imperfect with Waw Consecutive.....	83-85
74. The Verb with Suffixes.....	85-89
75. General View of the Strong Verb.....	89
76. The Most Common Strong Verbs.....	90

## XI. THE WEAK VERB.

77. Weak Verbs.....	91
78. Verbs <b>בְּ</b> Guttural.....	92, 93
79. The Most Common <b>בְּ</b> Guttural Verbs.....	93, 94
80. Verbs <b>בָּ</b> Guttural.....	94, 95
81. The Most Common <b>בַּ</b> Guttural Verbs.....	95, 96
82. Verbs <b>בִּ</b> Guttural.....	96, 97

## CONTENTS.

9

Sec.		Page
83.	The Most Common <b>ח</b> Guttural Verbs.....	93
82.	Verbs Containing Two Gutturals.....	96
84.	Verbs Pe Nun ( <b>בְּנָ</b> ).....	96, 99
85.	The Most Common <b>כְּ</b> Verbs.....	100
86.	Verbs 'Ayin Doubled ( <b>יְיָ</b> ).....	100-103
87.	The Most Common <b>יְיָ</b> Verbs.....	103
88.	Verbs Pe 'Aleph ( <b>אֲ</b> ).....	104
89.	The <b>אֲ</b> Verbs.....	104
90.	Verbs Pe Waw ( <b>וְ</b> ).....	104-106
91.	The Most Common <b>וְ</b> Verbs.....	106, 107
92.	Verbs Pe Yodh ( <b>יְ</b> ).....	107, 108
93.	The Pe Yodh( <b>יְ</b> ) Verbs.....	108
94.	Verbs 'Ayin Waw ( <b>וְיָ</b> ).....	108-113
95.	The Most Common Verbs 'Ayin Waw ( <b>וְיָ</b> ).....	113
96.	Verbs 'Ayin Yodh ( <b>וְיָ</b> ).....	113
97.	The 'Ayin Yodh ( <b>וְיָ</b> ) Verbs.....	113
98.	Verbe Lamedh 'Aleph ( <b>אַלְמָדֵ</b> ).....	114, 115
99.	The Most Common Verbs Lamedh 'Aleph ( <b>אַלְמָדֵ</b> ).....	115
100.	Verbs <b>לְ</b> ' or <b>לְלְ</b> , called <b>לִלְ</b> .....	116-118
101a.	The Most Common Verbs Lamedh He ( <b>הַלְמָדֵ</b> ).....	118, 119
101b.	Verbs Lamedh He ( <b>הַלְמָדֵ</b> ) and, at the same time, <b>בְּ</b> or <b>יְ</b> Guttural.....	119
102.	Verbs Doubly Weak.....	119-121
103.	Defective and Kindred Verbs.....	121, 123
104.	A Comparative View of the Strong and Weak Verbs.....	123-124

## XII. NOUNS.

105.	The Inflection of Nouns.....	126
106.	Nouns with One, Originally Short, Formative Vowel.....	126-127
107.	Nouns with Two, Originally Short, Formative Vowels.....	127, 128
108.	Nouns with one Short and one Long Formative Vowel.....	128, 129
109.	Nouns with one Long and one Short Formative Vowel.....	129
110.	Nouns with the Second Radical Reduplicated.....	129, 130
111.	Nouns with the Third Radical Reduplicated.....	131
112.	Nouns with <b>מְ</b> , <b>לְ</b> and <b>יְ</b> Prefixed.....	131
113.	Nouns with <b>בְּ</b> Prefixed.....	132, 133
114.	The Signification of Nouns with <b>בְּ</b> Prefixed.....	133
115.	Nouns Formed by Prefixing <b>לְ</b> .....	133, 134
116.	Nouns formed by means of Affixes.....	134
117.	Nouns Having Four or Five Radicals.....	134, 135
118.	Compound Nouns.....	135
119.	Nouns Formed from Other Nouns.....	135
120.	The Formation of Noun-Stems.....	136
121.	The Formation of Cases.....	136-138
122.	Affixes for Gender and Number.....	138-140
123.	The Absolute and Construct States.....	140-143
124.	The Pronominal Suffixes.....	142-144
125.	Stem-Changes in the Inflection of Nouns.....	144-147
126.	Classification of Noun-Stems.....	147, 148
127.	Nouns of the First Class.....	148-150
128.	Nouns of the Second Class.....	151, 153
129.	Nouns of the Third Class.....	152, 153
130.	Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.....	153, 154
131.	Feminine Nouns.....	154-156
132.	Irregular Nouns.....	156, 157
133.	Numerals.....	158, 159

## XIII. SEPARATE PARTICLES.

134.	Adverbs.....	160
135.	Prepositions.....	161
136.	Conjunctions.....	161, 163
137.	Interjections.....	163

**CONTENTS.**

**PARADIGMS.**

	<b>Page</b>
Paradigm A.—The Personal Pronoun and Pronominal Suffixes.....	164, 165
Paradigm B.—The Strong Verb.....	166, 167
Paradigm C.—Strong Verb with Suffixes.....	168, 169
Paradigm D.—Verb Pe ('ב) Guttural.....	170
Paradigm E.—Verb 'Ayin Guttural.....	171
Paradigm F.—Verb Lamedh ('ל) Guttural.....	172
Paradigm G.—Verb Pe Nun ('בּ).....	173
Paradigm H.—Verb 'Ayin Doubled (יְיָ).....	174, 175
Paradigm J.—Verb Pe 'Aleph (מְבּ).....	176
Paradigm I.—Verbs Pe Yodh ('בּ) and Pe Waw ('וּ).....	176, 177
Paradigm K.—Verb 'Ayin Waw (יְיָ) and 'Ayin Yodh (יְיָ).....	178, 179
Paradigm L.—Verb Lamedh He (לְהּ).....	180, 181
Paradigm M.—Verb Lamedh 'Aleph (מְהּ).....	182

**INDEX.**

Of Subjects.....	188-192
Of Hebrew Words.....	193-204

---

**PART FIRST—ORTHOGRAPHY.**

---



## I. The Letters.

### 1. ALPHABET.

Sign.	Equiv. alent.	Name.	Num. Value.	Sign.	Equiv. alent.	Name.	Num. Value.
1 ✓ א '		'Ā-lēph	1	12 ל l		Lā-mēdh	30
2 ב bh, b	Bēth	ב	2	13 מ m		Mēm	40
3 ג gh, g	Gī-mēl	ג	3	14 נ n		Nān	50
4 ד dh, d	Dā-lēth	ד	4	15 ס s		Sā-mēkh	60
5 ה h	Hē	ה	5	16 י 'y		'Ā-yīn	70
6 ו w	Wāw	ו	6	17 פ ph, p	פ	Pē	80
7 ז z	Ză-yīn	ז	7	18 צ 'z	צ	Çā-dhē	90
8 ח h	Hēth	ח	8	19 ק q	ק	Qōph	100
9 ט t	Tēth	ט	9	20 ר r	ר	Rēs	200
10 י y	Yôdh	י	10	21 ש š, s	ש	Šin, Sin	300
11 כ k	Käph	כ	20	22 ת th, t	ת	Tāw	400

1. The Hebrew language has twenty-two letters; these are consonants and are written from right to left.
2. The vowels in the "names" of the letters, given above, are sounded according to the English equivalents given in § 5.
3. The equivalent of each sign is the initial letter of its name.

## 2. REMARKS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF LETTERS.

1. אֵת = 'éth (1:1);<sup>1</sup> הָרָן = hā-'á-ráñ (1:1); אֱלֹהִים = 'él-hím (1:1); תְּרוּם = th'hróm (1:2).
2. עַל = 'ál (1:2); עֲרָב = 'é-rébh (1:5); רְקִיעַ = rā-qí'ú (1:6).
3. אֶחָד = 'é-hádh (1:5); חָשָׁךְ = hásékh (1:2); מְרֻחָפָת = m'rás-hé-phéth (1:2).
4. קָרָא = qá-rá' (1:5); כִּי = ki (1:4); בְּקָרָעַ = bō-qér (1:5).
5. טָהֹר = tâhôr (1:4); מְתֻחָה = mít-tâh-káth (1:7); הַקְטָן = hásq-qâ-tâh (1:16).
6. בְּרָאָשִׁית = b'râ'-shít (1:1); וַיַּעֲשֵׂה = wây-yâ'-ás (1:7); חָשָׁךְ = hásékh (1:2).
7. עֵגֶל = 'égel (1:11); תְּזִיאָה = tâz-éé' (1:12); יְסָגָר = yâs-gôr (2:21).
8. אֵת = w'éth (1:1); וְבָהָה = wâ-bhô-hâ (1:2); וְרָתָה = w'râh(š)â (1:2).

1. נָ (') is a "soft breathing," like *h* in *hour*; הָ (h) is a "rough breathing," like *h* in *how*.

2. יָ (') is a sound peculiar to the Semitic, and is so difficult of utterance that no attempt is made to reproduce it.<sup>2</sup>

3. תָּ (t) is a deep guttural, pronounced like *ch* in the German *Buch*.

4. קָ (q) is a *k*-sound (not like our *qu*), but pronounced lower down in the throat than כָּ (k).

5. טָ (t̄) is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the palate, while, in the pronunciation of תָּ (t), the tip of the tongue touches the teeth.<sup>3</sup>

6. שָׁ (š) is pronounced like the English *sh*; שָׁ (s) is an ordinary *s*-sound.

7. צָ (ç) is a sharp *s*-sound, but the traditional *ts*-sound may well be given it for the sake of distinction; סָ (s̄) is not to be distinguished in sound from שָׁ (s).

8. וָ (w) is pronounced like *w* in *water*, and not like our *v*.

## 3. REMARKS ON THE FORMS OF LETTERS.

1. בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת רְשָׁמִים וְאֵת
2. (1:12) תְּזִיאָה { (1:2) פְּנִי } (1:1) פְּנִי { (1:4) אֱלֹהִים } כִּי { (1) כִּי }
- { (1:11) עֵגֶל { (1:20) עֹזֶף } (1:4) בִּין } (1:2) חָמִים { (1:11) חָשָׁךְ }

<sup>1</sup> The chapter and verse in Genesis, in which a given word is found, are thus indicated; 1:1—meaning chapter 1, verse 1; 2:8—meaning chapter 2, verse 8, etc.

<sup>2</sup> י had originally two sounds: (1) that of a sharp guttural (related to נ, as ת to נ); (2) that of a vibrating palatal sound (cf. the French *r*).

<sup>3</sup> In ordinary practice, ט and ת are scarcely, if at all, to be distinguished.

3. **הַיְתָה** (3:24); **לֹרֶךְ** (1:2); **פָנִי** (1:28); **בְּרִיתָה** (1:16); **קָוְכָבִים** (1:2),  
**מִים** (1:4); **טוֹב** (1:4); **זָרָע** (1:11); **בֵין** (1:3); **וַיְהִי** (1:2); **חַשְׁךְ** (1:2);  
**חַשְׁךְ** (1:4); **תֹאֲאָה** (1:6); **רְקִיעַ** (1:5); **יּוֹם** (2:21); **סְפִינָר** (1:4);  
**עַשְׂבָּה** (1:11).

1. Words are written from right to left, and may not be divided; when it is necessary to fill out a line, certain letters (**א**, **ה**, **ל**, **מ**, **ת**) are extended.
  2. Five letters (**ב**, **מ**, **נ**, **פ**, **צ**) have two forms; the second (**ג**, **ט**, **נ**, **ף**, **ץ**) is used at the end of words.
  3. Certain letters, very similar in form, are to be carefully distinguished:  
**ב**, **כ**; **ג**, **ג**; **ך**, **ך**, **ר**, **ר**, **ה**, **ה**; **ת**, **ת**; **ל**, **ל**; **ל**, **ל**; **ט**, **ט**; **ם**, **ם**; **נ**, **נ**; **ף**, **ף**.

#### **4. THE CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.**

The letters may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their strength, (3) their function :

**1. According to their organic formation:—(1) Labials, (2) Dentals, or Sibilants, (3) Linguals, (4) Palatals, (5) Gutturals.**

**2. According to their strength:**—(1) The *weak* letters suffer or occasion many changes in the formation or inflection of words; (2) the *medium* suffer or occasion a few changes; (3) the *strong* suffer or occasion no changes.

**Note.**—In ordinary usage, the *medium* are classified with the *strong*; **7.**, however, is more frequently classified with the *weak*.

3. According to their function:—(1) The *Serviles* are used as prefixes and suffixes in the formation and inflection of words; (2) the *Radicals* are found only in roots.

### **III. Vowels.**

## 5. THE VOWEL-SIGNS.<sup>1</sup>

- מִבְּחַת הַמֶּלֶךְ עַל מִתְּחַשׁ ; וְתָהָא אֵת הַשְׁרָא בָּבָן
  - יְשַׁלֵּם מִקְּמַת יְקִים יְמִינֵי רַדֵּל בְּנֵי הַיּוֹם שְׁנִית
  - שָׁרֵךְ רַב בְּתַחַת שְׁמַעְנָה רַמֵּן ; שְׁמַעְנָה בְּנֵי גַּל גַּר
  - יְלִיל יְקִים רַמֵּן לְקָנָכְלָה ; דּוֹבִי צְוָו יְוָו רַזְוָה
  - עַבְּאָכְבָּא כְּשָׁמְכָלָה ; שְׁלָתְלָה אֹור יוֹם הַוּם
  - הַגְּזָנָה אֲנָא ; מִתְּבָעָה אֲנָא ; גַּזְבָּעָה אֲנָא

1.  $\overline{v}$  (a sign resembling T) is pronounced as *a* in *father*;  $=$  (a horizontal stroke), like *a* in *hat*.<sup>2</sup>

2. ' (a point below the line, followed by ') is pronounced as *i* in *machine*; - (i. e., without a following '), as *i* in *pin*.<sup>3</sup>

3. '— or — (two points below, with or without ') is pronounced as *ey* in *they*; — (three points in a cluster), as *e* in *met*.

4. ॥ (I with a point in its bosom) is pronounced as *oo* in *tool*; ॥ (three points arranged in an oblique line), as *u* in *put*.<sup>3</sup>

5.  $\downarrow$  or  $\lrcorner$  (a point with  $\lrcorner$ , or above a letter) is pronounced as *o* in *note*;  
 $\overline{\lrcorner}$  (that is, short  $\lrcorner$ ), as *o* in *not<sup>4</sup>*.

6. a.  $\vdash$  (two points placed vertically) is a very quickly uttered e-sound, as in *below*, when the word is pronounced rapidly, so as to slur over the e and run the b and l almost (but not quite) together; thus—*b'l'ow*, not *be-low*, nor *blow*.

b. - (a combination of - and -) is pronounced as *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly.

c.  $\overline{\cdot\cdot}$  (a combination of  $\overline{\cdot}$  and  $\overline{\cdot}$ ) is pronounced as *e* in *met*, but much more hurriedly.

d.  $\overline{v}$  (a combination of  $\overline{v}$  (ö) and  $\overline{z}$ ) is pronounced as *o* in *not*, but much more hurriedly.

<sup>1</sup> All letters in Hebrew are consonants; the alphabet contains no vowels. To supply the lack of vowels the above system of vowel-signs was introduced.

\* Properly the sound of - is precisely the same as that of ~, except that it is shorter. The difference between their sounds is one of quantity, not of quality. In practice, however, it is well even to exaggerate the difference, in order that they may clearly be distinguished.

Sometimes — is written where ' — was intended, and —, where ; was intended; in such cases — is pronounced as ' — (as in *machine*), and — as ; (as in *tool*).

It is certainly strange that the same sign was used to represent long *a* and short *a*. They can easily be distinguished, however, by the application of the laws of the syllable (§ 22).

### 6. THE VOWEL-LETTERS.

Before the introduction<sup>1</sup> of vowel-signs (§ 5.), certain feeble consonants, נ, ת, י, ו, were sometimes used to indicate the vowel-sounds, and hence were called *vowel-letters*:—

1. **קם**<sup>2</sup> = qām ; **היתה** = hā-y'thā (1:2) ; **הָיָה** = hāy-yā (1:20).
2. **תְּהֻת** = thō-hū (1:2) ; **רְחֹמֶת** = r̄h(ə)m (1:2) ; **זְהֻדָּה** = hā-yū (1:15) ; **אַוְרָה** = 'or (1:3) ; **טוֹבָה** = tōbh (1:4) ; **יוֹם** = yōm (1:5).
3. **שְׁלִיחֵי** = šlīx̄i ; **רְאֵשִׁית** = rē'-šīth (1:1) ; **אַלְהִים** = alhīm (1:13) ; **פְּנֵי** = p'nē (1:2) ; **שְׁנֵי** = šnē (1:16) ; **בְּנֵי** = bēn (1:4).
4. **יְהֻדָּה** = yīh-yē (1:29) ; **מְקֹדֶם** = m̄q-wē (1:10) ; **אֲדֹלָה** = 'adlāh (12:8).

1. The guttural, or *a*-sound, was indicated, when medial, by the guttural נ; when final, by the guttural ת.

Note 1.—Medial *a* (ā or ā) was indicated rarely; final ā was generally, though not uniformly, indicated.<sup>3</sup>

Note 2.—The letter נ, when the final letter of a root, does not belong here; since, in this case, it is not a vowel-letter, but has merely lost its consonantal character.

2. The labial sounds, ū and ö, were indicated by the labial י.

Note.—Medial ū and ö were generally indicated; final ū and ö were always indicated.

3. The palatal sounds, ī and ē, were indicated by the palatal ו.

Note.—Medial ī and ē were generally indicated; final ī and ē were always indicated.

4. The sounds ē (§ 31. 2), ē and ö, when final, were frequently indicated by the breathing ת.

Note 1.—Only *long* vowels were thus indicated, and, with but few exceptions, besides ī, only the naturally long (§ 30. 1-6) vowels.

Note 2.—Vowels indicated thus are said to be written *fully*; when not thus indicated, they are said to be written *defectively*.

Note 3.—Briefly stated, the use of the vowel-letters may thus be put: The vowels ī and ē, medial and final, are represented by.....;. The vowels ū and ö, medial and final, are represented by.....;. Final vowels, except ī and ū, are represented by.....; ת.

Note 4.—In the later books of the Old Testament the *full* writing is more common than in the earlier books, the tone-long vowels (§ 31.) being often thus represented.

<sup>1</sup> These signs were introduced between the sixth and eighth centuries A. D.

<sup>2</sup> Hos. 10: 14.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. קָלַב (3:10); מְקֹדֶם (3:11).

## 7. THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOWEL-SOUNDS.

CLASS.	SHORT.		NATURALLY LONG.		TONE-LONG.	TONE-SHORT
	Pure.	Deflected	Pure.	Diphthongal		
A-Class.	ă -		ă -		ă - ă -	’ - : or ’ -
I-Class.	ı -	ĕ -	ı ' -	ĕ ' -	ĕ -	’ - : or ’ -
U-Class.	ü -	ö -	û -	ö -	ö -	’ - : or ’ -

The vowel-sounds may be classified according to (1) their organic formation, (2) their quantity, (3) their nature, (4) their value:—

1. Classified according to their *organic formation*, they are;

- a. *Gutturals*, or A-class, including the a-vowels and those derived from them.
- b. *Palatals*, or I-class, including the i-vowels and those derived from them.
- c. *Labials*, or U-class, including the u-vowels and those derived from them.

2. Classified according to their *quantity*, they are;

a-class.	i-class.	u-class.
a. <i>Short</i> ,	-	-
b. <i>Long</i> ,	̄ (̄ [é])	’ - , ’ - or -
c. <i>Half</i> ,	̄ : -	̄ : -

Note.—The vowels - and - are sometimes called doubtful; because, not infrequently, they are a defective writing of a long vowel.

3. Classified according to their *nature*, they are;

- a. *Pure*.....ă; ı; ü.
- b. *Deflected*.....ę from ı; ö from ü.
- c. *Attenuated*.....ı from ă;
- d. *Tone-Long* } .. { ă from ă; ę from ă; ö from ă.  
(heightened) } .. { ĕ from ă; ı ( = i + i or y ); ö ( = u + u or w ).
- e. *Naturally Long* } .. { ă ( = a + a ); ı ( = i + i or y ); ö ( = u + u or w ).  
(contracted) } .. { ĕ ( = a + i or y ); ö ( = a + u or w ).
- f. *Tone-Short* } .. { .....’ and ’ ; ‘ and ’ ; ‘ and ’ .  
(volatilized)

4. Classified according to their *value* in inflection, they are:

- a. *Changeable*—viz., (1) all short vowels not followed by a consonant in the same syllable; (2) tone-long; (3) tone-short.
- b. *Unchangeable*—viz., (1) short vowels followed by a consonant in the same syllable; (2) naturally long.

## 8. THE NAMES OF THE VOWELS.

The following table presents the arrangement of the vowel-sounds according to their quantity (§ 7. 2.), and at the same time gives the technical name of each sound.

Class.	Long.		Short.		Half.
A-Class.	â, ā	Qāmēq	ă	Pāthāh	Simple Š·wā
	é	S'ghōl			Hātēph-Pāthāh
I-Class.	î	Hirēq	ĭ	Hirēq	Simple Š·wā
	ê, ē	Cērē	ě	S'ghōl	Hātēph-S'ghōl
U-Class.	û	Šūrēq	ú	Qibbūq	Simple Š·wā
	ö, ö	Hōlēm	ö	Qāmēq-Hātūph	Hātēph-Qāmēq

## 9. SIMPLE AND COMPOUND Š·WĀ.

1. נ originally נ; ב originally ב; רְקִיעַ (1:15), but רְקִיעָ (1:6).
2. לְקֹחַה אֲלֹהִים (1:1); מַעֲרִים (2:24); יְמִינָבָן (1:14); לְקֹחַה אֲלֹהִים (2:23).

1. Simple Š·wā (—) represents the so-called “tone-short” or “half-vowel,” which in every case may be traced back to an earlier *full vowel*. (For transliteration and pronunciation see § 5. 6. a.)

2. Compound Š·wā (—, —, —) is a more audible sound than simple Š·wā (§ 5. 6. b. c. d.), and is found, instead of simple Š·wā, chiefly under gutturals.

## 10. INITIAL AND MEDIAL Š·WĀ.

1. תְּרִיצָן (1:1); תְּרִיחָם (1:2); תְּרִיחָה (1:2); יְשִׁירָצָן (1:20).  
2. מְלִיאָנוּ = wā-y'hī (1:3); בְּרִקְיָעַ = bī-r'qī (1:15); בְּדִינָתָה (1:28); בְּדִינָתָה = bī-dh'għāth (1:28); יְמִינָבָן = wā-y'khāl (2:2); יְמִינָבָן = 'd-bh'dhāh (2:15).  
3. יְלִקְחָה = lāq'qāh (2:23); יְלִקְחָה = lāq'qāh (2:24); יְלִקְחָה = yā-lāq' (2:6).

1. The simple Š'wā, standing under a letter which belongs exclusively to the following syllable, is called *initial*.
2. The simple Š'wā, standing under a letter which wavers between the preceding and following syllables, appearing to close the former, yet opening the latter, is called *medial*.
3. The compound Š'wā when preceded by a short vowel is also to be treated as a *medial Š'wā*.

**Remark.**—The *medial Š'wā* will be found *always* to follow a short vowel (cf. § 26. 4.).

### 11. THE SYLLABLE-DIVIDER.

1. מִבְדֵּיל = *mibdēl* = wāy-yāq-rā (1:5); פִּיבְדָּל = *hibdāl* = wāy-yābh-dēl (1:7); מַבְדֵּל = *mābdēl* (1:6).
2. a. הַהֲלֹךְ (1:4); בְּרֹוחֶךָ (1:6); חַשְׁךָ (2:14).  
b. אַתָּה = 'āt; נַחֲתָה = nā-thāt; קַטְלָתָה = qā-tālt.

**Remark.**—בְּרָאָשִׁית (1:1); וְבָנִים (1:4); טֻוב (1:5); יְוָם (2:10); רָאָשִׁים (2:10).

The simple Š'wā (־), aside from its use to indicate a half-vowel (§ 9.), serves also as a syllable-divider, i. e., to separate a syllable, and sometimes a word from that which follows it. When thus used it is not pronounced. It occurs thus:—

1. Under all consonants standing in the *middle* of a word without a vowel or a half-vowel.
2. Under a final letter, when that letter
  - a. Is Kāph; or
  - b. Is a consonant containing Dāghēš-forte, or preceded by another consonant with Š'wā.

**Remark.**—The weak letters נ, נ, ל, ו when quiescent, or used as vowel-letters (§ 6.), do not, of course, receive the syllable-divider Š'wā.

**Note 1.**—Š'wā under an *initial* consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a half-vowel, and *vocal*.

**Note 2.**—Š'wā under a final consonant, whether of a word or of a syllable, is always a syllable-divider, and *silent*.

### III. Other Points.

#### 12. DĀGHĒŠ-LENE.

1. בְּתוֹךְ (1:2); וּבָהוּ (1:2); הַיִתָּה (1:1); בָּרָא (1:1) בְּרָאשִׁית (1:6); יָסֶןְדֵּר (1:29); בּוּ פָרִי (1:2); עַלְפָנִי (1:11); עַזְ פָּרִי (2:21); מְבָדֵל (1:6).
2. בְּרִנְתָּה = bă-dh'ghăth (1:28); לְעַבְרָה = lă-ə-bh'dhăh (2:15).
3. רְדוּ בְּרִנְתָּה; כִּי בְּיּוֹם; וְגַכְבָּה בְּרָא; בְּצַלְמָנוּ בְּאַלְמָם (2:17); (1:27); רְגַעֲנוּ בּוּ פָנִים (3:3).

1. The letters ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת, have two sounds. Their original hard or unaspirated sound (*b*, *g*, *d*, *k*, *p*, *t*) is indicated by a point called Dāghēš-lene, which they receive whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

Note.—When aspirated they are pronounced: בּ = *bh*, as *v*; דּ = *dh*, as *th* in *this*; פּ = *ph*, as *f* in *fat*; תּ = *th*, as *th* in *thin*; גּ (= *gh*) and כּ (= *kh*) are not in ordinary practice distinguished from גּ (= *g*) and כּ (= *k*).

2. Since an aspirate without Dāghēš-lene must immediately follow a vowel-sound, a preceding Š'wā, in such case, must be vocal and a half-vowel.

3. When by a disjunctive accent (¶ 28. 2. a.) an aspirate is cut off from whatever may precede it, as at the beginning of a chapter, verse or section of a verse, the aspirate does not immediately follow a vowel and hence takes Dāghēš-lene.

#### 13. DĀGHĒŠ-FORTE.

1. הַיְבָשָׂה = hăš-šā-mă-yălm (1:1); רַקְמִים = răqm̄im (1:7); הַיְבָשָׂה = hăš-šā-mă-yălm (1:7); רַקְמִים = hăm-mă-yălm (1:9); רַקְמָאָרָת = hăm-mă-yălm (1:16).
2. הַבְּרָמָה = hăw-wā (3:20); מְתֻחָת = măt-tă-hăth (1:7); הַבְּרָמָה = hăb-bă-mă (1:25); לְגַעַת = hăd-dă-ṣăth (2:17).

1. The doubling of a letter is indicated by a point in its bosom, called Dāghēš-forte. Consonants may be doubled, however, only when they immediately follow a full vowel.

2. The point in Wāw and in the aspirates is always Dāghēš-forte, if preceded by a vowel.

Note 1.—Dághéš-forfe in an aspirate serves also as Dághéš-lene, doubling the *hard*, not the *soft*, sound of the aspirate.

**Note 2.**—A syllable whose final consonant is represented by Dághéš-forte is called *sharpened* (§ 26. 3).

**Note 8.**—A doubled letter is regularly preceded by a short vowel; this is generally a *pure* (§ 29. 1-3) vowel, seldom a deflected (§ 29. 4, 5) vowel.

#### 14. OMISSION OF DĀGHĒṄ-FORTE.

1. **אם** for אָם; **וַיֵּצְאוּ** for וַיֵּצֵא; **וַיִּכְלֹל** (2:2) for וַיְכַל (2:24).
  2. **לְקַחַת** (2:23) for לְקַחַת; **חִתּוֹן** (1:24) for חִתּוֹן; **וַיְהִי** (1) for וַיְהִי.
  3. **הַרְלָךְ**; **הַתְּשִׁבָּה** (1:4) for תְּשִׁיבָה; **הַאֲוֹר** (1:4) for הַאֲוֹר;

**הַמְּלָדֶה**

1. Dághéis-forте is *always* omitted from a final vowelless consonant, there being nothing in this case to support the doubling.<sup>1</sup>

2. It is often omitted from medial consonants which have only a half-vowel (š'wâ) to support them. (But an *aspirate* may not thus lose Dâghêš-forte.)

3. It is always omitted from the gutturals, אֵ, הֵ, מֵ, שֵׁ and זֵ.

**Note 1.**—When Dāghēš-forfe is omitted from a guttural and no compensation made for the loss by the heightening (§ 36. 2) of the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš is said to be implied or understood.

Note 2.—Dāghēs may be thus implied in ፲, ፳ and ፴, but not in ፵ and ፶.

Note 3.—The syllable preceding a consonant in which Dāghēs-forte is thus implied is *always* a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

## **15. KINDS OF DĀGHEŚ-FORTE.**

1. **נִתְתַּי**; **גָּנוֹן** *for* (1:9) **מִזְמְתָה** *for* (1:7) **מִתְחָת** (1:29) *for* **לִקְחָה** *for* (2:21) **יִקְחָה**; **מִזְמְנוֹן** *for* (3:22) **מִמְנָנוֹ**; **נִתְנָתִי**.
  2. **בָּנוֹר**; **חַטָּאת**; **מְתַהֲלֵךְ**; (3:8) **יִכְלֹו**; (2:1) **יִקְדְּשׁ** (4:21).
  3. **לִקְחָה-זָאת**; (2:18) **אַעֲשָׂה-לָלוּ**; (1:12) **עַשְׂה-פָּרִי** (2:23).
  4. **מִקְדֵּשׁ** (Ex. 2:3); **הַצְפִּינָה**; (17:17) **הַלְּבָן**.
  5. **יִצְחָנוּ**; (Job 29:21); **וַיַּתְלֹו**; (Judg. 5:7); **חוֹרְלוּ** (Isa. 33:12).
  6. **[הַמְּהָרָה]**; (6:2) **הַנְּהָה**; (4:6) **לִמְהָה**; (2:4) **אֶלְהָה**.

<sup>1</sup> The only exceptions to this statement are *FN* thou (f.), and *FJ* thou (f.) didst give.

1. When the doubling represents the combination of two similar, or the assimilation of two dissimilar consonants, the Dāghēš-forte is called *compensative*.
2. When the doubling is characteristic of a grammatical form, the Dāghēš-forte is called *characteristic*.
3. When by its use the initial letter of a word is joined to the final vowel of a preceding word, the Dāghēš-forte is called *conjunctive*.
4. When it is inserted in a consonant with Š'wâ, which is preceded by a short vowel, to make the Š'wâ audible, the Dāghēš-forte is called *separative*.
5. When the doubling strengthens or emphasizes the final tone-syllable of a section or verse, the Dāghēš-forte is called *emphatic*.
6. When the doubling, in the case of liquids, gives greater firmness to the preceding vowel, the Dāghēš-forte is called *firmative*.

### 16. MÄPPIQ AND RÄPHÉ.

1. לְאִישָׁה (3:6); לְמִינָה (1:24); לְעַבְרָה (2:15); לְשֻׁמְרָה (2:15); לְמִנְחָה (3:15).
2. וּמְחַלְבָּה (4:4); לְקָהָה (1:26); בְּרַנְתָּה (2:23); לְקָרִים (1:6); לְקָרָן (4:8); וּלְהַרְגָּהּ (4:8).

1. Mäppiq (**מְפִיק** extender) is a point placed in final ה, when this letter is used as a consonant, and not as a vowel-letter.

Note.—Mäppiq is written in MSS. also in נ<sup>1</sup>, ו and י.

2. Raphé (**רֶפֶה** rest) is a horizontal stroke placed over a letter, to call particular attention to the absence of Dāghēš or Mäppiq.

### 17. MÄQQÉPH.

1. זְעוּרָבוֹ (1:11); זְיהִי־עֲרֵב (1:3); יְהִי־אֹור (1:2); עַל־פָּנָי (1:11).
2. וְשִׁם־הַגָּהָר (2:13); בְּלִנְגָּשׁ (3:16); יְמִשְׁלָכָה (1:4); אַתְּ־הַזֹּאָר (2:21).

1. Mäqqéph (**מְקַף** binder) is a horizontal stroke placed between two words, to indicate that they are to be pronounced together and accented as if they formed but a single word.

2. If the former of two words, joined by Mäqqéph, should contain a long vowel in a closed syllable (§ 26. 2), such a vowel must be shortened, or receive Méthégh (§ 18. 4).

---

<sup>1</sup> A Mappiq in נ is found in printed texts in Gen. 48:28; Lev. 23:17.

## 18. MÉTHÉGH.

1. (1:1) תְּבָכֹבִים; (1:9) תְּרֵאָה; (1:7) תְּרַקְעַץ; (1:3) וְיִהְיֵא־אָזֶן; (18:29) תְּאַרְקָעִים.
2. תְּאַכְלֵוּ; (2:4) בְּרַכְרָאָם; (2:4) רְנוֹלְדוֹת; (1:21) שְׁרַצְוּ; (1:2) הַיְתָה.
3. יְעַשֵּׂו; (2:23) לְקַחַה; (2:3) לְעַשֹׂות; (1:26) נְעַשָּׂה; (1:25) הַאֲרָמָה.
4. קְתַ-כְּחָה; (2:13) בְּתוֹךְ-הַנּוּן; (3:2) עַזְ-הַגְּנָן; (4:12) וְשַׁם-הַגְּנָר.
5. חְיִיה; (2:25) כְּהִיוֹתָם; (4:8) יְחִיָּה; (17:18) יְחִיָּה; (20:7) יְחִיָּה.
6. פְּדָנָה אַרְם; (24:9) וְיִשְׁבַּע לֹ;

Méthégh (**מְתֻחָה** *bridle*) is a perpendicular line placed on the left side of a vowel-point, to indicate that the syllable to which it belongs has a secondary accent.<sup>1</sup> The following are its chief uses:

1. On the second syllable before the tone, but generally on the third, if the second is closed (§ 26. 2.).
2. With a long vowel followed by a vocal Š·wā pretonic.
3. With all vowels before compound Š·wā.
4. With a long vowel in a closed syllable, before Mäqqēph.
5. With the first syllable of all forms of הַיְתָה and הַיְהָ in which the ה and י have Simple (i. e., silent) Š·wā.
6. With an unaccented — in a final syllable; and to insure the distinct enunciation of a vowel which otherwise might be neglected.

## 19. QERÍ AND KETHÍBH.

1. בְּנֵר (27:3); צִידָה (30:11); מְחוּיָאֵל (4:18); וַיַּיְשֵׁם (24:33); הַוֹּצָא (8:17).
2. בָּאַנְדָּר צִידָה וַיַּיְשֵׁם הַיְצָא מְחוּיָאֵל.
3. בְּנֵר צִידָה וַיַּיְשֵׁם הַוֹּצָא מְחוּיָאֵל.
4. יְהֹוָה for אֱלֹהִים; יְהֹוָה for הֵיא; הַוֹּצָא for אָרְנוֹ;

1. K'thībh (**קְתִיב**) is a term applied to a word as it is *written* in the text, as contrasted with the marginal reading suggested by the Massorites.

2. Q'rí (**קְרִי**) *read*) is a term applied to the marginal *reading* substituted by the Massorites for the textual reading (K'thībh).

<sup>1</sup> Munah (.) is sometimes substituted for Methegh.

3. In such cases the vowel-points given with the K'thībh (the reading in the text) are intended to be pronounced with the consonants given in the Q'rī (the marginal reading); and if the K'thībh is pronounced, other vowels, as determined by the nature of the grammatical form, must be used.

4. Some words are *always* read otherwise than as they are written; these receive the pointing of the Q'rī, while the marginal reading is omitted.

#### IV. The Accents.

##### 20. THE PLACE OF THE ACCENT.<sup>1</sup>

1. חָשֵׁךְ (1:1); הָאַרְצָה (1:1); שָׁמַיִם (1:1); בָּרָא (1:2).
2. תְּחִתָּה (1:6); מִים (1:1); שְׁמִים (1:9); מִקּוֹם (1:9).
3. מִתְבְּלָקָה (2:23); יְקַרְאָה (1:1); מִבְּרִיל (1:6); רָאשִׁית (3:8).
4. תְּצִמְחָה (2:9); מִאֲכָל (1:5); יְקַרְאָה (1:5); אֶחָד (1:6); רְקִיעַ (3:18). עַן (1:10); שְׁרֵץ (1:2); חָשֵׁךְ (1:11); גְּשָׁא (2:8); אַרְצָה (1:20).

1. The accent or tone may rest on the ultima, in which case the word is called *Milrā'*; or on the penult, in which case the word is called *Mil'ēl*; but never on the antepenult.

2. So far as the syllabication of a word is concerned, a closed syllable with a long vowel, or an open syllable with a short vowel, *must* be accented (§ 28. 1. 2).

3. Uninflected words, and words receiving no inflection no endings, are accented on the ultima.

4. Nouns of the class called Segholates, which are really monosyllabic (§ 106.), are accented on the penult, and form the only exception to the principle just stated.

**Note 1.**—The place of the accent in *inflected* words, involving appendages, must be studied in connection with the subject of verbal and nominal inflection.

**Note 2.**—The term “accent” is used of the sign marking the syllable which receives the stress of voice; the term “tone” is used of the *stress of voice*.

---

<sup>1</sup> The place of the accent is indicated in this grammar by the use of the accent —. Words which are not thus indicated are to be accented on the ultima.

## 21. SHIFTING OF THE TONE.

1. תְּאַכֵּל לְחֵם (3:19); עָשָׂה פָּרִי (1:5); קָרָא לִילָּה.
2. אַתָּה (3:10); אָנֹכִי (4:9).
3. וַיִּקְרֶב (2:7); וַיִּזְעַר (1:22); וַיִּאמֶר (4:8).
4. וַיַּעֲלֵת (3:18); וַיַּהֲבִיט (Ex. 3:20); וַיַּאֲכַלְתִּי (Ex. 6:6).

1. The tone is often shifted from the ultima to the penult of a word which is followed closely by a monosyllable, or by a dissyllable accented upon the penult.

2. The tone is sometimes shifted in the case of words standing at the end of a clause or section, i. e., *in pause* (§ 88.).

3. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect causes shifting of the tone from the ultima to the penult when the latter is an open syllable (§ 78.).

4. Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect often causes shifting of the tone from the penult to the ultima (§ 78.).

## 22. THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

## I. DISJUNCTIVES.

## Class I.—Emperors.

- |                          |   |                               |   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. סְלִיק : Sillūq ..... | א | 3. סְגִלְתָּא S'gholṭā .....  | א |
| 2. אַתְּנָה 'Atnāh ..... | א | 4. שָׁלֵשֶׁת Shalselēth ..... | א |

## Class II.—Kings.

- |  |   |                            |   |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|
| 5. זָקֵף קָטוֹן Zāqēph qāṭōn .....     | א | 7. רְבִיעֵי R'bhi(ə) ..... | א |
| 6. זָקֵף גָּדוֹלִי Zāqēph gādhōl ..... | א |                            |   |

## Class III.—Dukes.

- |                            |   |                             |   |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 8. פְּשִׁיטָא P̄šīṭā ..... | א | 11. תְּבִידָר T'bhidr ..... | א |
| 9. יְתִיבָה Y'tibh .....   | א | 12. זָרְקָא Zārqā .....     | א |
| 10. טְפִיחָה Tiphhā .....  | א |                             |   |

## Class IV.—Counts.

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| 13. גְּרֵשׁ Gérēš .....                       | א | 16. פָּזֵר Pāzēr .....                         | א |
| 14. גְּרָאֵשִׁים G'rā'ayim .....              | א | 17. פָּרָה Phārā .....                         | א |
| 15. לְגַהְרְמֵהָ L'ghārmeh <sup>1</sup> ..... | א | 18. תְּלִישָׁה נְרוּזָה T'līshā Gh'dhōlā ..... | א |

<sup>1</sup> Made up of Munah and Peiq (!).

## 2. CONJUNCTIVES.

Class V.—Servants.

19. מְרֻכָּא Mérkā .....	מְרַחֵפָה Măhpăkh .....
20. מְרֻכָּא כְּפֹלָא Mérkā K'phulā .....	תִּלְיָשָׁא קְטַנָּה Til'yasha K'tannā .....
21. מְנַחָּה Mänâh .....	יְרָחָבָן יְמָנוֹ Yérâhab bén yômâ .....
22. דָּרְגָּה Dârgâ .....	מְאַלְּאָה M'âly-y'âla <sup>1</sup> .....
23. קָדְחָמָה Qâdhmâ .....	

## 28. REMARKS ON THE TABLE OF ACCENTS.

1. The "Accents" were designed to have a threefold use:—

a. To serve as musical notes in the cantillation of the Law and the Prophets in the synagogue;

b. To indicate the tone-syllable (i. e., the syllable which is to be accented) of every word;

c. To show the relation sustained by each word to the other words in a clause or sentence.

2. Every accent is used as a sign of interpunction (¶ 28. 1. c.), to separate or join the several words of a sentence:

a. Disjunctives (those numbered 1–18 in the Table) mark a separation.

b. Conjunctives (those numbered 19–27 in the Table) mark a connection.

3. The Disjunctives vary in strength or power, and are accordingly divided into four ranks: Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Counts.

4. Those accents numbered 9 and 18 are *pre-positive*, i. e., written only on the first letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.5. Those accents numbered 3, 8, 12, 25 are *post-positive*, i. e., written only on the last letter of a word, wherever the tone-syllable of that word may be.

6. The post-positive accents are repeated whenever their word is accented on the Penult, or has Păthăh-furtive (¶ 42. 2. d) under the last letter.

7. Sillûq may be distinguished from Méthégh (¶ 18.), Păstă from Qâdh-mă, and Y'thîbh from Măhpăkh by their position.

<sup>1</sup> Used for Methegh with words which have Silluq or 'Atnah.

## 24. THE CONSECUTION OF THE MORE COMMON ACCENTS.

1. **הָרָן :** ..... Gen. 1:1.  
**הַמִּים :** ..... Gen. 1:2.
2. **הָרָן :** ..... Gen. 1:1.  
**הַמִּים :** ..... Gen. 1:2.
3. **כָּנָן :** ..... Gen. 1:7.  
**וְכַבֵּשָׂה :** ..... Gen. 1:28.

1. Every verse (Pāṣaq) is separated from the verse following by the sign ;, called Sōph Pāṣaq (*end of the verse*) ; while the last word of every verse has on its tone-syllable the accent ־, called Sillūq, which, in form, is like Méthégh (§ 18.).

**Note.**—Since Sillūq always stands on the last tone-syllable of a verse, while Méthégh never stands on a tone-syllable, they are easily distinguished.

2. If the verse contain *two* primary sections, Sillūq marks the end of the *first*, while the end of the second is indicated by ־, 'Atnāh.

**Note 1.**—In the study of the accentuation of a verse one must begin with Sillūq, i. e., at the end of the verse.

**Note 2.**—These accents have only relative power. The pauses marked are logical pauses.

3. If the verse contain *three* primary sections, Sillūq marks the end of the first ; 'Atnāh, the end of the second ; while the end of the third is indicated by ־, called S'gholtā.

**Note.**—For an explanation of the repetition of ־, see § 28. 6.

4. **וּבְהֹו..... אֱלֹהִים..... הַרְוּם..... הַמִּים :** ..... Gen. 1:2.  
**מִבְדֵּיל..... אֱלֹהִים..... הַמִּים :** ..... Gen. 1:6.
5. a. **הַשְׁמָמָם..... לְהַבְדֵּיל..... הַלִּילָה :** ..... Gen. 1:14.  
b. **וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים..... אֶחָד..... הַיּוֹבֵשָׁה :** ..... Gen. 1:9.
6. **כְּרָאִשְׁתָּה..... אֱלֹהִים..... הַשְׁמִים..... הָרָן :** ..... Gen. 1:1.  
**אֶת-הָאָרֶב כִּי-טֹוב..... הָאָרֶב..... הַחֲשָׁךְ :** ..... Gen. 1:4.  
**הַגְּנָחָשׁ זֹאת..... אַתֶּם..... אֱלֹהִים :** ..... Gen. 1:28. .... Gen. 3:14.

4. When a *primary* section is large enough to be divided, or to contain a *secondary* section, the end of this secondary section, whether it stand in the primary section ruled by Sillūq or 'Atnāh, is most frequently marked by ־, called Zāqēph qāṭon.

5. a. In secondary sections containing but a single word, where Zāqēph qātōn would have been expected, Zāqēph gādhōl, ְ, is generally found instead.

b. A secondary section of less importance than that which is indicated by Zaqéph qatón is marked by ˘, called R'bhí(˘).

6. The pause required by the rhythm before *Sūlūq* and *'Atnāh* is marked by a disjunctive  $\overline{\text{—}}$ , called *Tiphā*; that before *S'ghōltā*, by  $\text{—}\text{—}$ , called *Zārqā*.

Note.—For the consecution of the remaining disjunctives see the Table of Consecution of Accents (§ 25.).

7. (1:4) ... וְגַם חִזְקָה : (1:2) ... עַל־פְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ ; (1:1) ... וְאֶת הָעָרָן :  
 8. (1:5) ... כָּרָא לֵילָה ; (1:2) ... עַל־פְנֵי תְהוֹם ; (1:1) ... בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים  
 9. (3:3) ... אֲשֶׁר בְּרוּךְ הוּא ; (3:14) ... בְּכִיעָשֵׂת זֹאת .

7. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies *Sillûq* is —, called *Mérkâ*.

8. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies 'Atnāh is —, called Mūnāh.

9. The Conjunctive accent which always accompanies *S'gholtā* is likewise *Münāh*.

## 25. A TABLE SHOWING THE CONSECUTION OF THE ACCENTS.

$\vdots$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{p} \\ \frac{p}{q} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{w} \\ \frac{w}{v} \end{array} \right.$
$\overline{w} \quad \overline{z}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{p} \\ \frac{p}{q} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{w} \\ \frac{w}{v} \end{array} \right.$
$\div \frac{z}{x}$	$\overline{w} \quad \overline{x}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{p} \\ \frac{p}{q} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{w} \\ \frac{w}{v} \end{array} \right.$
$\div \frac{z}{x}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{z}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{p} \\ \frac{p}{q} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{w} \\ \frac{w}{v} \end{array} \right.$
$\div \frac{z}{x}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{z}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\overline{1} \quad \overline{1}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{q}{p} \\ \frac{p}{q} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{v}{w} \\ \frac{w}{v} \end{array} \right.$

## REMARKS ON THE TABLE.

1. The Consecution of *Sillūq* and *'Atnāh*, with the exception of the first conjunctive, is the same.

2. The *third* disjunctive preceding *Sillūq* and *'Atnāh*, the *second* preceding *S'gholtā* and *Zāqēph qāṭōn*, and the *first* preceding *R'bhi(ā)* is *Gérēš*, after which the consecution is the same for all.

3. This *Gérēš* may be entirely omitted, in which case the servant of the preceding disjunctive will be present and will assume the functions of *Gérēš*.

4. After *Qădhmā* the consecution may proceed either with *T'līšā Q'tānnā* (and its *Mūnāh*'s) or, if there is a slight emphasis, with the disjunctive *T'līšā Gh'dhōlā* (and its *Mūnāh*'s).

5. Words standing between the *T'līšā Q'tānnā* or the *T'līšā Gh'dhōlā* and the beginning of the section, will receive *Mūnāh* if they are closely related, but *Pāzēr* if there is a great emphasis. Words standing between *Pāzēr* and the beginning of the verse will receive *Mūnāh*.

**Note.**—Instead of *Mūnāh*, *L'ghärmeh* (i. e., *Mūnāh* with *P'siq* (!—)) is substituted if there is a slight emphasis on the word.

6. Instead of *Pāzēr*, preceded by *Mūnāh*, there may be substituted *Qärnē Phārā*, which is always preceded by *Yérāh běn yômô*. Other words will have *Mūnāh*.

**Note 1.**—This table exhibits in general the features of the prose system. There are, however, many exceptions. The poetic system is entirely different.

**Note 2.**—A few accents, occurring but seldom, are omitted from the Table.

**Note 3.**—This very brief treatment of the accent aims only to introduce the student to a subject, which demands much careful study and investigation for its mastery.

## V. Syllables.

### 26. KINDS OF SYLLABLES.

1. יְהִי (1:1); פָּנִי (1:2); בְּרִיא (1:3).
2. לְמַשֵּׁל (1:6); מְזֻרָע (1:11); טֹב (1:4); בֵּין (1:18).
3. דְּמָאֹד (1:9); יְקֻווֹ (1:6); הַשְׁמִים (1:1).
4. גַּעֲשָׂה (1:3); מְלָאוֹ (1:14); בְּרִקְעָן (1:22); הַחְשָׁךְ (1:26); וִיְהִי (1:26).

1. Syllables which end in a vowel-sound are called *open*.
2. Syllables which end in a consonant are called *closed*.
3. A *closed* syllable whose final consonant is doubled is called *sharpened*.
4. What seems to be an unaccented *open* syllable, with a short vowel, is of frequent occurrence; it may for convenience be called *half-open*.

**Note.**—The half-open syllable is always followed by a consonant with a medial Š·wā (§ 10. 2), or with Dāghēš-forte implied (§ 14. 3. N. 1).

### 27. SYLLABICATION.

1. אָשָׁר (1:20); רִקְעָן (4:4); וְמִתְּחַלְּבָהּ (1:21) (הָרְמַשָּׁת (1:7).
2. רְבִין (1:20); אַלְהִים (1:1); בְּרָא-שִׁית (1:1); יְשָׁרֶץ (1:4).
3. עֲרָב (9:21) for يְרָב (1:5); يְרָב (9:21) for עֲרָב (1:22); וַיְשַׁתָּחַת (1:7).

1. A word contains as many syllables as it has vowels; but Pāthāh-furtive (§ 42. 2. d) and the Š·wās (half-vowels) are not sufficiently vocalic to form syllables.

2. Syllables must begin with a consonant, the only exception being the prefixed conjunction ו; they may begin with two consonants, the first always having under it a vocal Š·wā.<sup>1</sup>

3. Syllables may end in two consonants, but only when these are strong. The harshness resulting from this combination is generally avoided by the insertion of a vowel (§ 87. 2 and N.).

### 28. QUANTITY OF THE VOWEL IN SYLLABLES.

1. שְׁמִים (1:6); מִים (1:1); בְּרָא-שִׁית (1:1); מְעַל (1:7); הָאֹר (1:4).
2. מְעַל (1:7); אִת (1:1); בְּקָר (1:5); מְבָדֵל (1:6).
3. אָנוֹ (2:22); אָנוֹ (2:24); קָרְבָּן (4:15); לְאַשָּׁה (1:1).
4. מְלָאוֹ (1:3); בְּרִקְעָן (1:14); הַחְשָׁךְ (1:22); וִיְהִי (1:26).

<sup>1</sup> There is a single exception to this remark, viz., שְׁמִן (Gen. 4:19) in which the Š·wā is silent.

1. The vowel of an open syllable must be long, unless it has the tone; when it has the tone, it *may be* short.
2. The vowel of a closed syllable must be short, unless it has the tone; when it has the tone, it *may be* long.
3. The vowel of the sharpened syllable is short, unless it has the tone; it is pure, i. e., **אַ**, **יַ**, **וַ**, and not deflected, i. e., **ং** or **ঃ**.
4. The vowel of the half-open syllable is always short (§ 28. 4).

## VI. Euphony of Vowels.<sup>1</sup>

### 29. SHORT VOWELS.

1. a. מִזְרָע (1:20); חֵיה (1:9); יְמִים (1:10); יְבָשָׁה (1:4); יְכָלֶל (1:11).  
b. אֲף (1:25); מְעַל (2:12); גָּנָן (2:8); חִיתָ (1:7); זָבָב (3:1).  
c. טִימָח (2:3); לְקָח (2:22); דָּבָק (2:24); לְקָח (3:23); שְׁבָת (2:9).  
d. הַשְׁאָגִי (3:13); אַזְּזִין (2:5); בְּעָת (2:23); פְּעָם (2:9); קְטֻלָּנוּ (3:13); בְּרִיה (15:5); שְׁקִמָּה (24:32).
2. a. אֲשָׁרָנו (2:24); עַמָּה (3:6); אַמְּנוֹ (2:23); אַשְׁרָה (1:29).  
b. נְפָקָדוּ (2:5); [קְטֻלָּה] (1:18); הַמְּפִיד (3:5); לְמַשְׁלָל (1:5); יְקָרָא (2:24).  
3. a. תְּקִרְבָּת (3:7); יְקִם (2:1); לְקָח (3:23); עַרְפִּים (4:24); וְכָלָו (2:1).

1. The pure short **אַ**, from which come all *a*-class vowels, is found
  - a. In unaccented closed, or sharpened syllables; but also
  - b. In the accented closed syllable of nouns in the construct state, and a few monosyllabic nouns and particles.
  - c. In the accented closed syllable of many verbal forms.
  - d. In the accented open syllable (1) of guttural and "y Segholates (§ 106. 2. a., d); (2) before the suffix **וְ**, and (3) sometimes before the accusative ending **וְ**.
  - e. In a half-open syllable with Méthégh (§ 18. 3) before a compound **שְׁwā**.
2. The pure short **יַ**, from which come all *i*-class vowels, is found
  - a. In unaccented closed<sup>2</sup>, and especially sharpened, syllables; but

<sup>1</sup> This treatment is not intended to be exhaustive; it will be found practically complete, however, so far as general principles are concerned.

<sup>2</sup> Short **יַ** stands also in an accented open syllable, in a few apocopated forms, e. g., בְּנִי (1:22), בְּנִי (3:22).

b. That **וְיַ-** which comes by attenuation or thinning (§ 36. 4) from an original **א** must be distinguished from an original **וּ**, although it is subject to the same rules as the latter.

3. The pure short **וּ**, from which come all *u*-class vowels, is found
- a. Almost exclusively in unaccented sharpened syllables.

4. a. **וְתָלֵד** (1:4); **וַיְבָרֶךְ** (1:22); **וַיְשִׁים** (2:8); **וַיְנַשֵּׁךְ** (3:24); **אָתֶ-** (4:1).

- b. **וַיְבִן** (1:2); **וְעַזְבָּה** (1:11); **וְעַשְׂבָּה** (2:22).

- c. **וְחַמְרָה** (2:9); **וְגַעֲטָלָתָם**; **וְגַעֲטָלָתְךָ**; **וְגַעֲטָלְךָ**.

5. a. **וְהַקְטָלָה** (6:15); **וְכָתָנוֹת** (3:21); **וְאַכְלָה** (1:29); **כָּלָ-** (1:21).

- b. **וְעַזְבָּה** (2:15); **וְשִׁמְרָה** (2:15); **וְאַכְלָה** (3:11); **כָּלָ-** (2:24).

4. The short *e*-sound **וְוּ** (וּ), deflected from and equally current with the pure *i*-sound, is found:

- a. In unaccented closed syllables, as a shortening of **וְוָ** (וָ).

- b. In unaccented closed syllables, as a helping vowel in all forms of a Segholate character (§ 106.).

- c. In unaccented closed or half-open syllables, depressed from **וְוָ** (וָ) before gutturals.

Note 1.—The *e* which comes by heightening from **א**, represented in transliteration by é, is really a long vowel (§ 31.).

Note 2.—The *e* of **וְבָמָם** and **וְאַתָּה** and **וְתָמָן**, and **וְבָנָה**, and **וְבָנָה** is a blunting of an original *u*-sound (§ 50. 3. f.).

Note 3.—There is also to be noticed the character of the **וְוּ** which appears in certain particles, e. g., **וְאַ**, **וְשָׁ**, **וְאַשְׁ**, etc., which perhaps belong under § 31. 2.

5. The short *o*-sound **וְוּ** (וּ), deflected from and more common than **וְוָ** (וָ) and sustaining to **וְוָ** (וָ) the same relation that is sustained by **וְוּ** (וּ) to **וְוָ** (וָ) and **וְוָ** (וָ), is found

- a. As a blunting of the original **וְוָ** (וָ) in unaccented closed and half-open syllables.

- b. As a shortening of **וְוָ** (וָ) in unaccented closed syllables.

### 30. NATURALLY LONG VOWELS.

1. a. **וְקָלָ** (4:14) = **נָאָ**; **וְשִׁיתָ** (4:25) = **שָׁתָ** = **שָׁתָה**; **וְנָעָ** = **נָעָתָ** = **qâl**.

- b. **וְקָרְבָּה** = **gânnâbh**;<sup>1</sup> **וְמָתְתָּאָן** = **mâttâan**;<sup>2</sup> **וְבָתְבָּה** = **k'thâbh**.<sup>3</sup> **וְqârbâh**.<sup>4</sup>

- c. **וְאַלְהִים** (1:1) = "lôhim for 'lähim; **וְאָמֵר** (1:3) = yô'môr for yâ'mér;

- וְגָדְהָל** (1:16) = gâdhâl for gâdhâl; **וְאַכְלָה** (2:16) = 'âkhâl for 'âkhâl.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 22:1, 6, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Gen. 34:13; <sup>3</sup> Kgs. 11:18.

<sup>4</sup> Ruth. 4:8.

<sup>4</sup> 2 Sam. 17:11.

2. a. יִשְׁן = יָמֵד = יָמַר (1:6); יִשְׁרָאֵל (2:7); וַיְהִי = וַיְהִי (2:21).  
     תְּשִׁים = תְּשִׁים; מִקְּיָם = מִקְּיָם = מִקְּוֹם = מִקְּוֹם (6:16).  
     b. מִשְׁמִין = yāmin;<sup>1</sup> חֶסְדִּים = hāśidh;<sup>2</sup> מִשְׁמִין = māšīn(<sup>3</sup>)h.<sup>3</sup>  
     c. שְׁחוֹר for שְׁחוֹר; קִמּוֹשׁ for קִמּוֹשׁ; כְּתוֹר for כְּתוֹר (3:13).  
     d. צְחִיתִי (3:17) for צְחִיתִי; עַשְׂתִּיתִ (3:13) for עַשְׂתִּיתִ (3:17).  
     e. תְּבִרְיֵל הַשִּׁיאָה (3:11); הַגִּיד (3:13); לִבְשָׁם (2:5); הַמְּטִיר (1:18).
3. a. יְקֻם = יָקֻם = יָקֻם = תְּשֻׁבָּה = תְּשֻׁבָּה (3:19); בְּהָנוּ = בְּהָנוּ (1:2).  
     b. תְּהָנוּ = תְּהָנוּ (1:2); קְוּם = קְוּם; הַוּסֶר = הַוּסֶר (3:14); בְּרוּךְ (4:23); חַבּוֹרָה (3:1); עֲרוּם (12:5).  
     c. הַזְּקֻם = הַזְּקֻם; הַסְּפִיב = הַסְּפִיב; הַוּסֶר = הַוּסֶר (10:10).

Naturally long vowels have arisen either (1) from contraction of two vowels, or a vowel and semivowel (i. e., *y* or *w*), or (2) as the characteristic of a nominal form, or (3) in compensation. The lengthening which took place as characteristic of a nominal form or in compensation belongs exclusively to the primitive Semitic; i. e., such lengthenings, found in the Hebrew, were made before the Assyrian, Arabic, Hebrew and other Semitic languages became separate tongues.

1. Naturally long ē (—, seldom —), comparatively rare, is found:—
  - a. In “יְ” and “יְ” forms in which, *ي* or *ו* having been dropped, two *a*-sounds have come together and have been contracted (§ 94. 1. c).
  - b. In certain nominal forms, in which it is characteristic ( §§ 108, 109.).
  - c. Naturally long ē, in the great majority of instances, was obscured to ē (§ 30. 6).
2. Naturally long ī (‘—, sometimes —), is found:—
  - a. As the contraction of *iy* (§ 90. 2. b) and sometimes of *yi* (§ 94. 1. b).
  - b. In certain nominal forms in which it is characteristic (§ 108.).
  - c. In certain nominal forms in which it is compensative (§ 109.).
  - d. As a thinning of ē, in “יְ” forms, before consonant-additions (§ 100. 3. b).
  - e. In Hiph'il forms, in which ē would naturally have been expected; this ī is entirely anomalous (§ 60. 1. b. (1)).
3. Naturally long ū (‘—, sometimes —) is found:—

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 18:9.   <sup>2</sup> Ps. 30:5.   <sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. 8:10.   <sup>4</sup> Gen. 19:28.   <sup>5</sup> Hos. 9:8, cf. Isa. 34:13.  
<sup>6</sup> Josh. 13:8; Isa. 28:3; Jer. 2:14.   <sup>7</sup> Ex. 21:19.   <sup>8</sup> Gen. 18:17.   <sup>9</sup> Ezra 3:11.   <sup>10</sup> Ex. 40:17.

- a. As the contraction of *uw*, in 'ַי forms (¶ 94. 1. a).
- b. As the contraction of *uw*, in 'ַי forms, and whenever the combination *uw* would be final.
- c. As the contraction of *uw* in פְּנִים Höph'ál forms (¶ 90. 3. c); and in יְמִינִים and יְמִינָה Höph'ál forms, which seem to follow the analogy of פְּנִים forms.
- d. In certain nominal forms, including the Qal passive participle, in which it is original and characteristic (¶ 108.).

4. a. (1:4) = bén *from בֵּין*; בֵּית = bêth *from בֵּית*; בֵּית; בֵּית (3:6).
- בֵּיתִיכָה (4:7) = têtibh *from בֵּיתִיכָה*; תֵּיטִיב (21:7) *from תֵּיטִיב*.
- מִקְוָה (6:14) = 'sâ *from מִקְוָה*; עֲשָׂה (1:10) = mîqwâ *from עֲשָׂה*.
- דְּמִינִית (3:11) = צְמִינִית; יְהִרְאִית; צְמִינִית; הַכִּיתִי; הַכִּיתִי [cf. צְמִינִית] (3:11).
- דְּמִינִי (4:10) = p'nâ *from דְּמִינִי*; פְּנִי (1:16); פְּנִי (3:7); פְּנִי (4:10).
- מִישָׁר *from מִישָׁר*; אַיִתָן *from אַיִתָן*; מִיטָב *from מִיטָב*.
5. a. תְּפִרְצִינָה<sup>10</sup>; תְּצִלְנָה<sup>11</sup>; תְּסִבְנָה<sup>12</sup>; תְּבִכְנָה<sup>13</sup>; תְּעִשְׁנָה<sup>14</sup>
- ב. סִיסְמָךְ (3:14); פְּנִינָה (4:6); אַפְּנָךְ (3:19); חִינָךְ.
4. Naturally long ē (written 'ַ, yet sometimes 'ָ and 'ֹ) comes from the contraction of *ay* or *ai*, and is found:—

- a. In the inflection of יְי Segholates (¶ 106. 2. d).
- b. In the Hiph'il forms of verbs originally פְּנִים (¶ 92. 2).
- c. In the Imperative (2 m. sg.) of verbs לְדַךְ (¶ 100. 1. f); and in the construct state of nouns ending in לְדַךְ (¶ 124. 2).
- d. In לְדַחְךְ perfects before consonant additions (¶ 100. 3. a).
- e. In the plural construct ending of masc. nouns, לְדַךְ (¶ 124. 4).
- f. In the penult of a few nominal formations (¶ 114.).

Note.—The ē of *d* very frequently passes over into i, especially in active perfects.

5. Besides ē, there is another naturally long e-sound, which likewise arises out of *ay*. It is written 'ַ and may, for the sake of distinction, be transliterated by an italicized e. It is found:—

- a. In לְנִי Imperfects and Imv's before the fem. plur. termination נִנָּה (¶ 100. 3. c); and, after the analogy of these forms, also as a separating vowel in similar יְי and יְי forms.
- b. In the forms of plural nouns before the pronominal suffixes נִי and נִי (¶ 124. 3. c).

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 12:15.    <sup>2</sup> Ex. 8:10.    <sup>3</sup> Dt. 8:21.    <sup>4</sup> Dt. 4:35.    <sup>5</sup> 1 Sam. 15:9.    <sup>6</sup> Gen. 49:24.  
<sup>7</sup> Isa. 28:7.    <sup>8</sup> Dt. 1:44.    <sup>9</sup> Ruth 1:9.    <sup>10</sup> Gen. 37:7.    <sup>11</sup> 1 Sam. 9:11.    <sup>12</sup> Zech. 13:7.

6. a. אָכְלָל (2:16) = 'akhəl *for* 'akhāl; יִצְאֵן (2:10) = yôqē, *for* yâqē; רַמֶּשׁ (1:26) = rômēs *for* râmēs; סֹבֵב (2:13) = sôbhēb *for* sâbhēb.  
 b. יִאמֶר (1:3) = yô'mér *for* yâ'mér; קָוֵל [קָוֵל] = yâqqâl *for* yâqqâl = -qâwâl].  
 c. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) = 'elohim; דָּוָר (6:9); עֲוָלִם (3:22); שְׁלֹזִים (26:31).  
 d. יִעְפֵּף (1:20) = yô'phêph; תִּבְשְׂשֵׂן (2:25) = yâthbôssâsh.  
 e. קָלֹת<sup>1</sup>; סְבִתִּים<sup>2</sup> (6:18); הַשִּׁבְתִּים (28:15); הַקְמִתִּים (28:15).
7. a. יוֹם (1:5) = yôm *for* יֹום; תֹּוךְ (1:6) = thôkh *from* תֹּוךְ.  
 b. נַעַלְדָּה (4:2) = tâleph = tâwâleph; הַולְדָּה (5:4); תַּעֲלָם (1:14) *for* מַעַלְמָה.  
 c. מַעַד (2:4) *for* חַלְדוֹת (2:4).  
 d. לְמַיְנָה (1:11); בְּנוֹ (1:11); קְשֻׁעָה (12:8); אַנְגָּלָה (12:8).

6. Naturally long ô, for the most part written defectively, is in many cases only the obscuring of a naturally long â (§ 80. 1). This is the case:—

- a. In the forms of the Infinitive Absolute (§ 70. 1. b), and in the Qâl Active Participle (§ 71. 1. a).  
 b. In the Qâl Imperfect of verbs נִפְנִית (§ 88. 1), and in the Nyph'âl of verbs נִפְנִית (§ 94. 1. c. (2)).  
 c. In a large number of nominal formations ( §§ 108, 109.).  
 d. In so-called Pôlêl (or Pô'êl), and Hithpôlêl (or Hithpô'êl) forms.  
 e. In the separating vowel used before consonant terminations in the Perfects of verbs יָמַר and יָמַר ( §§ 86. 4, 94. 4).

7. There is, however, a second naturally long ô, which is the result of the contraction of *au* or *aw*. This is found:—

- a. In a large number of יָמַר Segholates (§ 106. 2. d).  
 b. In the Nyph'âl of verbs originally יָמַר (§ 90. 3. b); also in Nyph.  
 c. In many יָמַר nominal formations ( §§ 115, 116.).  
 d. In the contraction of âhû = ô (seldom written הָנָה).

**Note 1.**—Naturally long vowels are usually written fully (§ 6.4. N. 2), and are thus distinguished from tone-long vowels. There are many cases, however, in which the distinction can be determined only from a knowledge of the grammatical form in which the vowel stands.

**Note 2.**—Naturally long vowels are unchangeable. The exceptions to this rule are so few as scarcely to deserve notice.

<sup>1</sup> 1 Sam. 22:23.   <sup>2</sup> Nahum 1:14.

## 31. TONE-LONG VOWELS.

1. a. יִצְמָח (1:26); אֲכַלְתָּ (3:11); אֶרְם (1:5); אֶחָד (2:11); זָהָב (2:5).
- b. תֵּיה (1:26); בְּהַמָּה (1:6); יִכְשָׁה (1:9); רֹנוֹךְ whence תְּנוֹךְ (1:28) [cf. חִית (1:1); בְּרָא (1:10); יִקְרָא (1:5); בְּרָא (2:6); רְיֵה (2:10)].
- c. רְקִיעַ רְקִיעַ; הָאָרֶר (1:4) for אָרֶר; בְּרָא (1:1) for בְּרָא (1:6) for הָאָרֶר; שְׁנִים (1:14) for שְׁנִים; מִקּוּם (1:9) for מִקּוּם; שְׁמִינִים (1:1) for שְׁמִינִים; מִאָרֶר (1:16) for מִאָרֶר; שְׁגִים (1:16) for שְׁגִים; קְטַנָּן (1:16) for קְטַנָּן; וּבְהֵז (2:23); יִקְרָא (3:7); תְּפִקְדָּנָה (1:2); לְמִימִים (1:6); קְטַנָּן (1:6); תְּפִקְדָּנָה (3:19).
- d. בְּנִיה (3:11); צִיְתִּיךְ (3:12); נִתְתַּחַת (3:14); עַשְׂתָּה (3:11) for אֲכַלְתָּה; שְׁמִמָּה (3:7); לִילָּה (1:5); יִמְהָ (13:14); אַפְנָה (13:14); תְּפִקְדָּנָה (15:5).
2. a. תְּשִׁוָּף-נְדוֹז (3:15) for תְּאַכְלָנְהָ (3:17) for תְּאַכְלָנְהָ.
- b. מִמְשָׁלָת (1:2); מִרְחַפָּת (1:2); גַּרְעָן (1:11); גַּשְׁאָ (1:5); עַרְבָּ (1:11); פָּה (1:16); שְׁרוֹה (2:5); יְהִיָּה (1:29); נַעֲשָׂה (1:26); עַשְׂתָּה (1:11); עַשְׂתָּה (1:26); תְּקָרָנָה (3:17); בְּעֵבֶרְךָ (cf. 4:11); קְרָאָן<sup>1</sup>; תְּשָׁאָנָה<sup>2</sup>; מִצְאָן<sup>3</sup>; תְּקָרָנָה (3:17); כְּהָ (4:11); מִנְחָ (5:1)=zé; כְּהָ (4:10). אַשְׁתָּחָרָךְ (3:17).
- c. אַחֲיוֹ (9:13, 14, 16); הַעֲרִים (19:25, 29); בְּנָנוֹן (9:22).

A short vowel (=, ־, ־ָ), when it would stand in close proximity to the tone, becomes long, ־ָ becoming ā or ē, ־ִ becoming ē, ־ַ becoming ō. These vowels are called, from their origin, *tone-long*; and the change is called *heightening* (§ 86. 2). The *a*-class has two tone-long vowels; the *i*-class and *u*-class have each one.

1. Tone-long ā, instead of an original ־ָ, is found:—

a. In a closed *tone-syllable*,

- (1) in the absolute state of nouns;  
(2) in pause (§ 88. 1, 2).

b. In an open *tone-syllable*,

- (1) in a few יְעַ Segholates (§ 108. 2. d);  
(2) in the more recent feminine ending הַ (from ־ָth) (§ 122. 2. b);  
(3) in נַלְעַ and לַחְתָּ verbal forms ( §§ 98. 1, 100. 1. a).

<sup>1</sup> Ruth 1:8.    <sup>2</sup> Ruth 1:20.    <sup>3</sup> Ruth 1:9.

- c. In an open *pretone-syllable*; *always*, except as indicated in § 82. 2.
  - d. In an open *posttone-syllable*,
    - (1) in the case of the pronominal ending  $\bar{N}$ , and frequently the suffixes  $\bar{N}$  and  $\bar{V}$ .
    - (2) in the feminine plural termination  $\bar{H}N$ , and the old accusative ending,  $\bar{H}\bar{N}$  (*directive*) (§ 121. 3. b).
  - 2. Tone-long ē, instead of an original x, is found:—
    - a. In a closed *tone-syllable*: in the demonstrative syllable  $\underline{J}$ .<sup>1</sup>
    - b. In an open *tone-syllable*,
      - (1) in a-class Segholates (§ 106. 1) and Segholate formations;
      - (2) in many  $N\bar{L}$  verbal and nominal forms (§ 100. 1. b);
      - (3) in  $N\bar{L}$  Impf's and Imv's before the ending  $\bar{H}$  (§ 98. 3. c).
      - (4) in pausal forms arising out of — (which was originally —).
      - (5) in the pronouns  $\bar{H}\bar{N}$  (§ 52. 1. a) and  $\bar{H}\bar{N}$  (§ 54. 2. d).
    - c. In an open *pretone-* (or *antepretone-*) syllable, before a guttural, with  $\bar{v}$ , in which Dāghēš-forte is implied,
      - (1) in the case of the Article and Hē Interrogative (§§ 45. 4, 46. 3);
      - (2) in nominal forms.

Note.—A careful distinction must be made between the heightened é coming from à, and the deflected è, coming from ë; the former is long, the latter, short.

3. a. סְבִב (2:11); רַמֵּשׁ (1:26); לְבָשׁ; בְּקֻרָה (2:14); יִתְנַצֵּל (1:11); שָׁבֵעַ (1:17); וַיֵּשֶׁב (4:16); יָצָא<sup>2</sup> (4:42); תַּן (4:12); הַתָּת (1:17); יְחִיבָּא (20:15); יִשְׁכַּן (3:24); יְבָלֵל (1:4); יְקַרְבֵּשׁ (3:8); עַרְלָךְ (15:1); מְנֻן (3:15); עֲקָב (19:4); יְקַרְבֵּן (3:8); מְתַהֲלֵךְ (17:14); בָּנָן (1:7); בָּנָן (1:1); אֶת שֵׁם (2:11); עַז (15:16); שְׁלָמִים (4:25); קָרֵן (4:3).

b. עַחַן (6:5); יְצַר (5:1); סְפִיר (2:18); עֹזֶר (1:11); עַשְׁבָּה (2:8).

c. גְּרַשְׁתָּה (3:10); אַחֲבָא (1:9); מְעַחַן (2:10); מְעַלָּה (1:7); לְבָב (Dt. 4:14); תְּרִדְמָה (2:21); נְקַבָּה (1:24); בְּהַמָּה (28:28); יְדַעַּע (4:17); יְשַׁבֵּב for (4:16); יָצָא (1:8); שְׁנִי (4:16); יְשַׁבֵּב (1:18); מְשֻׁלָּל (2:21); יְסָגָר (2:2); יְשַׁבָּת (4:26); קָרָא (3:24); שְׁמָר (1:18); מְשֻׁלָּל (1:30); כָּל<sup>3</sup>; עַמְקָה (25:30); אַרְדָּם (30:8); יְבָלָתִי (32:11); הַתְּנִזְתִּי (1:30).

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the ḥ in יְהֹוָה.   <sup>2</sup> 2 Kgs.   <sup>3</sup> Lev. 13:3.

- b. שָׁהַם (1:2); בְּקָרֶת (1:2); תְּהִזֵּה (1:5); שָׁהַם (2:12).  
 c. יְבָרֶךְ = gō-rəsh̄; מְבָרֶךְ = m̄bhō-rākh;

3. Tone-long  $\text{—}$ , instead of short  $\text{—}$  or  $\text{—}$ , is found:—

a. In a closed tone-syllable; always, except in a few monosyllabic particles. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,

- (1) in the Qāl Perfect of many stative verbs (§ 64. 2), and in the Qāl Active Participle (§ 71. 1. a);
- (2) in the Qāl Imperfect and Imperative of תְּנִזֵּן (§ 84. 2. R. 3), and of verbs originally יְנִזֵּן (§ 90. 2. a);
- (3) in Niph'āl, Pī'ēl, Hiph'āl and Hythpā'ēl forms in which the Y, whence ē comes, was originally ă (§§ 59. 1. b, 60. 1. b);
- (4) in many monosyllabic and dissyllabic nominal formations.

b. In an open tone-syllable; for the most part in i-class Segholates (§ 106. 1. b).

- c. In an open pretone (or ante-pretone) syllable, always instead of Y, as
- (1) when a Dāghēš-forte is rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. a);
  - (2) in nominal formations;
  - (3) in the preformative of the Qāl Impf. of יְנִזֵּן verbs (§ 90. 2. a).

4. Tone-long  $\text{—}$  (ō), instead of  $\text{—}$ , is found:—

- a. In a closed tone-syllable. Worthy of notice is its occurrence,
- (1) in the Qāl Infinitive Construct, Imperative, and Imperfect (§ 66. R. 2);
  - (2) in the Qāl Perfect of a few stative verbs (§ 64. 3);
  - (3) in a few nominal forms (§ 107. 1. c).

b. In an open tone-syllable, in u-class Segholates;

c. In an open pretone-syllable, always instead of  $\text{—}$ .

**Note 1.**—Tone-long vowels are correctly written defectively, in the later language the incorrect full writing is frequent.

**Note 2.**—The tone-long vowel, arising from the rejection of Dāghēš-forte from a following guttural, is unchangeable.

## 32. TONE-SHORT VOWELS.

1. a. מְאֹור (1:16) from מְאֻנִית; גְּדָלִים (1:16) from גְּדָלִת; עֲזֹזִי; מְאֹרֶת; גְּדָלָת; עֲזֹזָת.
- b. עֲזָבָתֶם for עֲזָבָתֶם; עֲשִׂירָתֶם for עֲשִׂירָתֶם.
- c. גְּאַלְתָּהָךְ for גְּאַלְתָּךְ; הָרְתָּנוּ (4:25) for הָרְתָּנוּ.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 12:39. <sup>2</sup> Num. 22:6. <sup>3</sup> 2 Sam. 7:29. <sup>4</sup> Ruth 1:8. <sup>5</sup> Ruth 2:16. <sup>6</sup> Ruth 3:13.

2. a. קָלְדִי; יִשְׂרָאֵל<sup>1</sup> for (1:2) הַיּוֹתָה (3:16)  
בְּתֻנָה for (3:12) נָתָנָה; תְּלִין<sup>2</sup>
- b. דָמִי (1:16) שָׁנִי<sup>3</sup>; רְקִיעַ (1:20) from פָגַן<sup>4</sup>.
- c. יְצָעֵעַ (4:10) from יְצַעַ; צָעַק (3:5) from אֲצָעַקִים<sup>5</sup>.
- וְרַעַנָה (2:17); קְלָנָה (3:10); אֶאֱלָבָם (3:14); אֶאֱלָקָה<sup>6</sup> (3:15).

**Remark.**—בָ originally בָ; לָ originally לָ; כָ originally כָ; וָ originally וָ.

3. a. גַעַמִי (2:6); אַדְמָה (1:7); אַלְהִים (3:17); אַרְזָה<sup>7</sup>
- b. בְּסֻעָה<sup>8</sup>; תְּאַלְעָה<sup>9</sup>; שְׁבָלִי<sup>10</sup>; לְקַחָה<sup>11</sup> for لְקַחָה
- c. סְוִירִים<sup>12</sup>; קוֹבִים<sup>13</sup>; רְכֻבּוֹת<sup>14</sup>; קְלִתָּקָר<sup>15</sup>
- d. וְקַרְבָ- (2:12); וְשַׁקָה<sup>16</sup>; וְלַהֲבִידָל<sup>17</sup>; וְחוּב<sup>18</sup>

A short vowel, or a tone-long vowel, becomes a half-vowel when it would stand in an open syllable at a distance from the tone. This half-vowel is either simple or compound Š·wā. It is called, from its origin, *tone-short*; and the change is called volatilization (§ 36. 3). The tone-short vowels are found:—

1. In what would be the *antepretone*-syllable,
  - a. In the inflection of nouns (§ 36. 3. b).
  - b. Before the grave termination in the inflection of verbs (§ 38. R. 4).
  - c. In many verbal forms to which a pronominal suffix is attached.
2. In what would be the *pretone*-syllable,
  - a. In the inflection of verbs, before הָ, וָ and וּ (§ 36. 3. a).
  - b. In the formation of the construct state of nouns (sg. and pl.).
  - c. In the nominal inflection of participial forms.
  - d. Before the suffixes הָ, וָ, בָ, וּ, when attached to nouns and to certain verbal forms.

**Remark.**—In many particles which originally had וּ, there is found וְ, but this before the tone often becomes וּ (§§ 47. 5, 49. 4).

3. The simple Š·wā (§ 9. 1) may represent the tone-short vowel-sound of any class. But the compound Š·wā (§ 9. 2) has three distinct forms, one for each class, and is found:—
- a. Chiefly under gutturals (§ 42. 3). But sometimes also,
  - b. Under a letter which is, or should be, doubled.

<sup>1</sup> Ruth 1:2. <sup>2</sup> Zech. 4:12. <sup>3</sup> Judg. 16:16. <sup>4</sup> 2 Kgs. 2:1. <sup>5</sup> Deut. 33:2. <sup>6</sup> Ex. 37:2.  
<sup>7</sup> Ps. 68:7. <sup>8</sup> Ps. 55:22.

- c. Under a letter which is followed by the same letter.
- d. Under a letter preceded by the prefix  $\text{ñ}$ .

**Note 1.**—The terms Š·wā, half-vowel, tone-short vowel are synonymous.

**Note 2.**—The tone-short vowel under a guttural *must* be compound Š·wā; since a simple Š·wā standing under a guttural is *always* a syllable-divider.

### 33. THE A-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the A-class or guttural class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short....—(ɨ), from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The attenuated....—(ɪ), arising in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables.
3. The naturally long —(ā), which has come from the contraction of a+a, or, in primitive Semitic, from compensative lengthening, or from a lengthening characteristic of nominal forms.
4. The naturally long —(ā), which has come by obscuration from a naturally long ā.
5. The tone-long....—(ā), which has arisen from an original ā through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-long....—(é), which, likewise, comes from — through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short....—(‘), which is a volatilization of — or —, through the influence of the tone.
8. The tone-short....—(‘), which occurs instead of — according to the usage mentioned in § 32. 3. a.—d.

### 34. THE I-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.) it is seen that the I-class or palatal class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short....—(ɪ), now found chiefly in unaccented closed, and especially sharpened, syllables, and from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected....—(ɛ), occurring chiefly as a shortening of —(ē), and found in unaccented closed syllables.
3. The naturally long ‘—(i), from iy or yi; see 4, § 33. 3.
4. The naturally long ‘—(ē), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of ai or ay.

5. The naturally long ' (e), see § 80. 5.
6. The tone-long.....̄ (ē), which has come from an original ̄, or ̄, through the influence of the tone.
7. The tone-short.....̄ (‘), cf. § 83. 7.
8. The tone-short.....̄ (‘), occurring instead of ̄ chiefly under gutturals.

### 85. THE U-CLASS VOWELS.

In accordance with the foregoing statements (§§ 29.-32.), it is seen that the U-class or Labial class of vowels includes:—

1. The pure short.....̄ (ū), now found chiefly in sharpened syllables, from which are derived all other vowels and half-vowels of this class.
2. The deflected.....̄ (ō), found chiefly in unaccented closed syllables, and most frequently as the shortening of ō.
3. The naturally long ɔ (ū), from *uu* and *uw*; and see ȳ, § 83. 3.
4. The naturally long ɔ (ō), which is diphthongal in its character, coming, as it always does, from the contraction of *au* or *aw*. [On the ō obscured from ȳ, see § 83. 4].
5. The tone-long.....̄ (ō), which has arisen from an original ̄, or from ̄ (ō), through the influence of the tone.
6. The tone-short.....̄ (‘), see § 83. 7.
7. The tone-short.....̄ (‘), occurring instead of ̄ chiefly under gutturals.

**Note.**—Those cases of ̄ which have come from u (see § 29. 4. N. 2.) are worthy of note.

### 86. CHANGES OF VOWELS.

1. a. **וַיֵּשֶׁב** (2:24); **יָעִכְבָּאֵישׁ** (1:4); **כָּל-גַּמֵּשׁ** (1:21); **אֲתָּה-זָאֹר** (4:16).
  - b. **אֲשֶׁת** (2:2) *from* **מְלָאָכָה** (2:24) *to* **מְלָאָכָה-רוֹן**.
  - c. **אֶלְּלָם**; **[סֻפְרֹן]** (5:1) *but* **אֶלְּעֹנוֹ** (1:11); **צָרָעָה** (1:27).
2. a. **אֵלִי**; **הַרְגֵּז** (4:25) *for* **הַרְגֵּנוּ**; **הַאִיר** (1:15) *for* **הַאִיר** (4:10).
  - b. **וְתַרְאָה** (1:9); **הַרְקִיעַ** (1:4); **הָאֹר** (1:1); **יִבְרָךְ** (1:7); **הַאֲרֵן** (1:22).
  - c. **בְּרִאָתִי** (17:19); **קְרָאָתִי** (1:5); **יִקְרָא** (1:1); **בְּרָא** (6:7).
  - d. **אָתָּה** (1:17); **יִצְמָחֵךְ** (2:5); **שְׁמָמִים** (3:11); **לְמָמִים**.

3. a. *יָשַׁרְצָוּ* but (3:1); *תְּאַכֵּל* but (2:16); *שְׁרַץְנָן* but (1:20);  
     (4:8); *יְהִרְגֹּנִי* but (3:16); *יְהִרְגֹּהוּ* but (4:14).  
 b. *גָּדָל* but (1:20); *רְקִיעַ* but (1:2); *פָּנִים* but (1:16);  
     (*בְּשָׂרִי* but (2:23); *מָאוֹרָת* but (2:23); *גָּדְלִים* but (1:16)).

In the formation of stems and the inflection of words, the following vowel-changes occur:—

1. *Shortening* takes place,

- a. When an accented closed syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, *loses its tone*.  
 b. When an unaccented open syllable, containing a tone-long vowel, *becomes closed*.  
 c. When the accented open syllable of a Segholate becomes unaccented closed.

*Note.*—Here ā and ē become ă; ē and ō become ē and ö in closed, but ī and ū in sharpened syllables (§ 28. 2. 3).

2. *Heightening*<sup>1</sup> takes place,

- a. When an unaccented closed syllable *becomes open*.<sup>2</sup>  
 b. When a following Dāghēs-forte has been rejected from a guttural (§ 42. 1. a.).  
 c. When a following weak consonant loses its consonantal character and *becomes quiescent*.  
 d. When a short vowel comes to stand in *pause* (§ 38. 1. 2).  
*Note.*—Here ă becomes ā or ē; ī and ū; ē and ö, ö.

3. *Volatilization*<sup>3</sup> takes place:—

- a. Of an ultimate ̄ (ă), ̄̄ (ē), ̄̄̄ (ō), when, in the inflection of verbs, these vowels no longer stand with the tone; as when personal terminations consisting of a vowel, or pronominal suffixes connected by a vowel, are added.  
 b. Of a penultimate ̄̄ (ă) and ̄̄̄ (ē), when, in inflection of nouns, these vowels no longer stand immediately before the tone, as in the for-

<sup>1</sup> Heightening is a mechanical strengthening of a vowel-sound by the introduction of a foreign element, viz., an a-sound; it is seen in the German *Mann*, *Maenner*, English *man*, *men*. One may also compare the Latin *facto*, *fecti*; the Greek and Latin *παρά* and *per*; *βραχίς* and *brevis*; and the Greek *ἐτραπόν*, but *τρέπω*.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the Latin ablative ending *a* for *at*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *heaven*, pronounced *hev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *heofon*; *even*, pronounced *ev'n*, but Anglo-Saxon *efen*, Old Saxon *ebhan*. Also the initial *a* in *America*, when the word is pronounced hurriedly.

mation of the construct state, when terminations of gender and number are appended, and when pronominal suffixes are added.

**Note 1.**—Herein consists the great difference between verbal and nominal inflection, that in verbal, the ultimate vowel, in nominal, the penultimate vowel is changed.

**Note 2.**—In some *verbal* forms, the vowel of whose ultima is unchangeable, the penultimate vowel is volatilized.

**Note 3.**—In some *nominal* forms, the vowel of whose penultima is unchangeable, the ultimate vowel is volatilized.

**Note 4.**—Only short or tone-long vowels standing in an open syllable may be volatilized.

4. a. **הַבְדִיל**; [**נָקֹטֶל**]; **יִשְׁבַת** (2:2) originally **נָקֹטֶל**, originally **נָקֹטֶל**; **יִשְׁבַת** (1:18).

b. **בְתִי** **בָת** (2:3); **יִקְדֵשׁ** **בָעֵד** **קָדֵשׁ**; [**יִקְטֵל** **בָעֵד**, **קָטֵל**].

c. **רְבִרִי** (24:30) *for* **רְמַכּם** (9:5); **יְלִדְתָךְ** *for* **רְמַכּם**.

5. a. **[הַקְטֵל]** *for* **הַקְטֵל**; **אֲכַלָה** (1:29) *for* **אֲכַלָה**; **חַפְצָו**.

b. **וְהַעֲטִיל** *for* **הַעֲטִיל**. **גַעֲטֵל** *for* **גַעֲטֵל**; **יְعַטְלֵל** *for* **יְעַטְלֵל**.

6. a. **יְקֻם** = **יִקְעֻם** = **יִקְעָם** (4:15); **אַתָה** (4:1); **אַתְךָ** (6:18).

7. a. **לְמַינָה** (1:24) *for* **נֶד**; **לְמַינָה** (4:12) = **nād̄h** for **nā-ādh** for **nāwādh**.

b. **תְהִוָה** (1:6) *for* **וְהִי** (1:2) = **wāy-hāy** = **thōhūw**.

c. **בֵין** (1:4) *for* **בֵין** (1:5) *for* **יְוָם** = **yāwm**; **לְמַינָה** (1:11) *for* **בָו**; **לְמַינָה** (1:11) *for* **בָהָבָה**, etc., etc.

8. a. **קְטַל** *for* **qā-tāl** *for* **qā-tā-lā** = **קְטַלְנִי**; cf. **קְטַלְנִי** *for* **qā-tā-lā-nī**; **קְטַלְלִי** *for* **yāq-tāl** *for* **yāq-tā-lā**; cf. **קְטַלְלִי** *for* **yāq-tā-lā-nī**; **-ē-nī** here, = **-ī-nī** = **-ū-nī**. **סְמִים** *for* **šāmū** (*nom.*), or **šāmšā** (*acc.*), or **šāmšī** (*gen.*).

b. **יְרָאָה** (1:3) *for* **יְרָא**; **יְעַשָה** (1:7) *for* **יְעַש**; **יְהִיה** (1:4) *for* **יְהִיה**.

4. *Attenuation*<sup>5</sup> of **—** (ă) to **—** (ı) has taken place,

a. In closed syllables containing preformatives: as in the Q̄al Imperfect, the Niph'äl and Hiph'äl Perfects.

b. In sharpened syllables: as in the P̄el Perfect, and various nominal formations.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 2:1.   <sup>2</sup> Ruth 2:8.   <sup>3</sup> Ps. 2:7.   <sup>4</sup> Ps. 1:2.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *sang*, *sing*; *tango*, *attango*; δάκτυλος; and *digitus*, *digitus*, *digitoles*.

c. In closed and half-open syllables which have lost the tone, especially in the construct plural of nouns and before grave suffixes.

5. *Deflection*<sup>1</sup> of ִ (I) to ֵ (E), and of ַ (U) to ָ (O) often takes place,

a. When they would stand in an unaccented closed syllable.

b. When they would stand before a guttural in a closed or half-open syllable.

6. *Sharpening* of ֵ (E) and of ַ (O) to their original ִ (I) and ַ (U) takes place,

a. Especially when they would stand in a sharpened syllable.

7. *Lengthening* (or contraction) takes place,

a. When two similar vowels, generally by the dropping of a consonant, come together.

b. When a vowel and a semi-vowel come together; then i+y = ִ, u+w = ָ.

c. When ֵ or ָ is followed by ִ or ֵ, or by ַ or ָ; then a+i or y = ֵ, a+u or w = ָ.

8. *Loss* of a vowel takes place, in the case of

a. The original final short vowel in *all* nominal and verbal forms.

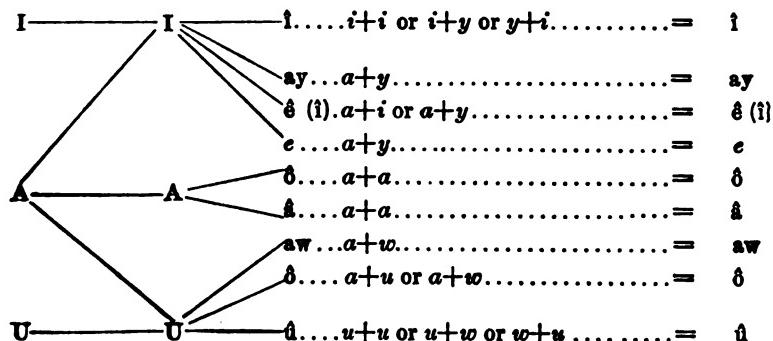
b. Certain final vowels in apocopated forms (§ 100. 5).

Note.—In the original Semitic all forms, except the Imv. and the Perf. 3 f. sg., ended in a vowel; but in Hebrew all these final vowels, when short, have fallen away, except when protected by a suffix, in which case they still exist under the incorrect name of *connecting vowel*.

### 36b. TABLES OF VOWEL-CHANGES.

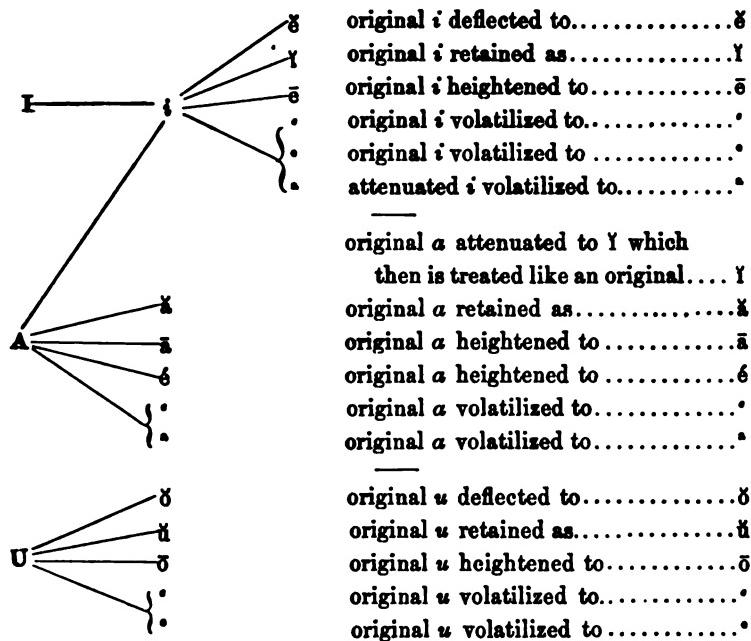
The following tables will present to the eye the various possible vowel-changes:—

TABLE I.



<sup>1</sup> Cf. μαῦλος and μαύλος; δαῦλος and βαῦλος; νοῦμμος and νόμος.

TABLE II.



## 87. NEW VOWELS.

1. בְּדִמוֹתֵנוּ (1:14); בְּרִנַת (1:15); בְּמִאָרֶת (1:26); בְּרִקְעַ (1:26).
1. בְּחִרִי; לְעִשּׁוֹת; לְעַבְדָ (2:5); לְאָמֵר for לְאָמֵר (1:22).
2. a. פְּעֻם (1:5); עֲרָב (1:11); עֲרָעָ (1:11); עֲרָבָ (2:23).
- b. מְמִשְׁלַת; מְרַחְפַת (1:2) for מְרַחְפַת (1:16).
- c. יְבִן (2:22) for יְרָב; יְעַשֵ (1:7) for יְעַשֵ (1:22).
3. נְעַטְלָה for נְעַטְלָה; יְהִרְגָנָה (4:8) for יְהִרְגָנָה.

Under certain circumstances a new vowel may be said to arise. This takes place,

1. At the beginning of a word when, in inflection or composition, two š-wâs would come together. The new vowel is generally ִ (I), but if either š-wâ is a compound one, the new vowel must correspond to it.

Note 1.—As a matter of fact, the insertion of a new vowel is only apparent, since in these cases we have merely the retention of an original vowel, perhaps attenuated or deflected.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 11:8.

**Note 2.**—The syllable, thus formed, is usually a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

2. *At the end of a word*,<sup>1</sup> when two Š·wās would come together. The new vowel in this case is generally ַ (ă), but before or under a guttural it is ָ. The most common instances of this are,

- a. The large class of nouns called Segholates (§ 106.).
- b. A class of feminine formations resembling Segholates.
- c. Certain apocopated verbal forms (§ 100. 5).

**Note.**—The concurrence of two vowelless consonants at the end of a word is admissible, but only when the second is a strong consonant (ק, ט) or an aspirate.<sup>2</sup>

3. *In the middle of a word*, when a compound Š·wā comes to stand before a simple Š·wā. The former is, in every case, changed to its corresponding short vowel.

### 88. PAUSE.

1. אֲשֶׁר (3:17); בְּעֵבֶר (2:25); נִפְתָּחָה (7:11); יִתְבְּשֵׁשׁ (3:17).
2. יִצְמָחַ (1:2); אֲכַלְתָּ (3:11); שְׁמִים (1:8); לִילָה (2:5); דְמִים (1:29) *for* צְרָעָר (= תְּבָל).
3. אֲנָכִי (3:10) *for* אֲתָה (3:11); אֲנָכִי (3:11) *for* אֲתָה (2:17); וַיְמַתֵּה (11:28); and תְּמֹתָה (5:5, 8, 11, 14, 17, etc.).

The pause at the end of a verse or clause, indicated by the more powerful accents (§ 23. 3), causes certain changes:—

1. A half-vowel is restored to its original vowel, and this, if short, is heightened and accented.

**Note.**—The half-vowel standing before the suffix ַ, which is from ָ, becomes ē (§ 81. 2).

2. A short vowel is heightened to its corresponding tone-long. The ָ which in Segholates has already been heightened to ē, in pause becomes ַ.

3. The tone is frequently shifted from the ultima to the penult.

4. The tone which, in apocopated forms, has been drawn to the penult is restored to the ultima.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Peter = Petr from Petrus; Die (German, Babel) = bōl from bōba.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. fact, tact.

## VII. Euphony of Consonants.

### 39. ASSIMILATION.

1. מִקְרָם ; מַן־כָּל for (2:2) מַכָּל ; מִתְחַת for (1:7) מִתְחַת.

גִּטְעָן יִטְעָן (2:8) for יִפְחָן (1:17) for יִנְתָּן (1:17).

אֶתְדָּת אֶתְדָּת (2:21) for אֶתְדָּת ; מִתְרָבָר for מִרְבָּר.

3. יִצְקָח (28:18) for יִקְחָה (18:4) ; לִקְחָה (18:4) for יִלְקָח (2:15).

**Remark.**—כִּנְחַמְתִּי ; נְחַמְתִּי ; שְׁכַנְתִּי.<sup>1</sup>

Assimilation of the final consonant of a closed syllable to the initial consonant of the following syllable takes place:—

1. In the case of the weak ג, of the preposition מִן (§ 48. 1), and of the first radical of verbs פְּנֵי (§ 84. 2).

2. In the case of ח of חַת (§ 59. 5. b) and rarely of כ.

3. In the case of ל in לְקֹחַ to take (§ 84. 2. R. 2) and ' in a few verbs (§ 90. 4).

**Remark.**—The letter ג is not assimilated when it stands (1) in an accented syllable, or (2) before a guttural (except ח), or (3) after the preposition ל.

**Note.**—Assimilation is indicated by a Dāghēš-forte in the following consonant, which, however, is rejected from final consonants (§ 14. 1).

### 40. REJECTION.

1. a. (נ)שָׁאת (19:9) ; (נ)גָּשָׁד (4:12) ; (ל)קְחָת (4:7).

b. לְדָת (11:31) ; (י)רְעָת (20:7) ; (י)גְּרָעָת (4:2).

c. מְאָכֵל אֲכֵל probably for אָנְחָנוּ (42:11) נְחָנוּ.

2. יְכָלוּ ; יְהִבְדֵּל (1:7) for יִבְדֵּל ; לְאָזְרָר (2:1) for לְאָזְרָר.

3. תְּמֻוָּתָן (3:3) ; פְּנֵי (ס) (1:2) ; תְּמֻוָּתָן (2:10) but (42:20) for תְּמֻוָּתָן.

The consonants most liable to rejection are the breathings נ and ה, the liquids ל and ג, and the vowel-letters א and ע. These are often rejected:—

1. From the beginning of a word when there is no vowel beneath to sustain them:

a. In the case of ג of verbs פְּנֵי (§ 84. 1) and of לְקֹחַ in the Qal Imv. and Infinitive Construct.

<sup>1</sup> Num. 7:30.   <sup>2</sup> In Baer and Delitzsch's Genesis, p. 7.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 25:8.   <sup>4</sup> Num. 14:2.   <sup>5</sup> Ex. 8:2.

- b. In the case of נ or י of verbs נ פ in the same forms.
- c. In a few isolated cases.
- 2. From the middle of a word when preceded only by a ס וָי.
- 3. From the end of a word, by ordinary attrition, as in the case of ס and י of the plural endings ס וּן and י וּן; and of a final י in verbs ל'ה (¶ 100.).

Note 1.—On the rejection of נ and י, see also ¶ 43.

Note 2.—On the rejection of נ and י, see also ¶ 44.

#### 41. ADDITION, TRANSPOSITION, COMMUTATION.

1. a. אַתָּנִן; אַשְׁבֵל<sup>1</sup>; אַרְזֹעַ<sup>2</sup>; אַפְּרָה<sup>3</sup>; אַשְׁבֵל<sup>4</sup> (2:4); דְּרַתְּלָן<sup>5</sup> (6:9).
2. בְּנִשְׁתָּוּחָה<sup>6</sup> גַּנְשִׁתְּחָה<sup>7</sup> for הַתְּשִׁמְרָה<sup>8</sup> for הַשְׁתִּמְרָה<sup>9</sup>.
3. a. הַתְּצִידָק<sup>10</sup> for הַצִּידָק<sup>11</sup>; הַתְּצִידָק<sup>12</sup> for הַצִּידָק<sup>13</sup>.
- b. יָצַר<sup>14</sup> (2:8) for יָצַר<sup>15</sup>; קִים<sup>16</sup> for עֲשָׂוִי<sup>17</sup>; עֲשָׂוִי<sup>18</sup> for קִים<sup>19</sup>.

1. The *addition* of a letter sometimes takes place at the beginning of a word to avoid harshness in pronunciation, as in the case of

- a. נ, called prosthetic, when used in the formation of nouns.
- b. י, called prosthetic, when used as a prefix in the formation of Niph'al and Hithpael stems.

2. The *transposition* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar only in the case of י of the Hithpael of verbs when it would stand before a sibilant.

3. The *commutation* of letters, of frequent occurrence in the province of the lexicon, occurs in the grammar in the case of

- a. ת and ט in the Hithpael stem.
- b. נ and י in נ פ, נ י and י נ forms (see ¶ 44. 1. a—e).

#### 42. THE PECULIARITIES OF GUTTURALS.

1. a. וְתָרָאָה (1:7); הַעֲפָה (1:25); הַאֲרָמָה (1:22); הַקְּרִיעָה (1:9).
- b. פְּעַלְלָה<sup>1</sup> הַחֲשָׁךְ<sup>2</sup> (1:21); הַחֲחִית<sup>3</sup> (1:2); הַהְוָא<sup>4</sup> מְרַחְפָּת<sup>5</sup>.
2. a. יְעַבְּדָה<sup>6</sup> (1:4); נְעַשְׂה<sup>7</sup> (2:5); לְעַבְּדָה<sup>8</sup> (2:6); יְעַלְלָה<sup>9</sup> (2:24).
- b. פְּחָד<sup>10</sup> (2:7); יְטָע<sup>11</sup> (2:8); מְצֻמָּה<sup>12</sup> (2:9); יְדָע<sup>13</sup> (4:25); קְטַח<sup>14</sup> [קְטַח].

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 6:6.   <sup>2</sup> Jer. 33:21.   <sup>3</sup> Lev. 2:2.   <sup>4</sup> Gen. 14:13.   <sup>5</sup> Deut. 23:19.   <sup>6</sup> Mic. 6:16.  
<sup>7</sup> Gen. 22:5.   <sup>8</sup> Gen. 44:16.   <sup>9</sup> Josh. 9:12.   <sup>10</sup> Ruth 4:7.   <sup>11</sup> Ex. 3:16.

- c. הָעֵבֶר<sup>1</sup>; תְּהִלָּה (41:56); יְחִידָה (47:21).
  - d. רַקֵּעַ (1:2); מִרְיעַ (1:11); רַקֵּעַ (1:15).
  - 3. a. אֱלֹהִים (1:1) from יְהָוָה; בְּשָׂאָלָה from הָאָלָה.
  - b. עֲבָד (2:5); עֲשָׂות (2:4); אָמֵר (1:22); cf. הָיָה (2:18); מִלְּהָדָה (1:26).
- Remarks.**—*יבְּרַגְּהוּ* (2:2) but נְחַמֵּד (2:9); *יְעַזְּבָה*—*מִשְׁבַּת*—*for יְהִירָגָה* (4:8); *הָעִמְּרָת* *בְּנֵי* *הָעִמְּדָה*<sup>2</sup> and *יְהִירָגָה*<sup>3</sup>.

The gutturals, in the order of their strength beginning with the weakest, are נ, ר, ג, כ. They have the following peculiarities:—

1. They refuse to be doubled (i. e., to receive Dāghēš-forte). But here a distinction must be made between

a. נ and ג, which entirely reject the doubling, and require the heightening of the preceding vowel (§ 36. 2. b); and

b. ג, כ, and כ, of which ג sometimes, כ and כ nearly always, receive a so-called Dāghēš-forte implied, and allow a preceding vowel to remain short in a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

**Note 1.**—On the heightening to ē of ă when standing before a guttural, with ˘ (ă) or ˘ (‘), in which Dāghēš-forte is implied, see § 31. 2.c

2. They take, particularly before them, the guttural or a-vowels; hence

a. The vowel ˘ (ă) is chosen instead of ˘ (ı) or ˘ (ę), especially when ă was the original vowel.

b. The vowel ˘ (ă) is chosen instead of ˘ (ē) or ˘ (ɔ), especially when ă was a collateral form.

c. The vowel ˘ (ę), arising by depression from an attenuated ˘ (ı), is often chosen instead of ˘ (ă), for the sake of dissimilarity.

d. The vowel ˘ steals in between a heterogeneous long vowel and a final guttural as an aid in pronunciation. This ˘ is called Pāthāh-furtive; it is a mere transition-sound and does not make a syllable. It disappears when the guttural ceases to be final.

**Note 1.**—The letter ג(1) does not receive Dāghēš-forte, and (2) often shows a preference for ˘, and is consequently classed with the gutturals.

**Note 2.**—A final נ is not a consonant, nor is final כ, unless it contain Mäppiq (§ 16. 1).

3. They have a decided preference for compound Šwâ. Hence there is found under gutturals

<sup>1</sup> Dt. 23:23.    <sup>2</sup> Ex. 8:22.    <sup>3</sup> Dt. 28:61.    <sup>4</sup> Ruth 3:12.    <sup>5</sup> Num. 5:18, 30.    <sup>6</sup> Ps. 31:2.  
<sup>7</sup> Num. 8:6; 8:12.

a. A compound Š·wā, rather than a simple Š·wā, in the place of an original vowel ; and in this case the compound Š·wā of the class to which the original vowel belonged, is used.

b. An inserted compound Š·wā for facilitating the pronunciation ; and here (1) an initial guttural takes ְָ, except in the case of נָ, and of הָ and פָ in the verbs חַיֵּה and חַיָּה, which prefer ְַ. (2)

a medial guttural takes that Š·wā which corresponds to the preceding vowel.

**Remark 1.**—Thus where in *strong* forms there is found a closed syllable, in *guttural* forms, there is often found a half-open syllable.

**Remark 2.**—Under the strong gutturals, especially פָ, the use of the compound Š·wā for the facilitation of pronunciation is not so usual.

**Remark 3.**—When a compound Š·wā comes to stand before a simple Š·wā, the former is always changed to a vowel (§ 87. 3).

**Remark 4.**—The combination ְִַָ often becomes ְִַֹ, when removed to a distance from the tone.

#### 48. THE WEAKNESS OF נ AND ה.

1. a. תְּצִיאָ (1:1); מְצִיאָ (1:5); קְרִאָ (1:20); בְּרִאָ (1:24).

לְקִרְאָתִים; רְאִשִּׁים for רָאשִׁים; רְאִשִּׁית for רָאשִׁית  
בְּאֱלֹהִים; לְאֹמֶר for לְאֹמֶר; לְקִרְאָת for אֹמֶר; בְּאֱלֹהִים for אֹמֶר; בְּאֱלֹהִים for אֹמֶר.

**Remarks.**—אֲכָל for אֲכָל (3:12); חַטָּא<sup>1</sup> for חַטָּא; וַיַּרְאָ (1:4); רְאִשִּׁית for רְאִשִּׁית.

2. a. בְּיוֹם for לְהַחְשָׁךְ; לְהַאֲזֹר for לְאַזֹּר (1:18).

תְּהִרְאָה for תִּהְרָא; יְהִבְדֵּל for יִבְדֵּל.

אֲתֹה<sup>2</sup> for אָתֹה; בְּהָו for בָּהָו (1:11); לְמַנְינָו for לְמַנְינָו (2:3).

The letters נ and ה, being exceedingly weak, not only occasion change, but likewise suffer change :

1. נ loses its consonantal power and is said to *quiesce* or to be *silent*:

a. Always, when it stands at the end of a word ; here belong all forms of a נ'ל character.

b. Often, when it stands in the middle of a word ; as,

(1) when a preceding vowelless consonant steals its vowel ;

(2) when a preceding short vowel absorbs its compound Š·wā.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 15:3.    <sup>2</sup> Deut. 11:12.

**Remark 1.**—A final נ, preceded by a simple שׁ-wā is termed *otiant*.

**Remark 2.**—A quiescent נ is frequently elided from the middle of a word.

2. נ almost never loses its power at the end of a word. It is always distinguished from the vowel-letter ה by the presence of a Mappiq (§ 16. 1). But on account of its weakness it is often entirely lost:

a. In the case of the article after an inseparable preposition (§ 47. 4).

b. In נiph'el, Hiph'il, Höph'el and Hithpael verbal forms after a preformative of gender or person.

c. From between two vowels, which then contract.

**Note.**—The ה of לְהַ verbs and nouns (§ 100.) is *always* a vowel-letter and has no connection with the נ here considered.

#### 44. THE WEAKNESS OF ו AND י.

1. a. וָשֵׁב (4:23) *for* יִשְׁבֶּן [in יִשְׁבָּה (4:16)] *for* וָלֹדֶךָ (cf. וָלֹדֶךָ 11:30); וָלֹדֶךָ (4:23) *for* וָלֹדֶךָ (cf. וָלֹדֶךָ 11:30); וָלֹדֶךָ (4:23) *for* וָלֹדֶךָ (cf. וָלֹדֶךָ 11:30);

b. הַתְּנוּעָה<sup>1</sup> but cf. הַתְּנוּעָה<sup>2</sup> (45:1).

c. וְרַבֵּן; עֲשֹׂוֹת<sup>3</sup>; עֲשִׂירָה<sup>4</sup> *for* עֲשִׂירָה<sup>5</sup> *for* עֲשִׂירָה<sup>6</sup>

d. וְעַצְרָה<sup>7</sup> (2:21) *for* וְעַצְרָה<sup>8</sup>; וְיִשְׁנָן<sup>9</sup> (2:7) *for* וְיִשְׁנָן<sup>10</sup>.

e. הַאֲוֹרָה<sup>11</sup> (4:4) *for* הַבְּאִיר<sup>12</sup>; הַבְּאִיר<sup>13</sup> (1:17) *for* הַבְּאִיר<sup>14</sup>.

2. a. וְעַתָּה<sup>15</sup> (3:22) *for* וְעַתָּה<sup>16</sup>; וְאַתָּה<sup>17</sup> (8:16) *for* וְאַתָּה<sup>18</sup>; וְאַתָּה<sup>19</sup> (4:16) *for* וְאַתָּה<sup>20</sup>.

b. נְכֻן<sup>21</sup> (41:32) = nākhōn = nākhān = nākhān *for* nākh-wān = נְכֻן<sup>22</sup>.

מְקֻומָּם<sup>23</sup> (1:9) = māqōm = māqām = māqām *for* māqwām = מְקֻומָּם<sup>24</sup>.

c. שָׁתַּת<sup>25</sup> (4:25) = sā-yāth *for* sā-yāth; נָדַח<sup>26</sup> (4:14) = nādh *for* nāwādh.

יְכֻלָּה<sup>27</sup> (2:1) = y'khullū *for* y'khull-wā; יְקֻנָּה<sup>28</sup> (1:9) *for* יְקֻנָּה<sup>29</sup>.

d. הַיָּאָה<sup>30</sup> (2:10) = hāyā *for* hāyāwā; יְעַלְּדָה<sup>31</sup> (2:6) = yā'le *for* yā'lāwā.

הַשְׁקָה<sup>32</sup> (2:6) = hāsqā *for* hāsqāwā; יְהִיּוֹה<sup>33</sup> (1:29) = yāhyé *for* yāhyāwā.

The semi-vowels, or vowel-consonants, ו and י, occasion a very large number of changes:—

1. *Commutation of ו into י takes place,*

a. Almost always at the beginning of a word, the exceptions being very few.

b. Frequently in the Pfēl of יְי verbs, and generally in יְי verbs after תְּנִנָּה of the Hithpael.

<sup>1</sup> Ruth 4:7.   <sup>2</sup> Num. 1:18.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 3:16.   <sup>4</sup> Deut. 8:12.

- c. Whenever it is retained as the third radical in verbs יְיַהּ, both when final and when medial (§ 100. 3).
  - d. When it would follow *i* in a closed syllable, as in the Qal Imperfect of verbs יְבֹדֵה which have a יְבֹדֵה treatment (§ 90. 2. b).
  - e. When it would be followed by *i* in a closed syllable as in Hiph'il forms of verbs יְלִבֵּה (§ 94. 1. b).

**Note.**—Commutation of ' into ' is of rare occurrence.

## **2. Elision takes place,**

- a. Of an initial נ when supported only by שׁוּבָה, as in certain י'נ Inf's Construct and Imv's (§ 90. 2. a); and also when in the Qkl Impf. the נ, following י, does not go over to ' , according to § 44. 1. d.
  - b. Of a medial נ and ' , whenever, following a consonant, they precede the vowel א (§ 94. 1. c. (2)); in this case the א becomes in compensation א, and this, א ; as in the י'נ and י'נ Niph'al and nominal forms.
  - c. Of a medial נ and ' , whenever they stand between two vowels, or between a half-vowel and a vowel.
  - d. Of a final נ and ' in verbs called נ'נ , the original vowel following them having been previously lost; in this case the vowel preceding, nearly always א, is heightened to א in Perfects, to א in Imperfects and Participles (see for details, § 100. 1-3).

3. a. בֵּית תֹּזֵךְ (1:6) for בֵּין (1:4) ; בֵּין (12:15) for בֵּית. תִּיטְבָּח (4:7) for הַיִטְבָּח (1:11) ; תִּרְאָא (41:21) for נִרְאָא (3:14) ; חִינֵּק (3:19) for חִינֵּק<sup>1</sup> ; קַעֲשָׂנָה אַפְּנִיךְ (6:14) = p'nê for פָּנִי (1:2).  
 b. יִצְאֶר (2:7) for יִצְאֶן = יִצְאֶן (2:21) ; הַוּסֵד (2:17) for קֻומָּת (13:17).  
 c. יְקּוּם = יְקּוּם (3:19) for tâs-wâbb ; תְּשׁוּב (9:9) for מְקִים (6:16) ; תְּשִׁים (1:10) for וְנִכְבָּה (1:22) ; וְמִלְאָאו (1:4) ; וּבֵין (1:27).  
 d. שְׂתַחֲרוֹה (18:2) for שְׂתַחֲרוֹן (4:1) ; תְּהִוָּה (4:5).  
 e. פָּנִי (2:7) for אַפְּנִיךְ (4:1) ; תִּהְיוֹ אַשְׁמָעָתִי (4:5) for אַשְׁמָעָתִי (1:9).  
 4. a. יְקּוּם (1:2) for יְקּוּם (1:10) ; וְלִמְקוֹה (1:22) ; וּמִלְאָאו (1:4) ; וּבֵין (1:27).  
 b. פָּנִי (1:2) for פָּנִי (1:10) ; וְלִמְקוֹה (1:22) ; וּמִלְאָאו (1:4) ; וּבֵין (1:27).  
 c. שְׂתַחֲרוֹה (18:2) for שְׂתַחֲרוֹן (4:1) ; תְּהִוָּה (4:5).  
 d. פָּנִי (2:7) for אַפְּנִיךְ (4:1) ; תִּהְיוֹ אַשְׁמָעָתִי (4:5) for אַשְׁמָעָתִי (1:9).  
 5. a. יְקּוּם (4:26) ; יְלָד (4:18) ; יְצֵע (2:8) ; יְלָד (1:9).  
 b. נְפִי<sup>6</sup> ; עַשְׂרִי<sup>7</sup> ; נְפִי<sup>6</sup> ; עַשְׂרִי<sup>7</sup> see also the cases under 4. c, above.  
 c. שְׁלֹזְתִּי (4:18) ; חָתָה (3:20) ; יְלָד (4:18).

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 1:44.    <sup>2</sup> Ezra 3:11.    <sup>3</sup> Ex. 21:19.

\* It may be said that in this case a helping *v* is inserted (§ 29, 3, b).

<sup>5</sup> Deut. 4:17.   <sup>6</sup> Ex. 8:16.   <sup>7</sup> Deut. 4:7.   <sup>8</sup> Job 8:26.

*3. Contraction takes place,*

a. Of **וְ** or **וּ** with a preceding *a*, when a consonant follows, as

- (1) in **וַיְ** and **וְיַ** Segholates (§ 106. 2. d);
- (2) in the **וַיִּ** Niyp'äl and Hiyp'il (§ 90. 3. b), and the **וְיִ** Hiyp'il (§ 92. 2);
- (3) before **לֹאַ** in **לֹאַ** Imperfects and Imv's, and before **לֹאָ** and **לֹאַ** in plural of nouns (§ 80. 5); here *ay* gives **וְיָ** (e).

b. Of **וְ** or **וּ** with a preceding *a*, when a consonant does *not* follow, as

- (1) in the Imperative of verbs **לֹאַ** (§ 100. 1. f);
- (2) in the Construct plural ending **וְיָ** (= *ay*) (§ 124. 4).

c. Of **וְ** or **וּ** with a preceding *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as

- (1) in the **וְיִ** Höph'äl (§ 90. 3. c), and by analogy the **וְיַ** and **וְיָ** Höph'äls;
- (2) in the Qäl Imperfect of verbs **וְיִ** (§ 92. 1), and of those verbs **וְיִ** whose **וְ** becomes **וּ** (§ 90. 2. b);
- (3) in the Qäl Inf. const. and Imv. of verbs **וְיַ** (§ 94. 1. a. (1)) and **וְיָ** (§ 96. 1).

d. Of **וְ** or **וּ** with a following *u* or *i* respectively, when a consonant follows, as

- (1) in the Qäl Imperfect of verbs **וְיַ** (§ 94. 1. a. (1));
- (2) in the Qäl Imperfect of verbs **וְיָ** (§ 96. 1) and in the Hiyp'il of verbs **וְיַ** (§ 94. 1. b).

*4. Vocalization of **וְ** to **וּ** takes place,*

a. At the beginning of a word in the case of the conjunction **וְ** (§ 49. 2).

b. At the end of a word, whenever **וְ** would be preceded by a consonant, as

- (1) in the case of **לֹאַ** (or **לֹאָ**) Segholates (§ 106. 2. e);
- (2) in certain apocopated verbal forms. But

c. The reverse takes place, viz., change of **וּ** to **וְ**, especially in the case of the suffix **וְיָ**, when it is attached

- (1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel, and
- (2) to the plural ending used before suffixes, viz., **וְיָ**, of which, however, the **וְ** is lost (being only orthographically retained), and the **يָ** heightened to **אָ** (§ 124.).

*5. The consonantal force of **וְ** or **וּ** is retained,*

a. When as radicals they stand at the beginning of syllables.

b. When a heterogeneous vowel, except *a*, precedes.

c. When they would receive Dāghēs-forte (§ 90. 3. a), and in a few exceptional cases.

---

**PART SECOND—ETYMOLOGY.**

---



## VIII. Inseparable Particles.

### 45. THE ARTICLE.

1. הַלִּילָה ; הַיּוֹם ; הַבָּשָׂה ; הַמִּים ; הַשְׁמִים (1:14).

2. הַהֲלֹךְ ; הַהְוָא ; הַתִּים ; הַתִּיה ; הַתְּשַׁחַךְ (1:4).

3. הַעֲזָן ; הַעֲזָן ; הַרְקֵעַ ; הַאֲוֹר (1:22) ; הַאֲרֵן (1:29).

4. הַעֲנָן ; הַעֲנוֹן ; הַחֲמִין ; הַזְּבָרִים ; הַחֲזִיק ; הַחֲגָן .<sup>6</sup>

**Remark 1.**—הַיְאָדָה <sup>for</sup> הַיְאָדָה ; הַמִּילְדוֹת <sup>for</sup> הַמִּילְדוֹת .

**Remark 2.**—הַעֲם ; הַנּוּר <sup>for</sup> הַנּוּר ; הַאֲרֵן <sup>for</sup> הַאֲרֵן .

**Remark 3.**—לְ+הַחֲשָׁךְ ; לְ+הַאֲוֹר (1:5) <sup>for</sup> לְ+הַאֲוֹר ; לְ+הַאֲוֹר .

The Article was originally **ל**, but the **ל** is always assimilated (§ 89.); hence,

1. The usual form of the Article is **ה** with a Dāghēs-forte in the following letter.....**ה**

2. Before the strong gutturals **ח** and **כ** which may be doubled by implication (§ 42. 1. b), it is.....**ה**

3. Before the weak gutturals **ג** and **כ**, and generally before **י**, which cannot be doubled (§ 42. 1. a), — is heightened to **ה**.....**ה**

4. Before **מ**, and before an unaccented **נ**, **ל**, the — is heightened to **ה** (§ 31. 2. c), for the sake of dissimilarity.....**ה**

**Remark 1.**—The Dāghēs-forte of the Article may of course be omitted from vowelless consonants (§ 14. 2).

**Remark 2.**—The words for *earth*, *mountain*, *people* irregularly change their vowel after the Article.

**Remark 3.**—The **ה** of the Article is elided after the prepositions **ב**, **ב**, **ל** (§ 42. 2. a), and the vowel is given to the preposition.

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kgs. 8:35.      <sup>2</sup> Num. 13:18.      <sup>3</sup> Gen. 7:19.      <sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. 4:14.      <sup>5</sup> 1 Sam. 25:24.  
<sup>6</sup> Ex. 13:22.      <sup>7</sup> Ex. 1:19.      <sup>8</sup> Ex. 1:28.      <sup>9</sup> Ex. 8:12.      <sup>10</sup> Gen. 14:16.

46. *HĒ INTERROGATIVE.*

1. **הַשְׁמֵר אֲחִי אֶנְכִּי** (?) (3:11); **הַמִּזְהָעַן ... אַקְלַת** (?) (4:9).
2. **הַאֲלֵךְ וְקָרְאָתִי לְךָ אֲשֶׁר** (?) (30:15); **הַמִּעֵט קָהֹתְךָ אַתָּא־אִישׁ** (?) (17:17).
3. **הַלְּבָן מֵאָה שָׁנָה יָלֵד** (?) ; **הַחִתָּה**<sup>3</sup>; **הַאָמֵר**.

In direct, and likewise indirect, interrogation, a particle is used called *Hē Interrogative* :—

1. It is usually written with *Hāṭeph Pāthāḥ* ..... ה
  2. Before vowelless consonants, and gutturals, it is written .... ה
  3. Before gutturals with ת, it is written (§ 81. 2. c) ..... ה
- while rarely, especially with letters which have simple Š'wā, it is written with *Dāghēš-forte separative* (§ 15. 4). ..... ה

Note.—The syllable formed, when the pointing is =, is the half-open syllable, and the following Š'wā is always vocal (§ 26. 4).

47. *THE INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.*

1. **לְאַתָּת**; **לְהַכְּדִיל**; (1:14) **לִמְנּו**; (1:6) **בְּתוֹךְ**; (1) **בְּרִאָשִׁית** (1:14).
  2. **כְּרֻמּוֹתָנו**; (1:15) **לִמְשָׁל**; (1:18) **לִמְאוֹרָת**; (1) **בְּרַקְעֵץ** (1:26).
  3. **בְּחָרֵי**; (1:22) **לְאָמֵר** *for* **לְאָמֵר** (2:5); **לְעָבֵד**; (2:3) **לְעַשּׂוֹת**
  4. **בְּיוֹם**; (1:10) **לִיבְשָׁה**; (1) **לְרַקְעֵץ**; (1:5) **לְחַשֵּׁךְ**; (1:18) **לְאֹרֶךְ**.
  5. **לְקַחְתָּה**; (3:22) **לְדַעַת**; (1:29) **לִכְמָד**; (1:6) **לִמְנָדָם** (4:11).
- Remark 1.**—**לְאֱלֹהִים**; (3:5); **בְּאֱלֹהִים**; (18:30, 32); **לְאָדָנִי** (17:7, 8).
- Remark 2.**—**לִיהְוָה**—**לְאָדָנִי**—*proper writing* (4:3); **לִיהְוָה**—**לְאָדָנִי**—*for* **לְאָדָנִי**—*proper writing* (4:3).

Three prepositions, ב, כ, ל, are always *prefixed* to the words which they govern. Their vowel was, originally, =; but now, they are found written :—

1. Ordinarily, with simple Š'wā..... =
2. Before consonants having simple Š'wā, with ת (§ 87. 1).... =
3. Before gutturals having compound Š'wā, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 87. 1)..... =, ת, ת (§)
4. Before the Article, with the vowel of the Article,..... = or ת (§)
5. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long..... ת (§)

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 2:7.    <sup>2</sup> Job 24:31.    <sup>3</sup> Joel 1:2.    <sup>4</sup> Ex. 11:8.

**Remark 1.**—The נ of אָרְנִי LORD and אלֹהִים God loses its consonantal force after the prepositions (§ 48. 1. b).

**Remark 2.**—The word יְהֹוָה, which is written Jehovah, i. e., with the vowels of אָרְנִי, rather than יְהֹוָה as it should be written, appears with the preposition as לְיְהֹוָה (cf. לְאָרְנִי).

**Note 1.**—The original – of the prepositions is usually volatilized (§ 36. 3. a) to –, or heightened (§ 36. 2. a) to – (ā); it is retained before gutturals with –, but assimilated to – before –, and to – (ō) before –.

**Note 2.**—For prepositions with pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 3, 4.

#### 48. THE PREPOSITION מִן.

1. מִן-קֶרֶם (2:6) מִקְרֵדָם (2:8) for מִתְחַת מִתְחַת (1:7); مִן-הָאָרֶץ (2:8)
2. מִן-אִישׁ (6:14) מִן-עַל (1:7) for מִאִישׁ; מִן-עַל (2:23) for מִחְיָה.

The preposition מִן from, really the construct state of the noun מִן part, is written separately, chiefly before the Article; elsewhere it is prefixed and appears:—

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 1. Usually with its נ assimilated (§ 39. 1).....                | מִן. |
| 2. Before נ, rarely with Dāghēs-forte implied (§ 42. 1. b)..... | מִנ  |
| but before other gutturals, with – heightened (§ 36. 2. b)..... | מִנ  |

**Note.**—On the reduplication of מִן before pronominal suffixes, see § 51. 5.

#### 49. WĀW CONJUNCTIVE.

1. וְשָׁמִים (1:1); וְהָאָרֶץ (1:2); וְלִחְשָׁךְ (1:5); וְשָׁגַנִּים (1:14); וְאַתָּה (2:4).
2. וְגַבְבָּה (1:4); וְלִמְקָה (1:10); וְבָעָזָף (1:22); וְמַלְאָךְ (1:26); וְבֵין (1:27).
3. וְאַנְּיִי<sup>1</sup> (24:12); וְהִיא<sup>2</sup> for (12:2) for וְהִיא (6:17).  
וְעֲשָׂה (24:12); וְהִיא<sup>2</sup> for (12:2) for וְהִיא (6:17).
4. וְנָדָר (1:24); וְרָעָם (2:9); וְרָמָשׁ (4:12); וְבָהּוּ

The conjunction and, originally נ, is now found written:—

1. Ordinarily with simple Š'wā (§ 32. 2. R.)..... 1
2. Before ב, פ, מ (§ 44. 4. a), and vowelless consonants..... 1
3. Before gutturals having compound Š'wā, with the corresponding short vowel (§ 87. 1)..... –, –, – (ō)
4. Before a tone-syllable, sometimes with tone-long (§ 81. 1. c) . . . – (ā)

**Note 1.**—נ with י gives יְנִי (1:6).

**Note 2.**—On מ, the strengthened form of נ, which is called Wāw Consecutive and is used with the Imperfect, see § 78.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. –נ from יְנִי.   <sup>2</sup> Deut. 4:6, 16, 28, 25.

## IX. Pronouns.

### 50. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

1. The following are the forms of the Personal Pronoun:—

<i>He</i>	הָוֹא	<i>They</i> (m.)	הֵמָּה
<i>She</i>	הִיא	<i>They</i> (f.)	הֵןָה
<i>Thou</i> (m.)	אַתָּה	<i>Ye</i> (m.)	אַתָּם
<i>Thou</i> (f.)	אַתְּ	<i>Ye</i> (f.)	אַתְנָה, אַתְנָן
<i>I</i>	אָנֹכִי	<i>We</i>	אָנֹכָנוּ, אָנֹכָנָנוּ

2. The following are pausal forms:—

אֲתָה אֲתָה; אָנֹכִי אָנֹכִי;

3. The following remarks on the forms of the Pronouns are to be noted:—

a. נִיא she is written הָוֹא in the Pentateuch, except eleven times.

b. אַתָּה thou (m.) is written five times defectively הָא.

c. אַתְּ thou (f.) was originally הָא or הָאָן; seven times K'thibh has אַתְנָה, which would be pronounced ättñ.

d. אָנֹכִי I (c.) is more common than the longer form אָנֹכָנִי.

e. אֲתָה הֵנָה they (f.) is more common than הֵן, the latter occurring only with prefixes.

f. אַתָּם ye (m.) is for an original אַתָּתָם (see § 29. 4. N. 2).

g. אֲתָנָה ye (f.), for אַתָּתָנָה, occurs but once,<sup>1</sup> but four times.<sup>2</sup>

h. אָנֹכָנוּ we is the usual form, אָנֹכָנָנוּ occurring but six times,<sup>3</sup> and a form אָנוּ but once.<sup>4</sup>

Note 1.—The הֵן which appears in several of the forms was probably originally demonstrative, but has lost its force.

Note 2.—The following comparative table of the Personal Pronouns in the more important Semitic languages will be of interest:

<sup>1</sup> Ezek. 34:31.    <sup>2</sup> Gen. 31:6; Ezek. 18:11, 20; 34:17.

<sup>3</sup> Gen. 49:11; Ex. 16:7, 8; Num. 33:32; 2 Sam. 17:13; Lam. 3:42.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. 49:6 (K'thibh).

Arabio.	Assyrian.	Aramaic.	Hebrew.
huwā	šū	הוא	הִיא
hiyā	šī	היָא	הִיא
anta	atta	{ אַתָּה or אַתְּ	אַתָּה
anti	atti	{ אַתְּ	אַתָּם
anā	anaku	אֲנָא	אֲנָכִי
hum	šunu	הַמּוֹן, אֶפְנָן	הַמּוֹן, הֵם
hunna	šina	אֲגַנִּין	הַגְּנָה, הֵן
antum	attuna	אֲנָתָן	אֲתָם
antunna	attina	אֲנָתִין	אֲתָנָה, אֲתָן
nahnu	anini	אֲנָחָנוּ	נָחָנוּ, אֲנָחָנוּ

## 51. PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

## TABULAR VIEW.

1. Separate Forms.	2. With תְּאַלְּוָאָה.	3. With בְּ and לְ.	4. With בְּ.	5. With בְּ.
Singular.				
3 m. הָוֹ	אֲתָנוֹ	בָּנוֹ	בְּמַטְ�וָרָה	מַטְּוָרָוֹ
3 f. הָיָה	אֲתָה	בָּהָ	בְּמַוָּה	מַמְּוָה
2 m. הָנָה	אֲתָהָךְ	בָּהָךְ	בְּמַמְּךָ	מַמְּךָ
2 f. הָנָה	אֲתָהָךְ	בָּהָךְ	—	מַמְּךָ
1 c. הָאִ or הָאִי	אֲתָיִ	בָּיִ	בְּמַוְיִ	מַמְּוִי
Plural.				
3 m. הֵם or סֵם	אֲתָם	בָּם, בְּהָם	בְּמַלְּוָהָם	מַלְּוָהָם
3 f. הֵן or נֵן	אֲתָן	בָּהָן	—	מַהָּן
2 m. בָּם	אֲתָכָם	בָּכָם	בְּמַבְּםָם	מַבְּםָם
2 f. בָּנָן	—	בָּכָן	—	מַבְּנָן
1 c. נָנוֹ	אֲתָנוֹ	בָּנוֹ	בְּמַטְּוָרָנוֹ	מַטְּוָרָנוֹ

When a pronoun is to be governed by a verb, a noun or a preposition, a shortened form must be used:—

1. The "separate forms," given above, are the fragments of the pronouns which are thus used. They are attached directly to nominal and verbal forms ending in a vowel, but a so-called connecting-vowel is employed with forms ending in a consonant. This connecting-vowel is strictly a part of the stem or verbal form to which the suffix is attached.

a. In the second person, sing. and plur., the palatal or *k*-sound, is substituted for the lingual or *t*-sound.

b. The suffixes בָּן, בָּם, בָּנָה and בְּנָה always receive the accent and are termed *grave*; all others are *light*.

c. ' is used with nouns; 'j with verbs.

d. □ and ▨ are used with plural nouns; □ and ▨ are used with verbs and singular nouns.

Note.—On the union of verbs with suffixes, see § 74.; on the union of nouns with suffixes, see §§ 124., 125.

2. When for any reason it is impossible, or undesirable, to attach the suffix directly to a governing verb, it may be written in connection with **תְּ**, the sign of the definite accusative, which, however, except before **בָּ**, assumes the form **תִּ** or **תֵּ** ('oth).

Note.—The original 'oth (= 'ith) was confused with 'oth which, shortened to 'uth, gave rise to 'eth, as פָּתָן became פָּתָן, etc. (2 29. 4. N. 2).

3. The prepositions **בְּ** and **בִּ** restore and heighten their original - before the suffixes (except 'י and **בָּ**): this vowel (א)

a. Contracts with  $\eta\bar{\eta}$  and forms ( $\bar{ah}\bar{u} =$ ) 1 (δ); with  $\bar{\eta}\bar{\eta}$  and forms ( $\bar{ah} =$ ) 2 (sh); but elsewhere.

b. Appears either before or under the tone

Note.—While either **לְהַמֵּת** or **בְּהַמִּתָּה** may be used, only **לְהַמֵּת** is found.

4. Between the preposition **בְּ** and the suffixes, there is generally found an inserted syllable **מִן**. This syllable, found in poetry also after **בְּ** and **לְ**, is a form of the pronoun **מָה** what.

5. The preposition **ئى** is reduplicated before most of the suffixes; in some cases.

**מִמְנֵי** for **מִמְּנִי**; **מִמְנָךְ** for **מִמְּךָ**: **מִמְנוּ** (*from us*) for **מִמְנוּ**.

b. The consonant of the suffix is assimilated backwards and represented in 1. מִנְהָג (from him) for מִמְנָה : מִנְהָג for מִמְנָה.

Note 1.—The = in 1337 etc. is deflected from = (29, 4).

**Note 2.**—Several variant forms, besides those given, are found, especially in poetry.

## 52. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <b>זה</b> (זֶה) <i>this</i> (m.)          | <b>את</b> (אֵת) <i>this</i> (f.)          | <b>אלה</b> (אֵלָה) <i>these</i> (m. or f.)   |
| 2. <b>הוא</b> (הָוְאַ) <i>that</i> (m.)      | <b>היא</b> (הָיְאַ) <i>that</i> (f.)      | { <b>הם</b> or <b>המָה</b> <i>those</i> (m.)<br><b>הן</b> or <b>הנָה</b> <i>those</i> (f.) |
| 3. <b>הלוֹה</b> (הַלּוֹה) <i>yonder</i> (m.) | <b>הלוֹת</b> (הַלּוֹת) <i>yonder</i> (f.) | <b>הלוֹן</b> (הַלּוֹן) <i>yonder</i> (o.)  |

1. a. זֶה = zé, heightened from za (acc.).
- b. זֶה is poetic, and used more frequently like a relative; it is really a sort of nominative to זֶה.
- c. זָהָה = záth, for záth (? 30. 6), i. e., נִזְׁמָן with feminine ending הַ.
- d. אֶלְהָה has Dághésh-forte *firmative*; לְהָה occurs only eight times, and then always in the Pentateuch and with the article.

2. The personal pronouns of the third person are used as remote demonstratives.

3. The forms translated *yonder* are stronger than the usual remote demonstratives, but very rare,—the first occurring twice,<sup>1</sup> the second, once,<sup>2</sup> the third, seven times.<sup>3</sup>

*Note.*—לְהָה is closely related to לֵל the article, which was originally a demonstrative.

### 53. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

1. מְנֻהָה who, which, that.
2. מְנֻהָה, sometimes מְנֻהָה.

1. The more frequent relative is properly a noun in the construct state meaning *place*:—

- a. It does not vary for gender or number.
- b. It is frequently merely a sign of relation.
2. מְנֻהָה, or מְנֻהָה is in no way connected with מְנֻהָה, but is a distinct pronoun. It is found
  - a. Exclusively in the Song of Solomon, and frequently in Ecclesiastes.
  - b. Occasionally in other books, as Judges, 2 Kings, 1 Chronicles, Job, and the later Psalms.

### 54. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

1. מַה? מַה?
2. a. מַה-זֹּאת (2:19); מַה-יְקָרָא (Ex. 3:13).
- b. מַה-זֹּהָא;<sup>4</sup> מַה-זֹּהָא; מַה-חִתְפָּתָהִי<sup>5</sup>
- c. מַה הַגְּנָה;<sup>6</sup> מַה רְאִיתָם;<sup>7</sup> מַה-אֲלָה.
- d. מַה-חִרְלֵל; מַה-חִתְפָּתָהִי; מַה-עֲשָׂת.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 24:65; 37:19.   <sup>2</sup> Ezek. 36:35.   <sup>3</sup> Judg. 6:20; 1 Sam. 14:1; 17:26; 2 Kgs. 4:26; 28:17; Dan. 8:16; Zech. 2:8.   <sup>4</sup> Num. 16:11.   <sup>5</sup> Num. 18:18.   <sup>6</sup> Zech. 1:9.   <sup>7</sup> Judg. 9:48.   <sup>8</sup> Ps. 39:5.

1. מְנִי refers to persons; מְנָה, to things.  
 2. מְנָה is variously pointed, according to the character of the consonant which follows:—

- a. Before consonants which can be doubled, it is..... מְנָה.
- b. Before strong gutturals (חַ and פַּ), it is..... מְהָ.
- c. Before weak gutturals (אַ, עַ, יַ), it is..... מְהָ.
- d. Before gutturals with רַ, it is (§ 31. 2. c)...... מְהָ.

Note 1.—The Dāghēs-forte following מְנָה is compensative (§ 15.1), arising from the assimilation of הַ which was a consonant.

Note 2.—The forms מְנִי and מְנָה are sometimes found before other letters than gutturals.

Note 3.—In the majority of cases מְנָה is connected with the following word by Mäqqēph, and with הָ often forms a single word, מְנָה.

Note 4.—By means of אֵן (where?) prefixed to the demonstrative הָ or פָּנָה, another interrogative is formed.<sup>1</sup>

Note 5.—Reference should also be made to the expression פָּלָגִי, equivalent to a certain one, which is used as an indefinite pronoun.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Jer. 5:7; Eccles. 11:6; 1 Kgs. 13:12.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Ruth 4:1; 2 Kgs. 6:8.

## X. The Strong Verb.

### 55. Roots.

1. הָלַךְ from מִתְהַלֵּךְ ; בָּרַל (1:6) ; מִבְּדִיל (1:1) ; בָּרָא.
- פָּקַח from תְּפַקְּנָה ; מִטְּרָ (2:5) ; מִטְּרָ (2:3) ; שָׁבַת (2:3).
2. בָּרָא (1:1) he created ; לִקְחָ (2:3) he rested ; שָׁבַת (2:22) he took.
- פָּקַח (3:8) he walked ; שָׁמַע (3:17) he heard ; פָּקַח (3:7) he opened.
3. מוֹת (3:4) to die ; מִתְּמַתָּה (2:8) to put ; שָׁוֵם (2:8) he put.

All words are derived from so-called roots; concerning these it may be noted:—

1. While there are a very few roots of four letters, the body of Hebrew roots consist of only three letters, called *radicals*.

2. The root is generally pronounced with the vowels of the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense (§ 57. 3. N. 1), this being the simplest of all verbal forms.

3. Those roots, however, whose second radical is י or ו, are pronounced with the vowel of the Infinitive, because the י or ו does not appear in the third person singular masculine of the Perfect tense.

**Note 1.**—The root is not in itself a word; it exists solely in the mind of the philologist. בָּרָא is a root, but the word is בָּרָא.

**Note 2.**—Many of the roots now appearing to be trilateral, are really biliterals; their trilateral forms being artificial.

**Note 3.**—For many words there has as yet been found no root.

### 56. CLASSES OF VERBS.

1. קָרַשׁ ; בָּרַל (1:4) ; מִשְׁלָ (2:18) ; דָּבַק (2:24) ; שָׁבַת (2:3).
2. a. שָׁעַ (2:24) ; רְחַזֵּ (4:8) ; עֲזָב (1:11) ; שָׁלַח (3:22).  
    b. חָלַל (2:11) ; סְבַב (3:22) ; חַי (1:17) ; נָגַד (3:11) ; נָתַן (4:26).  
    c. עַשְׂהָ (2:7) ; בָּרָא (1:1) ; מִצְאָ (3:4) ; יָאָר (1:11).

The vowels employed in the inflection of words, vary somewhat with the character of the consonants composing the root, strong consonants occasioning no change, weak consonants occasioning considerable change (§ 4. 2). A root is therefore classified as

1. *Strong*, when it contains no consonant which will in any way affect the vowels usually employed in a given inflection.

2. *Weak* (§ 77. 1-3), when it contains one or more consonants which will affect the vowels usually employed ; as

a. Gutturals which (1) reject Dāghēš-forte, (2) prefer the *a*-class vowels, (3) take compound instead of simple Šwâ (§ 42. 1-3).

b. Letters which may be assimilated, as **ג** ; or may be contracted, as when the same letter occurs twice in succession.

c. Letters which are so weak as to be liable to rejection, as **א, ח, נ, ת, י**.

### 57. INFLECTION.

1. a. בָּדֵל (1:1) *from* קְרַא (1:5) *from* בָּרָא.

b. יָלֶךְ (2:3) *from* לִקְחַה (3:23) *from* קְדַשׁ.

c. הַזְּהָלֵל (2:5) *from* הַמְטִיר (4:26) *from* נִפְקַח (4:26) *from* חַלֵּל.

2. b. שָׁבַת (2:2) *he will rest*; שָׁמַעְתִּי (3:10) *I heard*; שָׁבַע (1:21) *they swarmed*; אָכַלְתָּם (3:18) *thou hast eaten*; הַפְּרֹחַנָּה (3:7) *they will be opened*.

3. c. תְּאַכְּלֵנָה (4:8) *he will kill him*; תְּאַכְּלֵנָה (3:17) *thou shalt eat it*.

The inflection of a verb includes three things :—

1. The formation of verb-stems, of which there are,

a. The simple verb-stem, generally identical with the root.

b. Verb-stems formed by *doubling* one of the radicals, generally the middle one.

c. Verb-stems formed by the use of *prefixes*.

2. The addition to the verb-stem of affixes and prefixes for the indication of tense or mood, person, number, gender.

3. The various changes of the verbal forms, which take place when pronominal suffixes are attached as objects.

**Note 1.**—The Hebrew verb has for each stem (1) a Perfect tense, which indicates finished or completed action, (2) an Imperfect, which indicates unfinished action, (3) an Imperative (except in Passive stems), (4) two Infinitives, and (5) a Participle.

**Note 2.**—The Perfect and Imperfect, which may be called tenses, are inflected to distinguish number, person, and *gender*.

**Note 3.**—The Imperative is used only in the second person, masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

### 58. THE SIMPLE VERB-STEM (*QĀL*).

1. לְקַח (2:3); בָּרָא (1:5); קִרְאֵךְ (2:24); שָׁבֵת (3:22).
2. a. עֹזֶב (2:24); נָתַן (1:11); שָׁלֹחַ (3:22); מְשֻׁלָּח (1:18).
- b. יָרַא<sup>5</sup> (18:12); מְלָא<sup>4</sup> (12:10); יָבֵשׂ (19:30).
- c. יָאֹר<sup>6</sup> (32:26); בָּוֹשׁ<sup>7</sup> (32:11); שָׁכַל<sup>8</sup> (43:14); קָטַל<sup>9</sup> (for בָּוֹשׁ) (32:11); אִיכְלָל<sup>10</sup> (for יָאֹר) (44:3).

The simple verb-stem has three consonants,—those of the root. It is pronounced with two vowels:—

1. The penultimate vowel is  $\bar{a}$  (ă), heightened before the tone, from an original  $\bar{a}$ .

2. The ultimate vowel varies:

a. In the great majority of verbs, it is the *a*-class  $\bar{a}$ , which remains short even under the tone (§ 29. 1. c).

b. In about fifty verbs, it is the *i*-class  $\bar{e}$  (ē) heightened under the tone from  $\bar{a}$ .

c. In about ten verbs, it is the *u*-class  $\bar{o}$  (ō), heightened under the tone from  $\bar{a}$ .

**Note 1.**—The simple verb-stem is called *Qāl* (קָל, *light*).

**Note 2.**—*Qāl* stems with  $\bar{a}$ , technically called Middle A, are for the most part *active*; *Qāl* stems with  $\bar{e}$  or  $\bar{o}$ , called Middle E or Middle O, are generally *stative*.

**Note 3.**—Stative verbs are those “which express (1) a bodily or physical state, as *to be great, deep, old*; (2) an affection of the mind or act of the senses (except *sight*), as *mourn, rejoice, hate, hear*; (3) actions intransitive or actions in which the reflex influence of the action upon the subject is very prominent, as *die, approach, wear, hew wood*.”

**Note 4.**—The model or paradigm-verb generally used is קָטַל qāṭäl “he killed.”

**Note 5.**—The original *Qāl* stems were qāṭālā, qāṭylā, qāṭūlā, but the final vowel is always lost, except before pronominal suffixes, where it is retained, but incorrectly denominated a connecting vowel (§ 36. 8. N.).

<sup>1</sup> to be dry (Josh. 9:5).   <sup>2</sup> to be old.   <sup>3</sup> to be heavy.   <sup>4</sup> to be full (Josh. 3:15).  
<sup>5</sup> to be afraid.   <sup>6</sup> to be able.   <sup>7</sup> to be small.   <sup>8</sup> to be bereaved.   <sup>9</sup> to be ashamed  
 (Judg. 3:25).   <sup>10</sup> to shine.

## 59. INTENSIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. קָרְפֵל<sup>1</sup>; יִסְרֵאֵל<sup>2</sup>; קָרְבֵל<sup>3</sup>; יִשְׁאָל<sup>4</sup>; לִמְדֵר<sup>5</sup>  
     b. קָרְבֵר<sup>6</sup>; בְּבָם<sup>7</sup>; גַּדְלֵל<sup>8</sup>; כְּבָם<sup>9</sup>; רַבְבָּר<sup>10</sup>
2. a. רַדְף<sup>11</sup> follow; רַדְף<sup>12</sup> pursue; שָׁאָל<sup>13</sup> ask; שָׁאָל<sup>14</sup> beg; קָרְשׁ<sup>15</sup> be holy; קָרְשׁ<sup>16</sup> learn; קָרְשׁ<sup>17</sup> sanctify.  
     b. עַפְרֵר<sup>18</sup> dust; עַפְרֵר<sup>19</sup> throw dust; שְׂרָשׁ<sup>20</sup> root; שְׂרָשׁ<sup>21</sup> uproot.
3. בְּבָם<sup>22</sup>; נְגַב<sup>23</sup>; יְלָך<sup>24</sup>; לְקָח<sup>25</sup> (3:23); לְקָח<sup>26</sup> (4:26); קָטֵל<sup>27</sup> (2:2) [P'el] and he finished; וַיְכָל<sup>28</sup> (2:1) [P'el] and they were  
     4. קָטֵל<sup>29</sup> (Q'el) he took; לְקָח<sup>30</sup> (3:23) [P'el] he was taken.      [finished.]

From the original simple verb-stem (§ 58.) קְטַל, there are formed, by the doubling of the second radical, two intensive stems, an active and a passive:—

1. The Intensive active stem is, primarily..... קְטַל  
     a. The penultimate vowel, however, is attenuated, in a sharpened syllable, in the Perfect, to — (§ 86. 4). .... קְטַל  
     b. The ultimate vowel is very frequently heightened through — to — (ē) (§ 86. 2), and the form then is..... קְטַל  
     Remark.—There are a few cases of an ultimate — (ē) heightened directly from —.

2. This stem, called the P'el (פְּעֵל), is used  
     a. To express (1) intensity, (2) repetition, (3) a causative idea; and  
     b. To form denominatives, some of which contain a *privative* idea.

Note.—The word P'el, from being the *form* of the intensive active stem of the old Jewish paradigm-word פְּעַל to do, has come to be the technical *name* of that stem.

3. The Intensive passive stem is..... קְטַל  
     the vowel of the penult being the dull, heavy sound — (ă).

4. This stem, called P'el עַל (פְּעַל), is used  
     a. As the passive of the P'el; and sometimes  
     b. As the passive of the Q'el.

Note.—The name פְּעַל is derived, like פְּעֵל, from the old Jewish paradigm-word פְּעַל.

<sup>1</sup> Josh. 4:14.      <sup>2</sup> Isa. 14:33.      <sup>3</sup> Num. 6:11.      <sup>4</sup> Eccles. 12:9.      <sup>5</sup> Isa. 49:21.  
     <sup>6</sup> Gen. 49:11.      <sup>7</sup> Ex. 9:35.      <sup>8</sup> Gen. 12:4.      <sup>9</sup> Ex. 22:6.      <sup>10</sup> Lev. 15:17.

5. a. יְתַעַזֵּב <sup>(6:9)</sup> ; יִתְחַבֵּא <sup>(3:8)</sup> ; וַיָּתְקַטֵּל <sup>(6:6)</sup>.  
 b. הַצְטִידָךְ ; הַתְסִפְתָּר <sup>for</sup> הַסְפָּתָר ; הַתְשִׁמְרָר <sup>for</sup> יְהִשְׁמָר ;  
     הַתְמִם ; הַתְּפִיר <sup>for</sup> הַטִּפְרָה ; וַיָּתְקַא <sup>for</sup> יִתְקַא ; הַצְדִּיק  
     for הַתְמִם .
6. a. הַתְקִדְשָׁ מַלְטָךְ <sup>deliver</sup> קְרִישׁ <sup>escape</sup> sanctify, sanctify  
     one's self.  
 b. הַתְפַתֵּח פֶּתַח <sup>see, look upon one another</sup> open, open  
     open for one's self; הַשְׁתַּבֵּח שְׁבַח <sup>forget</sup>, be forgotten.

5. There is also an Intensive reflexive stem.....  
 which is the same as that of the Intensive active, with the addition of the  
 prefixed syllable הַתְ:

- a. Here, as in the Pf<sup>el</sup>, the ultimate vowel = is often heightened  
 through ֑ to ֒; but the penultimate = always remains.  
 b. The ת of the prefix is always transposed, when it would stand  
 before ס or ש (§ 41. 2); it is changed to ת and transposed before צ  
 (§ 41. 3. a); it is assimilated before ר or ת (§ 89. 2).  
 6. This stem, called H<sup>i</sup>thp<sup>el</sup> (cf. Notes under 2 and 4 above)  
 a. Is primarily reflexive; but  
 b. Has sometimes (1) a reciprocal force, (2) the force of the Greek  
 Indirect Middle, and (3) the force of a passive.

## 60. CAUSATIVE VERB-STEMS.

1. a. הַשְׁבִּיל <sup>(1:18)</sup>; הַבְּדִיל <sup>(2:5)</sup>; הַגִּיד <sup>(3:11)</sup>; but הַמְטִיר <sup>(3:6)</sup>.  
 b. יִשְׁבַּן <sup>(1:4)</sup>; יִבְדַּל <sup>(3:18)</sup>; but יִלְבַּשׁ <sup>(3:24)</sup> תְּצִמֵּחַ  
 2. (2:5) he caused to rain; הַבְּדִיל <sup>(1:18)</sup> to cause to divide.  
 3. (1:4) and he caused to divide; לִמְרִיעַ <sup>(1:11)</sup> causing to seed.  
 4. (1:4) הַנְּגַד <sup>7</sup> = הַנְּגַד <sup>8</sup>; הַשְׁכַּב <sup>9</sup> = הַשְׁכַּב <sup>10</sup>; הַשְׁלַׁךְ <sup>11</sup> = הַשְׁלַׁךְ <sup>12</sup>  
 5. (1:4) הַפְּקֹד <sup>13</sup> = הַפְּקֹד <sup>14</sup>; הַמְלָךְ <sup>15</sup> = הַמְלָךְ <sup>16</sup>.
4. Cf. Job 5:4.  
 5. Cf. Gen. 44:16.  
 6. Cf. Lev. 14:7.  
 7. Cf. Ps. 18:20.  
 8. Cf. 1 Sam. 23:19.  
 9. Cf. Ezek. 32:32.  
 10. Cf. 1 Sam. 25:15.  
 11. Dan. 9:1.  
 12. Lev. 5:23.  
 13. Cf. Jer. 8:21.  
 14. Cf. Ruth 2:11.  
 15. Dan. 8:11.  
 16. Cf. Job 5:4.

By the prefixing of a syllable (**נ** or **נִ**) two causative verb-stems are formed:

1. The Causative active stem is ..... **הַקְטָל**

a. The penultimate **-** is retained everywhere, as in the **Piel**, except in the Perfect, where it is attenuated to **-** (§ 86. 4) ..... **הַקְטָל**

b. The ultimate **-**, as in the **Piel**, is also attenuated to **-**, but this vowel (**ו**), being under the tone,

(1) in some forms is anomalously lengthened to **î** (§ 80. 2. e) **הַקְטִיל**

(2) in other forms is regularly heightened to **ē** (§ 86. 2) ..... **הַקְטָל**

2. This stem, called **Hiph'il** (**הַפִּיעֵיל**) from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb **פָעַל** is, in signification, causative of the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).

3. The Causative passive stem is ..... **הַקְטָל**  
but the **-** is in most cases deflected to **-** (§) (§ 86. 5. a), being retained chiefly when it would stand in a sharpened syllable.

4. This stem, called **Hoph'al** (**הַפְּעֵל**) from the form assumed by it in the past tense of the verb **פָעַל**, is for the most part passive of the **Hiph'il** (§ 60. 2).

### 61. THE ORDINARY PASSIVE-STEM.

1. **נִצְמָר**<sup>4</sup>      **נִקְדָּשׁ**<sup>3</sup>      **נִכְבָּר**<sup>2</sup>      **נִצְבָּר**<sup>1</sup>      [**נִקְטָל**]<sup>1</sup>

2. a. **נִשְׁאָל** to watch one's self; **נִסְתַּחַר** to hide one's self; **נִשְׁמַר** to ask for one's self; **נִשְׁפַּט** to go to law with one another; **נִעְשָׂן** (= **נִעְשָׂן**), to consult together.

b. **נִזְכָּר** to be remembered; **נִקְדָּשׁ** to be hallowed; **נִקְבָּר** to be buried.

1. Another reflexive-stem, though more commonly used as a passive, is formed by the prefixing of the syllable **נ**, giving ..... **הַקְטָל**  
but here, as in the **Piel** Perfect (§ 59. 1. a), and the **Hiph'il** Perfect (§ 60. 1. a), the penultimate **-** is attenuated (§ 86. 4) to **-**, giving **נִקְטָל**.

Note.—Outside of the Perfect and Participle a different form of this stem is used, see § 68. 1. a.

2. This stem, called **Niph'al** from the form assumed by it in the Perfect of the verb **לָעַל**, is in signification,

a. Primarily *reflexive*, like the **Hiph'al**, and sometimes *reciprocal*;

b. More frequently a *passive* of the simple verb-stem (**Qal**).

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Num. 10:9.    <sup>2</sup> 2 Sam. 6:20.    <sup>3</sup> Isa. 5:16.    <sup>4</sup> 2 Sam. 20:10.

## 62. GENERAL VIEW OF THE VERB-STEMS.

## TABLE.

Original Form.	Form appearing in the Perfect.	Name.	Force.	Characteristics.
1. קָטַל	קָטַל	Qāl	Simple Root meaning	None
2. נִקְטַל	נִקְטַל	Niph'āl	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal, Passive	ג
3. קָטֵל	{ קָטֵל קָטַל	P'ēl	{ Intensive Active	Dāghēš-forte in 2d radical
4. קָטַל	קָטַל	Pū'āl	{ Intensive Passive	Dāghēš-forte and ו
5. הַקְטִיל	{ הַקְטִיל (הַקְטִיל)	Hiph'āl	{ Causative Active	ה (ה)
6. הַקְטִיל	{ הַקְטִיל הַקְטִיל	Hōph'āl	{ Causative Passive	ה (ה)
7. הַתְקִטֵל	{ הַתְקִטֵל הַתְקִטֵל	Hithp'ā'ēl	{ Reflexive, Reciprocal	ה (ה) and Dāghēš-forte

## REMARKS.

1. An original penultimate - is attenuated to - in Niph'āl, P'ēl, and Hiph'āl.
2. An original ultimate - is heightened through - to -, in some P'ēl, Hiph'āl and Hithp'ā'ēl forms.
3. An original ultimate - is anomalously lengthened through - to ' - , in some Hiph'āl forms.
4. An original penultimate - is deflected to - (ং) in the Hōph'āl.

NOTES.<sup>1</sup>

1. Only six verbs out of about fourteen hundred have all these stems:— פְקַד, יָלֹד, יָרַע, חָלַח, גָלַה, בָקַע.
2. 379 verbs are found in Qāl only; 40 in Niph'āl only; 68 in P'ēl only; 11 in Pū'āl only; 58 in Hiph'āl only; 6 in Hōph'āl only; 19 in Hithp'ā'ēl only.
3. In all, 1090 verbs have a Qāl stem; 433, a Niph'āl stem; 405, a P'ēl stem; 188, a Pū'āl stem; 503, a Hiph'āl stem; 104, a Hōph'āl stem; 177, a Hithp'ā'ēl stem.

<sup>1</sup> Young's Introduction to Hebrew, pp. 16, 17.

## 68. THE QĀL PERFECT (ACTIVE).

## TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He killed</i>	קָטַل	the simple verb-stem (§ 58.).
2. <i>She killed</i>	קָטַלְהָ	= קָטַל with ה (originally ת), the usual feminine sign.
3. <i>Thou (m.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתָּ	= קָטַל with ת, a fragment of the pronoun אַתָּה thou (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) killedst</i>	קָטַלְתָּ	= קָטַל with ת, a fragment of the pronoun אַתְּ thou (f.).
5. <i>I killed</i>	קָטַלְתִּי	= קָטַל with י (for י), a fragment of אֶנְכִּי I.
6. <i>They killed</i>	קָטַלּוּ	= קָטַל with נ (earlier נָ), the usual plural sign with verbs.
7. <i>Ye (m.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּם	= קָטַל with תֶּם, a fragment of the pronoun אַתֶּם ye (m.).
8. <i>Ye (f.) killed</i>	קָטַלְתֶּן	= קָטַל with תֶּן, a fragment of the pronoun אַתְּנָן ye (f.).
9. <i>We killed</i>	קָטַלְנוּ	= קָטַל with נָנוּ, a fragment of the pronoun אַנְחָנוּ we.

## REMARKS.

1. נָתַנָּה; שָׁרֵצִין; שָׁמְעַתִּי; אֲכַלְתִּי; (קָטַל-תִּ) (3:12). (1:21); (3:10); (3:18); (3:12).
2. יְדֻעַתִּן; שְׁחַקְתִּי; הִזְבַּתִּה; (קָטַל-תִּן); קָטַלְתִּי; קָטַלְתָּן (31:6). (1:2); (18:15); (31:6).
3. שְׁרֵצִוּ = שְׁרֵצִין; נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה = נָתַנָּה (1:21).
4. יְדֻעַתִּן = יְדֻעַתִּן; שְׁמַעַתִּם = שְׁמַעַתִּים; (קָטַל-תִּן); קָטַלְתִּם (42:22); (31:6).

1. The pronominal fragments used in the inflection of the Perfect are always *of*-fixed to the stem.

2. The inflection of the verb exhibits distinctions for number, person and *gender*. Special forms for the feminine occur in the 2d and 3d person sing., and in the 2d person plur.

3. The vowel-terminations  $\text{ñ}$  (= *she*) and  $\text{ŋ}$  (= *they*) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel ( $\text{x}$ ) of the stem; the change of the vowel to  $\text{š'wā}$  necessarily follows (§ 86. 3).

4. The grave terminations **𠁧** (= *ye* (m.)) and **𠁨** (= *ye* (f.)) draw the tone from the ultimate syllable of the stem; the tone-long **━** under the first radical, no longer near the tone, is changed to **šwā** (§ 86. 3. N. 2).

#### **64. THE QĀL PERFECT (STATIC).**

[For the full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	2 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Middle A	קָטֵל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָהֶם	קָטְלָנוּ
Middle E	קָטֵל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָהֶם	קָטְלָנוּ
Middle O	קָטֵל	קָטְלָה	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָהֶם	קָטְלָנוּ

1. שְׁמֻעָתִי (3:10); שְׁמַעְתֶּם (1:21); רַבֵּק (2:24); שְׁרַעַז (42:22).
  2. כְּבָדָה (18:20); כְּבָדָר (12:10); יְקַנְתִּי (18:13); יְקַנְתִּן (18:12).
  3. אֲהָבָו (44:20); אֲהָבָב (27:9); אֲהָבָב (37:3), but אֲהָבָב (37:3); יְקַשֵּׁו (43:14).

1. Verbs with — under the second radical of the Qäl stem (§ 58. 2. a and Note 2) are inflected in the manner described in the preceding section (§ 68.).

2. Verbs with  $\text{--}$  (heightened from  $\text{--}$ )<sup>4</sup> under the second radical (§ 58. 2. b and Note 2), do not differ from those with  $=$  in the inflection of the Perfect, except that the  $\text{--}$  appears

- a. In the Perfect 3 masc. sing., and

- b. When restored in pause (§ 88. 1), or before the tone.

3. Verbs with 二 (heightened from 一)<sup>5</sup> under the second radical (# 58. 2, c, and Note 2) retain the ǒ whenever the tone would rest upon it, and in pause.

<sup>1</sup> Judg. 20:34.    <sup>2</sup> Joel 1:12.    <sup>3</sup> Ex. 8:14.

\* The following are the Middle 0 verbs: [אָמַר, בָּזַח, יָכַל, נָעַר].

## 65. THE REMAINING PERFECTS.

[For the full inflection see Paradigm B.]

## TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	3 f. sg.	3 c. pl.	3 m. pl.	1 c. pl.
Niph'el	נִקְטָל	נִקְטָלה	נִקְטָלוּ	נִקְטָלָתִם	נִקְטָלָנוּ
Piel	קָטָל	קָטָלה	קָטָלוּ	קָטָלָתִם	קָטָלָנוּ
Hoph'el	הַקְטָל	הַקְטָלה	הַקְטָלוּ	הַקְטָלָתִם	הַקְטָלָנוּ
Pr'el	קָטָל	קָטָלה	קָטָלוּ	קָטָלָתִם	קָטָלָנוּ
Hithp'el	הַתְקַטְּלָתִם	הַתְקַטְּלָה	הַתְקַטְּלָוּ	הַתְקַטְּלָתִם	הַתְקַטְּלָנוּ
Hiph'il	הַקְטָל	הַקְטָלה	הַקְטָלוּ	הַקְטָלָתִם	הַקְטָלָנוּ

1. a. נִרְבָּרָנוּ<sup>4</sup>; נִשְׁמַרְתָּם; נִפְקַחְתָּו<sup>5</sup>; נִסְתַּרְתָּה<sup>6</sup>; נִשְׁמַר<sup>7</sup>.  
     b. יְלָדָתִי<sup>8</sup>; יְלָדָתָם; יְלָדוֹ<sup>9</sup>; יְלָדָה<sup>10</sup>.  
     c. יְהִשְׁבָּרָתִי<sup>11</sup>; הַשְּׁלָכָתִי<sup>12</sup>; הַשְּׁלָכוּ<sup>13</sup>; הַכְּרִתָּה<sup>14</sup>; הַפְּקִדָּה<sup>15</sup>.  
 2. a. דְּבָרָתִם<sup>16</sup>; דְּבָרָתָם; דְּבָרָו<sup>17</sup>; דְּבָרָה<sup>18</sup>; דְּבָרָךְ<sup>19</sup>.  
     b. הַתְנִדְלִתִי<sup>20</sup>; הַתְקִדְשָׁתִם<sup>21</sup>; הַתְקִדְשׁוּ<sup>22</sup>; הַתְקִדְשָׁךְ<sup>23</sup>.  
     c. דְּגַנְּתִת<sup>24</sup>; דְּגַנְּתָם<sup>25</sup>; הַגְּנִידָוּ<sup>26</sup>; הַגְּנִידָה<sup>27</sup>; הַגְּנִיד<sup>28</sup>.

Of the remaining Perfects, it will be noticed that

- Three follow entirely the inflection of the Qal Perfect, viz.,
  - The Niph'el *from* נִקְטָל (§ 61. 1).
  - The Piel *from* קָטָל (§ 59. 3).
  - The Hoph'el *from* הַקְטָל (§ 60. 3).
- Three present slight variations from the inflection of the Qal, viz.,
  - The Pr'el *and* קָטָל (§ 59. 1), in which the original *-* of the ultima is always restored before terminations beginning with a consonant.  
     b. The Hithp'el *and* הַתְקַטְּל (§ 59. 5), in which, also, original *-* is restored, but the ultimate *-* is sometimes attenuated to *-l*.  
     c. The Hiph'il, anomalous for *הַקְטָל*, *from* הַקְטָל (§ 60. 1), in which,
    - before the vowel-terminations *-ה-* and *-ו-*, the anomalous *i* is retained and *accented*; while
    - before terminations beginning with a consonant, the original *-* is everywhere restored.

<sup>1</sup> Or קָטָל.   <sup>2</sup> 2 Sam. 20:10.   <sup>3</sup> Num. 5:18.   <sup>4</sup> Deut. 2:4.   <sup>5</sup> Mal. 8:12.   <sup>6</sup> Jer. 23:26.  
<sup>7</sup> Jer. 20:14.   <sup>8</sup> Lev. 5:23.   <sup>9</sup> Joel 1:9.   <sup>10</sup> Jer. 22:23.   <sup>11</sup> Isa. 14:10.   <sup>12</sup> Jer. 8:21.  
<sup>13</sup> Ex. 12:38.   <sup>14</sup> Isa. 30:20.   <sup>15</sup> Num. 11:18.   <sup>16</sup> Lev. 11:44.   <sup>17</sup> Ezek. 38:23.  
<sup>18</sup> 1 Sam. 25:19.   <sup>19</sup> 2 Sam. 19:9.

## 66. THE QÄL IMPERFECT (ACTIVE).

## TABULAR VIEW.

1. <i>He will kill</i>	<b>יקְטַל</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>וֹ</b> ( <i>for וֹ</i> ), originally a pronominal root of the 3d person.
2. <i>She will kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטַל</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>for תִּ</i> ), the usual sign of the feminine, here prefixed.
3. <i>Thou (m.) wilt kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטָל</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>for תִּ</i> ), a pronom. root of 2d pers., cf. <b>אַתָּה</b> <i>thou</i> (m.).
4. <i>Thou (f.) wilt kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטָלִי</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>see above</i> ), and <b>וֹ</b> , (cf. <b>אֵתִי</b> <i>she</i> ) used as a sign of fem., cf. <b>אַתְּנִי</b> <i>thou</i> (f.).
5. <i>I shall kill</i>	<b>אֲקְטַל</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>אֲ</b> ( <i>for אֲ</i> ), a pronominal fragment, cf. <b>אָנֹכִי</b> <i>I</i> .
6. <i>They (m.) will kill</i>	<b>יְקַטְלוּ</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>וּ</b> ( <i>see above</i> ), and <b>וּ</b> , the usual plur. ending of verbs.
7. <i>They (f.) will kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטָלָנָה</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>see above</i> ) and <b>נָה</b> , perhaps a frag. of <b>הָנָה</b> <i>they</i> (f.).
8. <i>Ye (m.) will kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטָלּוּ</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>see above</i> ), and <b>וּ</b> , the usual plur. ending of verbs.
9. <i>Ye (f.) will kill</i>	<b>תִּקְטָלָנָה</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>תִּ</b> ( <i>see above</i> ) and <b>נָה</b> , perhaps a frag. of <b>אַתְּנָה</b> <i>ye</i> (f.).
10. <i>We shall kill</i>	<b>גְּקַטְל</b> = <b>קְטַל</b> with <b>גְּ</b> ( <i>for גְּ</i> ), a pronominal root, cf. <b>גָּחַנוּ</b> <i>we</i> .

## REMARKS.

1. The pronominal roots and fragments employed in the inflection of the Imperfect are not so clearly recognized as in the Perfect; they are

a. *Pre-fixes*: **וֹ**, **תִּ**, **תִּ**, **תִּ**, **אֲ**; **וּ**, **תִּ**, **תִּ**, **תִּ**, **גְּ** in all of which **וּ** is attenuated to **וֹ**, which under **אֲ** is deflected to **וֹ** (q.v.).

b. *Affixes*: **-וֹ**, **-תִּ**, **-תִּ**, **-וּ**, **-תִּ**, **-נָה**, **-וּ**, **-**

2. The original stem of the Imperfect is **קְטַל** (qtäl, not q'täl), whence comes **קְטַל** through the influence of the tone.

<sup>1</sup> **מְתֻבָּה** is found in Kethibh seven times for **מְתֻבָּה** *thou* (f.).

3. The vowel-terminations **וֹ** (seldom **וָ**) and **וּ** (seldom **וִ**) draw the preceding consonant away from the ultimate vowel, which then necessarily passes into **שְׁוָא** (§ 36. 3. a).

4. The termination **וְהָ** (seldom **וְ**) does not receive the tone.

### 67. THE QĀL IMPERFECT (STATIVE).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

#### TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	3 m. pl.	3 f. pl.
Impf. with <b>וֹ</b>	<b>יִקְטַל</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְיָ</b>	<b>יִקְטַלּוּ</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְנָה</b>
Impf. with <b>וּ</b>	<b>יִקְטַל</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְיָ</b>	<b>יִקְטַלּוּ</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְנָה</b>
Impf. with <b>וּ</b>	<b>יִקְטַל</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְיָ</b>	<b>יִקְטַלּוּ</b>	<b>תִּקְטַלְנָה</b>

1. **יִנְבְּרוּ** (7:7); **יִתְפְּרוּ** (1:20); **יִשְׁרְצֻוּ** (2:21); **יִסְנֶרּ** (2:2); **יִשְׁבַּתּ**.
2. **יִנְבְּרוּ**; **בְּדַל** (**תִּבְדַּל**) *from* **יִנְדַּל** (**תִּבְדַּל**) (**7:18**); **יִשְׁכַּב** (**תִּשְׁכַּב**) (**30:15**); **יִשְׁכַּב** (**7:18**); **תִּגְעַוּ** (**תִּגְעַבּ**) (**27:45**); **יִשְׁלַח** (**יִשְׁלַח**) (**2:8**); **יִטְעַזֵּחַ** (**צְמַח**) (**3:3**); **אֲשַׁכֵּל** (**אֲשַׁכֵּל**) (**3:8**).
3. **יִתְאַזֵּן** (**תִּתְאַזֵּן**) (**1:17**); **תִּזְאַתְּ** (**תִּזְאַתְּ**) (**3:14**) *for* **תְּהִנָּה** (**תְּהִנָּה**) (**4:16**) *for* **יִתְאַזֵּן**.

1. Verbs Middle A, with some exceptions, have in the Imperfect the form **יִקְטַל** (*orig. yăq-tăl*), the inflection of which is given in § 66.

2. Verbs Middle E and verbs Middle O, with some verbs Middle A, have in the Imperfect a stem with **וּ** instead of **וֹ**; this **וּ** is treated like the **וֹ**.

**Remark.**—The Imperfect stem **קְטַל**, instead of **קִטְל**, is used also in verbs, whether active or stative, which have a guttural for the second or third radical.

3. Some verbs whose first radical is **נָ**, and the verb *to give*, have for the Imperfect stem the form **קְטַל**, i. e., **וּ** instead of **וֹ** or **וּ**. No strong verb has this stem.

**Note 1.**—There were three Perfect stems, **קִטְל**, **קְטַל**, and **קְטַל**; and so there are three Imperfect stems, **יִקְטַל**, **יִקְטַל**, and **יִקְטַל**, the **וּ** in each case being original, while the **וּ** and **וֹ** have come from **וּ** and **וֹ** respectively.

**Note 2.**—It will be seen later that the stem-vowel of the Imperative varies with that of the Imperfect.

## 68. THE REMAINING IMPERFECTS.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm B.]

## TABULAR VIEW OF IMPORTANT FORMS.

	3 m. sg.	2 f. sg.	1 c. sg.	3 f. pl.
Niph'el	אָקָטֵל (יקטָל)	תְּקַטְּלִי	אָקָטֵל	(טל) תְּקַטְּלָנָה
Pf'el	אָקָטֵל (יקטָל)	תְּקַטְּלִי	אָקָטֵל	(טל) תְּקַטְּלָנָה
Hithp'el	אָתְקָטֵל (תְּקַטְּלִי)	תְּתַקְּטֵל	אָתְקָטֵל	(טל) תְּתַקְּטָלָנָה
Pt'el	אָקָטֵל (יקטָל)	תְּקַטְּלִי	אָקָטֵל	תְּקַטְּלָנָה
Hoph'el	אָקָטֵל (יקטָל)	תְּקַטְּלִי	אָקָטֵל	תְּקַטְּלָנָה
Hiph'el	אָקָטֵל (יקטָל)	תְּקַטְּלִי	אָקָטֵל	תְּקַטְּלָנָה

1. **אָסְתָּר** (2:23); **תְּפַקְּחָנָה**; **יִקְרָא** (2:10); **יִפְרָד** (4:14); **יָלֶד** (4:7); **יִבְלָא** (8:2); **יִקְרָבוּ** (6:11); **תְּמִלָּא** (6:11); **תְּשִׁיחָת** (6:6); **וַיְגַחֲם** (8:2).
2. **תְּרַבֵּר** (2:3); **יִרְבֹּר** (8:15); **יִשְׁלַח** for **יִשְׁלַח** (31:24).
3. **תְּשִׁתְּפָבָנָה**? **יִתְלַקְּטוּ**<sup>1</sup>; **תְּתַהְלָלִי**; **יִתְעַצֵּב** (3:8); **יִתְחַבֵּא**<sup>2</sup>.
4. **תְּשִׁלְבֵּכִי**<sup>3</sup>; **תְּקִמְרֵר**<sup>4</sup>; **יִסְפַּר**<sup>5</sup>; **תְּלַקְּטוּ**<sup>6</sup>; **יִכְפֵּר**<sup>7</sup>.
5. **תְּשִׁבְתִּינוּ**<sup>8</sup>; **תְּשִׁיחִיתָן** (26:32); **יִגְדֵּו** (3:21); **יַלְכֵשׁ** (3:18); **תְּצִמְמִיחָה**<sup>9</sup> (21:15); **יִבְדֵּל** (1:4); **תְּנִידָר** (24:28); **תְּרִישָׁא** (3:24); **יִשְׁכַּן** (21:15).

1. a. The *stem* of the Niph'el Imperfect (*orig.*, h̄inqāṭal) differs from that of the Niph'el Perfect (*orig.*, nāqṭal) in two particulars:—

- (1) the first radical has a vowel, and consequently
- (2) the characteristic prefix nā is strengthened to נָגָן, of which the נָ is elided after a preformative, while the גָּ is assimilated and represented by Dāghēs-forte in the first radical.

**Note.**—The vowel of the ultima, generally =, is frequently =; cf. the interchange of these vowels in the Pf'el, and Hithp'el.

b. In the *inflection* of the Niph'el Imperfect, there is to be noted,

- (1) the pausal form with = instead of =;
- (2) the use of either = or = before נָגָן;
- (3) the occurrence of = sometimes instead of = under the pref. נָ.

2. a. The *stem* of the Pf'el Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate = is now restored.

<sup>1</sup> Jer. 49:4.   <sup>2</sup> Judg. 11:8.   <sup>3</sup> Lam. 4:1.   <sup>4</sup> Isa. 27:9.   <sup>5</sup> Isa. 27:12.   <sup>6</sup> Ps. 88:12.  
<sup>7</sup> Lev. 6:15.   <sup>8</sup> Ezek. 16:5.   <sup>9</sup> Deut. 4:16.   <sup>10</sup> Ex. 18:15.

b. In the inflection of the P̄'ēl Imperfect, there is to be noted,  
 (1) the use of Š'wā under the preformatives, (compound Š'wā under the guttural נ);

(2) the use of either — or = (prevailingly the former) before ה.

3. a. The stem of the H̄ithpā'ēl Imperfect is the same as that of the corresponding Perfect, the ה being elided after a preformative.

b. In the inflection of the H̄ithpā'ēl Imperfect, there is likewise to be noted the use of either — or = (prevailingly the former) before ה.

4. The stem and inflection of the P̄'ēl and Höph'ēl present no peculiarities.

5. a. The stem of the H̄iph'ēl Imperfect is identical with that of the corresponding Perfect, except that the original penultimate — is now restored.

b. In the inflection of the H̄iph'ēl Imperfect, there is to be noted,

(1) the second form לְמַקֵּן, used as a Jussive (§ 72. 2), and with Wāw Consecutive (§ 78. 3. a. (2)), the — of which is regularly heightened from —;

(2) the retention and accentuation of the stem-vowel '— before vowel-additions '—, †;

(3) the occurrence of —, rather than '—, before ה.

Note 1.—The following table will be found serviceable:

1. Name of stem,      Qāl, Niph., P̄ēl, P̄'ēl, H̄iph., Höph., H̄ithpā'ēl.

2. Preformative with vowel,      '      '      '      '      '      '      ה'

3. First radical with vowel,      פ      ב      ב      ב      פ      ב      ב

Note 2.—The various elements used as preformatives and afformatives appear from the following table, the asterisks representing radicals:

3 m.	<i>He will</i>	***†	<i>They will</i>	ג***
------	----------------	------	------------------	------

3 f.	<i>She will</i>	***ת	<i>They will</i>	ת***ג
------	-----------------	------	------------------	-------

2 m.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	***ת	<i>Ye will</i>	ת***ג
------	------------------	------	----------------	-------

2 f.	<i>Thou wilt</i>	****ת	<i>Ye will</i>	ת****ג
------	------------------	-------	----------------	--------

1 c.	<i>I shall</i>	***נ	<i>We shall</i>	ג***נ
------	----------------	------	-----------------	-------

## 69. THE IMPERATIVES.

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Impf.	Imv. 2 m. sg.	Imv. 2 f. sg.	Imv. 2 m. pl.	Imv. 2 f. pl.
Qăl with ֶ	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַלִי	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָנָה
Qăl with ַ	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַלִי	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָנָה
Niph'ăl	הָקָטַל	הָקָטַל	הָקָטַלִי	הָקָטְלוּ	הָקָטְלָנָה
Piel	קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטַלִי	קָטְלוּ	קָטְלָנָה
Hiph'il	הָקָטַל	הָקָטַל	הָקָטַלִי	הָקָטְלוּ	הָקָטְלָנָה
Hithp'el	הַתְּקַטֵּל	הַתְּקַטֵּל	הַתְּקַטְּלִי	הַתְּקַטְּלוּ	הַתְּקַטְּלָנָה

4. שָׁבֵב (30:15); כְּרָבֵב<sup>3</sup>; כְּרָבֵב<sup>1</sup>; זָכֵר (8:1); זָכַר<sup>4</sup> (30:15); יִשְׁכַּב<sup>3</sup>; יִשְׁכַּב<sup>2</sup>; יִשְׁכַּב<sup>1</sup>; יִשְׁכַּב<sup>5</sup> (20:8); מִשְׁבָּם<sup>8</sup>; מִשְׁבָּם<sup>7</sup>; הַשְׁלָךְ<sup>6</sup>; יִשְׁלַח<sup>5</sup>; יִשְׁלַח<sup>6</sup> (12:12); וְתִתְחַפֵּן<sup>11</sup>; וְתִתְחַפֵּן<sup>7</sup>; הַשְׁלָךְ<sup>5</sup>; יִשְׁלַח<sup>5</sup>; תִּשְׁמַר<sup>10</sup> (24:6); הַשְׁמַר<sup>12</sup> (1:22); מַלְאֹו<sup>13</sup> (4:23); שְׁמַעַנָּה<sup>14</sup> for שְׁמַעַן; שְׁמַעַן<sup>15</sup> (1:22); בְּבָשָׁה<sup>16</sup> (ה); הַשְׁלִיכֵו<sup>17</sup>; הַשְׁלָךְ<sup>7</sup>; הַשְׁלָךְ<sup>18</sup>.

1. The *stem* of the Imperative is the same in every case as that of the Imperfect; it will be noted, however, that

a. The Qăl has two forms, one (active) with ֶ, and one (stative) with ַ.

b. The Hiph'il has a form corresponding to the Jussive Imperfect in ֶ (§ 72. 2), rather than to the usual Imperfect, which has ִ.

c. The initial ה which was always elided after a preformative in the Impf., appears in the Niph'ăl, Hiph'il, and Hithp'el.

Note.—The pure passives Pü'ăl and Höph'ăl have no Imperative.

2. In the *inflection* of the Imperatives, it will be seen that

a. Before vowel-additions, the vowel of the stem becomes ִ (except in the Hiph'il); and the short י under the first radical of the Qăl f. sg., and m. pl., stands in a half-open syllable, the transliteration being qă-t̄-lî, qă-t̄-lā.

b. The Hiph'il Imv. has ֶ as its stem-vowel in the m. sg., and f. pl., but ִ in the f. sg. and m. pl.

Note 1.—The Imperative has no preformatives, and its afformatives are those of the Imperfect.

Note 2.—On the Imperative with ה (cohortative) see § 72. 3.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 9:7.   <sup>2</sup> Ex. 24:4.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 17:14.   <sup>4</sup> 2 Sam. 13:5.   <sup>5</sup> Isa. 2:20.   <sup>6</sup> Ex. 7:10.

<sup>7</sup> Ex. 7:9.   <sup>8</sup> Judg. 9:23.   <sup>9</sup> Ex. 8:16.   <sup>10</sup> Judg. 13:13.   <sup>11</sup> Deut. 7:8.   <sup>12</sup> 1 Sam. 18:22.

<sup>13</sup> Jer. 7:29.   <sup>14</sup> Job 38:31.   <sup>15</sup> Ps. 5:8.

## 70. THE INFINITIVES.

## TABULAR VIEW.

Qāl.	Niph'āl.	Pī'ēl.	Pū'āl.	Hīthpā'ēl.	Hīph'īl.	Hōph'āl.
הִקְטָל	הַקְטָל	נְהַקְטָל	קְטָל	קְטָל	{ נְקֻטָל הַקְטָל	קְטָל
הִקְטָל	הַקְטָל	הַתְקִטָל	[קְטָל]	קְטָל	הַקְטָל	קְטָל
1. יִסְרֵר <sup>4</sup> ; נִשְׁאַל <sup>5</sup> ; נִכְסֶף <sup>6</sup> ; הִגְתַּן <sup>7</sup> ; זִכְרֵר <sup>8</sup> ; שִׁמְרֹר <sup>9</sup> ; אֲכַל <sup>10</sup> הַמְלַחַת; הַנְגַד (or הַנְגָד) הִנְגַד <sup>11</sup> ; הַבְרִיל <sup>12</sup> ; הַשְׁמָם <sup>13</sup> ; גַּנְבַּב <sup>14</sup> , קַוָּה [cf. דְבָר <sup>15</sup> ].						
2. הַכְרִית <sup>16</sup> ; שְׁבַב <sup>17</sup> (34:7); וְכָר <sup>18</sup> (9:16); שִׁמְרָר <sup>19</sup> (3:24); מְשַׁל <sup>20</sup> (1:18); הַתְכִבָּר <sup>21</sup> ; הַבְרִיל <sup>22</sup> ; בְּקַשׁ <sup>23</sup> ; רְבָר <sup>24</sup> (17:22).						

Each stem has two Infinitives, called **Absolute** and **Construct**; but no example is found of a Pū'āl Infinitive Construct, or of a Hīthpā'ēl Infinitive Absolute:—

1. The Infinitive *Absolute* has

a. *In the penult* the vowel of the stem; the —, which appeared in the Pī'ēl and Hīph'īl Perfects being here restored to —, as in the Imperfect and Imperative.

b. *In the ultima* everywhere a long vowel, viz.,

(1) ö (= â) in the Qāl, Niph'āl, Pī'ēl, and Pū'āl, the â being lengthened from an original å (§ 80. 6. a).

(2) ē in the Hīph'īl and Hōph'āl.

**Remark 1.**—The Niph'āl Infinitive **Absolute** has two forms, one (נְקֻטָל) based on the form of the stem appearing in the Perfect; the other (הַקְטָל), based on the form of the stem appearing in the Imperfect and Imperative.

**Remark 2.**—The Pī'ēl Infinitive **Absolute** is often found with ē in the ultima instead of ö.

**Remark 3.**—The ö in the Inf. Abs., arising always from â, is seldom written fully.

2. The Infinitive *Construct* has, in every case, the form of the stem to which the preformatives and afformatives of the Imperfect are added.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 5:12. <sup>2</sup> Deut. 7:18. <sup>3</sup> Jer. 32:4. <sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. 20:6. <sup>5</sup> Ps. 118:18. <sup>6</sup> Ps. 40:2.  
<sup>7</sup> 1 Sam. 17:16. <sup>8</sup> Isa. 58:3. <sup>9</sup> Ruth 2:11. <sup>10</sup> Ezecl. 16:4. <sup>11</sup> Ex. 4:14. <sup>12</sup> Num. 16:31.  
<sup>13</sup> 1 Sam. 10:2. <sup>14</sup> Nah. 3:15.

**Remark.**—Stative verbs, which have **ă** in the Imperfect and Imperative, have, nevertheless, **ō** in the Infinitive Construct. The cases of an Infinitive Construct with **ă** are very few.

**Note 1.**—The ultimate vowel of the various Infinitives Construct is changeable, while that of the Infinitives Absolute is unchangeable.

**Note 2.**—Only to the Infinitives Construct may prepositions be prefixed, or suffixes added.

## 71. THE PARTICIPLES.

### TABULAR VIEW.

Qal Active.	Qal Stative.	Qal Passive.	Nyph'el.
קָטַל	קָטַל	קָטֹל	נְקָטֵל
Pt̄.el.	Pt̄.al.	Hyp̄.il.	Hoph̄.el.
Impf.	יִקְטָל	יִקְטִיל	יִקְטָל
Part.	מִקְטָל	מִקְטִיל	מִתְקָטֵל

1. a. עָבֵד (1:26); סְבִב (2:11); רָמַשׁ (4:2).  
b. מִוּת *for* מִתְהָלָא<sup>1</sup>; מֶלֶא<sup>2</sup> (18:11); בְּבָרֶךָ (33:18).  
c. שָׁבּוּר<sup>4</sup>; קָרוֹא<sup>5</sup>; בְּתוּב<sup>6</sup> (9:26); אֲרוֹר (3:14); בָּרוֹךְ (2:9); נִמְצָא<sup>7</sup> (47:14); נִשְׁבַּר<sup>8</sup> (*for* נִחְמַד) (2:9); נִכְרָא<sup>9</sup>; נִפְרָד<sup>10</sup> (3:8); מִתְהָלָה<sup>9</sup>; מִקְשָׁש<sup>10</sup> (37:16); מִבְקָשׁ (1:6); מִבְדִּיל (27:6); מִשְׁחָשׁ (7:4); מִשְׁלָךְ (6:13); מִמְטִיר<sup>10</sup> (7:4); מִשְׁחִית<sup>10</sup>.

1. The Qal stem has two participles; the remaining stems, one each:—

a. The Qal active is קָטַל (sometimes קְזָטַל) (= qāṭēl *for* qāṭēl; the ă being obscured from an original ā, the ē heightened from ī).

b. The Qal stative participle has the form of the Perfect 3 m. sg., קָטֵל (= qāṭēl); its use, however, is not so uniform as is that of the Qal active.

c. What is called the Qal *passive*, viz., קָטֹל (= qāṭēl *for* qāṭēl) is the only remnant of a lost passive stem; the ā is unchangeable, but the ă, heightened from ā, is changeable.

<sup>1</sup> Jer. 5:27. <sup>2</sup> Gen. 20:8. <sup>3</sup> Deut. 28:61. <sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. 9:18. <sup>5</sup> Lev. 22:22. <sup>6</sup> Isa. 61:1. <sup>7</sup> Judg. 4:11. <sup>8</sup> Isa. 48:7. <sup>9</sup> Ezek. 48:11. <sup>10</sup> 2 Sam. 20:31.

2. The Niph'äl Participle is the same as the Niph'äl Perfect, with the vowel of the ultima heightened.

3. The remaining Participles are made by prefixing מָ to that form of their respective stems which is used in the Imperfect:—

a. This מָ has תְּ under it in the Pt̄ēl and Pü'äl, while in the other stems it takes the place of the initial הַ of the stem.

b. The ultimate vowel, if not long in the stem, is heightened under the tone, the participle being a nominal form.

**Note.**—The מָ is a fragment of the pronominal root מָה, what.

## 72. SPECIAL FORMS OF THE IMPERFECT AND IMPERATIVE.

1. אָנֹדֶלֶת (18:21) *I will go down*; אָמַרְתָּה (27:41) *I will kill*; אָמַרְתָּה (12:2) *I will make great*; אָמַרְבָּרָה<sup>1</sup> *I will (= must) speak*; נְלִבְנָה (11:3) *Let us make brick*; נְשִׁרְפָּה (11:3) *Let us burn*; נְכִרְתָּה (31:44) *Let us make (a covenant)*.

2. יְרַבֵּה (1:3) [cf. יְהִי (1:29)] *Let there be*; יְרַבֵּה (1:22) [*from* יְרַב] *Let multiply*; תְּהֻשָּׁה (22:12) [*from* תְּהַשֵּׁה] *Do not do*; תְּקַרְשָׁא (1:11) [cf. תְּקַרְשָׁא] *Let her cause to spring forth*; תְּקַרְשִׁיא (1:24) *Let her cause to go forth*.

3. חִילְצָה<sup>2</sup> (21:23) *Swear thou*; חִשְׁבָּעָה<sup>3</sup> (Oh save; זִיכְרָה (27:25) *Bring near*; חֲזִינָה<sup>4</sup> (27:25) *Attend*; חַקְשִׁיבָה<sup>5</sup> (Give ear.

**Remark.**—לְךָ-נָא (26:28); לְךָ-נָא יְהָרָ (18:30); תְּהִי נָא (27:9); אַוְצִיאָה-נָא (19:8).

Some special forms of the Imperfect and Imperative deserve notice:—

1. The *Cohortative* Imperfect:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized by the ending הַ, before which a preceding vowel, unless unchangeable, becomes Š·wā. It is found *only* in the first person singular and plural.

b. Its special signification is that of *desire*, *determination*, and, in the plural, *exhortation*.

2. The *Jussive* Imperfect:—

a. This Imperfect is characterized, wherever possible, by a shortened form of the verb. It is found in *strong* verbs only in the Hyph'il

<sup>1</sup> 2 Sam. 14:15.   <sup>2</sup> Neh. 5:19.   <sup>3</sup> Ps. 6:5.   <sup>4</sup> Ps. 5:3.   <sup>5</sup> Ps. 5:2.

(viz., with **וְ** instead of **'**); but in *all* stems of verbs (§ 100.) and § 94.).

*b.* Its special signification is that of *wish, command; with a negative, dissuasion, prohibition.*

3. The *Cohortative Imperative*; this, like the Cohortative Imperfect, is characterized by the ending **הִ**, and is often more emphatic than the ordinary form. Hiph. Inv. changes **וְ** to **'** before **הִ**.

**Remark.**—The modal idea in each of these forms is intensified or enlivened by the particle **אָ**, which is frequently found in connection with them.

**Note.**—It is to be remembered that verbal forms, not shortened or lengthened as above, may convey the ideas there indicated.

### 78. THE PERFECT AND IMPERFECT WITH WĀW CONSECUTIVE.

1. *a.* (1:1) בְּרִאָשִׁית בָּרָא... (2) וְהַאֲרֵן קִתְהָ... (3) וְיֹאמֶר... וְיֻהִ... ....  
 (4) וְיִרְאָ... וְיִבְرֶלֶ... (5) וְיִקְרָא... וְלִתְשָׁרֶךְ בָּרָא... וְיֻהִ... וְיֻהִ  
 (6) וְיֹאמֶר... (7) וְיִעַשׂ... וְיִבְרֶלֶ... וְיִקְרָא... וְיֻהִ...  
 (8) וְיִקְרָא... וְיֻהִ...  
 (9) וְיֹאמֶר... וְיֻהִ... (10) וְיִקְרָא... וְלִמְקַה הַפִּים  
**בָּרָא... וְיִרְאָ.**  
*b.* (1:14) [וְיֹאמֶר אֱלֹהִים] יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בְּקִיעַ הַשְׁמִים... .... וְיִזְׁרֹעֶל  
**לְאֹתֶת... וְהִוּ לְמְאוֹרֶת....**  
 (3:22) פָּנִים יְשַׁלַּח יְדוֹ וְלִקְחַ נֶם מֵעַז חַיִים וְאֶכְלַ וְחַי לְעוֹלָם:  
2. *a.* (1:4) וְתֹצֵא; (1:5) וְיִבְרֶל; (1:12) וְיִקְרָא (1:3); וְיֹאמֶר  
 (1:12).  
 (3:10) וְאֶחֱבָא; (2:2) וְיִכְלֶל; (2:22) וְיִבְרֶךֶת (1:3); וְיִבְרֶךֶת (1:8) וְיֻהִ.  
 (3:22) וְאֶכְלֶל; (3:22) וְאֶכְלֶל; (3:22) וְלִקְחַ (3:22); וְלִקְחַ (3:22); וְלִקְחַ (3:22).  
 (1:3) וְיִרְאָ; (1:4) וְיִבְרֶל; (1:7) וְיִעַשׂ; (1:4) וְיִרְאָ (1:3); וְיֻהִ (1:12).  
 (1:21) וְיִשְׁבַּת; (1:22) וְיִצְּאֶר; (2:7) וְיִקְרָא (1:3); וְיִבְרֶךֶת (1:22); וְיִקְרָא (1:5); וְיִקְרָא (1:17); וְיִתְהַנֵּן (2:2).  
 (3:21) וְיִגְתְּהַווּ, וְיִגְתְּהַווּ *but, for* וְיִגְתְּהַווּ (3:21); חַלְבָּשִׂים, וְיִלְבְּשֶׁ—  
*Remark.* (2:15).
- b.* (3:13) וְהַבִּיתִי; (3:20) וְשַׁלְחָתִי; (3:16) וְאַסְפָּתִי; (3:20) וְאַמְרָתִי.<sup>1</sup>  
 (6:6) וְהַצְלָתִי; (6:6) וְהַצְאָתִי; (3:21) וְנַאֲלָתִי; (6:6) וְנַתְּתִי.

<sup>1</sup> These cases are cited from Exodus.

The use of the Perfect and Imperfect with the so-called Wāw Consecutive<sup>1</sup> is one of the most marked peculiarities of the language. Only what relates to the forms of the conjunction, and to the verbal forms to which the conjunction is joined, will here be noticed. The explanation of the construction belongs to the Syntax.

1. The facts in the case, briefly stated, are as follows:—

a. In continued narrations of the past, the first verb is in the Perfect, while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Imperfect and connected with the preceding Perfect by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

Note.—In poetry, the verb may be in the Imperfect even when separated from its conjunction by intervening words.

b. In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can only be conditionally realized, or which are indefinite so far as their character or occurrence is concerned, the first verb is in the Imperfect (or Participle, or Imperative), while those that follow, *unless they are separated from the conjunction by intervening words*, are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive*.

2. The form of the conjunction, however, is not the same in both cases:—

a. With the *Imperfect*, the conjunction is a strengthened form of **וְ**,<sup>2</sup> regularly written **וָ**; but

(1) the Dāghēš-forte may be omitted from a consonant which has only Š·wā under it (§ 14. 2), and

(2) before **תִּ**, in the first person, the Dāghēš-forte being omitted, the preceding **וְ** becomes **וַ**.

b. With the *Perfect*, the conjunction is the same as the ordinary Wāw Conjunctive, with its various pointings (§ 49.).

3. With reference to the verbal form employed,

a. In the case of the *Imperfect*, there is used,

(1) in the first person, a lengthened form exactly similar to that of the Cohortative (§ 72. 1)<sup>3</sup>—a usage which is rare and late;

(2) in the second and third persons, an apocopated form exactly similar to that of the Jussive (§ 72. 2);

(3) a form marked by the retrocession of the accent, and the

<sup>1</sup> The name Waw Consecutive better expresses the syntactical force than Waw Conversive.

<sup>2</sup> Ewald suggests that the **וְ** and the D. f. are the remains of **וְנִ** then.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. **וְהִרְאָה** (Ex. 8:6); **וְלֹא** (41:11); **וְתִמְךָה** (48:11); **וְגַם** (Num. 8:19); also Ex. 7:27—9:6, in which there are seventeen cases.

consequent vowel-shortening; but the accent does not recede, unless the syllable on which it will rest is an open one;

(4) the ordinary verbal form unchanged.

**Remark.**—With Wāw Consecutive the H̄iph'il, therefore, has ē instead of i; but this i is usually restored, though written defectively, before suffixes.

**Note 1.**—With Wāw Consecutive, verbs לְהַזֵּה lose the final ending הָןִ (§ 100. 5. b), and verbs זְעַזֵּז and זְעַזְעַז have, in the Qāl, forms with ə and ē instead of u and i (§ 94. 2. R. 4).

**Note 2.**—The cause of the retrocession of the accent, as well as of the choice of a shorter form, is found in the fact that the heavy prefix at the beginning of the word demands a lightening of the end of the word.

b. In the case of the *Perfect*, the usual verbal form is employed; but, whenever possible, this form is marked by a change of accent, the tone passing from the penult to the ultima.

**Note.**—As a matter of fact, the cases in which there is no change of tone are as numerous as those in which there does occur change. These cases are grouped by Driver<sup>1</sup> as follows: (1) in those forms of the Perfect (3 sg., 2 f. sg., 3 c. pl., 2 m. pl., 2 f. pl.) which are already *Milra'*; (2) when the Perfect is immediately followed by a monosyllable, or dissyllable accented on the penult; (3) when the Perfect is *in pause*; (4) in the 1 pl. of all conjugations, and in 3 f. sg. and 3 pl. of the H̄iph'il; (5) in the Qāl of verbs לְאַזְעַז and לְאַזְעַז; (6) frequently in those forms of יְעַזְעַז and נְעַזְעַז which end in ֹ and ָה.

#### 74. THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

1. a. שְׁתַפְתָּנִי;<sup>2</sup> סְמַכְתָּנִי; אֲכַלְתָּהוּ; קָטְלָתִי<sup>3</sup> for קָטְלָתִי;

הַכְּרִתְעָתָנִי;<sup>4</sup> יְלַדְתָּנִי; קָטְלָתִי<sup>5</sup> for קָטְלָתִי;<sup>6</sup> מִצְעָתָנִי

גִּטְשָׁתָנִי;<sup>7</sup> הַעֲלִיהָנָנוּ;<sup>8</sup> צִמְחָתָנִי; קָטְלָתָם<sup>9</sup> for קָטְלָתָם;<sup>10</sup> גִּתְתִּיהָוּ

(31:28); זְכַרְתָּנִי<sup>11</sup> (40:14).

b. בְּרָאָם; הָרָנוּ<sup>12</sup> for הָרָנוּ; קָטְלָנוּ<sup>13</sup> for קָטְלָנוּ;

דְּפָקָוָם<sup>14</sup> for דְּפָקָוָם; גָּמְלוֹךְ<sup>15</sup> for גָּמְלוֹךְ; בְּרָאָם.

**Remarks.**—אֲכַבְּדָךְ; אֲשֶׁרְוָנִי;<sup>16</sup> שְׁבַחוּנִי; אֲהַבְּנָוּ—

הַשְׁבִּיעָנָה (50:6).

<sup>1</sup> Use of the Tenses in Hebrew, § 110.

<sup>2</sup> Isa. 68:5.      <sup>3</sup> Ps. 69:8.      <sup>4</sup> Num. 20:14.      <sup>5</sup> Jer. 15:10.      <sup>6</sup> Judg. 11:35.  
<sup>7</sup> Ezek. 16:19.      <sup>8</sup> Zech. 7:5.      <sup>9</sup> Num. 20:5.      <sup>10</sup> Jer. 2:23.      <sup>11</sup> Num. 22:17.

- <sup>a.</sup> גָּמְלֹךְ<sup>2</sup>; דָּרְשַׁנְהוּ<sup>3</sup>; שְׁפִטּוֹתָם; [קְטֻלָּוֹת]<sup>4</sup>.
- <sup>b.</sup> נְתַנְתָּם; נְתַנְנָהוּ<sup>5</sup> for (31:7) נְתַנוּ (5:2); בְּרִאָם; [קְטֻלָּה]<sup>6</sup>.
- <sup>c.</sup> שְׁאָלָה<sup>7</sup>; רְחַמָּה<sup>8</sup>; שְׁלָחָה<sup>9</sup>; עֲזָרָה<sup>10</sup>; אֲהָבָה<sup>11</sup>.
- <sup>d.</sup> אֲכָלָתָם<sup>12</sup>; אֲחוֹתָם; קְטֻלָּתָה<sup>13</sup>; קְטֻלָּתָנוּ<sup>14</sup>.

**Remark.**—<sup>a.</sup> יְדַעַתֵּיהֶן<sup>15</sup> (18:19) for הַרְגֵּנוּ (4:25); <sup>b.</sup> יְבָשַׂתְהָיו<sup>16</sup> (24:16) for יְבָשָׂתָה; <sup>c.</sup> יְלַמְּדָתָה<sup>17</sup> for יְלַמְּדָתָה; <sup>d.</sup> יְלַמְּדָתָנוּ<sup>18</sup> for יְלַמְּדָתָנוּ<sup>19</sup>.

When the object of a verb is a pronoun, it is often expressed by the union of **את** and the pronominal suffix. More often, however, the pronominal suffix is joined directly to the verbal form. This occasions certain changes of termination and of stem.

1. In the case of the *Perfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that the older endings are in many cases restored, as

- (1) the older **תְּ**, for the later **תָּ** (3 sg. fem.);
- (2) the older **תִּ**, for the later **תְּ** (2 sg. fem.);
- (3) the older **תְּ** (= **תְּוָם**), for the later **תְּ** (2 pl. masc.).

**Remark.**—**תְּ** occurs for **תְּ** (2 m. sg.), often before **יְ**.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that, in the Qāl,

- (1) the tone-long ā of the first syllable, being no longer pretonic when a suffix is appended, becomes Š'wā; while
- (2) the ā of the second syllable, which has been volatilized before personal terminations beginning with a vowel, is restored, and, in the open syllable, heightened.

**Remark 1.**—The **וּ** of verbs Middle E appears before suffixes.

**Remark 2.**—The ultimate **וּ** of the Pf'el and H'iph'el becomes **וּ** before **תְּ**, **תִּ**, **תְּוָם**, **תְּנָנָה**, but is elsewhere rejected; while the ultimate i of the H'iph'el suffers no change.

c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that

- (1) to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the suffix is attached directly;
- (2) to a verbal form ending, in ordinary usage, with a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a so-called connecting-vowel which is generally ā, but before **תְּ**, **תִּ**, **תְּוָם**, and **תְּנָנָה**, is Š'wā.
- (3) to the 3 sg. fem. termination **תְּ**, suffixes forming a syllable are attached without a connecting-vowel; other suffixes have

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 25:1.   <sup>2</sup> 1 Chron. 13:8.   <sup>3</sup> Josh. 10:19.   <sup>4</sup> Deut. 15:16.   <sup>5</sup> Deut. 15:18.  
<sup>6</sup> 1 Sam. 20:22.   <sup>7</sup> Deut. 13:18.   <sup>8</sup> Ps. 48:7.   <sup>9</sup> Hos. 2:14.   <sup>10</sup> Ruth 4:14.   <sup>11</sup> Jer. 49:24.

a helping-vowel, viz., ָ (§ 87. 2), before ַ, but ְ before ֻ and ִ; the accent, peculiarly, is in every case on the penult.

Note 1.—This ְ, heightened from ָ, as well as the ֻ volatilized from ָ, is really the original final vowel of the verbal stem; קְטַל = qă-tă-lă, קְטַלְנוּ = qă-tă-lă-nū; קְטַלְנִי = qă-tă-lă-nū.

Note 2.—Certain contractions are quite frequent: (1) תְּדוֹ to ְוֹ; (2) תְּתָהּ to ְתָהּ; (3) תְּתָןּ to ְתָןּ; (4) תְּתָהּ to ְתָהּ; (5) תְּתָהּ to ְתָהּ. In the third and fifth of these cases, the ְתָהּ is assimilated backward. In the fifth, the ְתָהּ of the contracted form is merely a vowel-letter.

2. a. תְּחַשֵּׁבָנִי<sup>2</sup>; תְּרַאֲנִי<sup>1</sup>; תְּקַטְלָנָה for תְּקַטְלָתוֹ<sup>3</sup>  
 יְכַרְךָ<sup>6</sup>; אַכְרֶךָ<sup>7</sup>; יְפַנְשֶׁךָ<sup>8</sup>; אַכְרֶכִי<sup>4</sup>; יְשַׁפְטָנִי<sup>5</sup>; יְקַטְלָנִי<sup>9</sup>  
 תְּשַׁבְחָנִי<sup>10</sup> (40:23); יְשַׁבְחָהוּ<sup>11</sup>; יְלַבְשָׁנִי<sup>12</sup>; יְקַטְלָנִי<sup>13</sup>  
 אַמְרֶךָ<sup>14</sup>; חְלָמָרֶם<sup>15</sup>; יְשַׁלְחָהוּ<sup>16</sup>; יְקַטְלָךָ<sup>17</sup>; יְקַטְלָנִי<sup>18</sup>  
 אַשְׁמִידָם<sup>19</sup> (37:20); נְשַׁלְבָהוּ<sup>20</sup>; יְלַבְשָׁם<sup>21</sup>; יְקַטְלִינִי<sup>22</sup>  
 c. תְּשַׁלְיכָהוּ<sup>23</sup>; תְּכַלְמָהִי<sup>24</sup>; יְסַגְּרָרָנִי<sup>25</sup>  
 תְּכַרְנָנוּ<sup>26</sup>; אַדְרָשָׁנוּ<sup>27</sup>; תְּשִׁיטָנוּ<sup>28</sup>; תְּאַכְלָנָה<sup>29</sup>; יְקַטְלָנָה<sup>30</sup>  
 בְּכַרְחָךְ but<sup>31</sup>; אַמְרָכָם<sup>32</sup>; אַכְלָכָם<sup>33</sup>; אַכְלָךָ<sup>34</sup>; קְטַלָּךְ<sup>35</sup> (35:1).  
 עַבְרָנִי<sup>36</sup>; אַמְרָם<sup>37</sup>; שְׁמָרָה<sup>38</sup>; עַבְרָה<sup>39</sup>; קְטַלָּה<sup>40</sup>  
 לְבַקְשָׁנִי<sup>41</sup>; דְּבָרִים<sup>42</sup>; דְּבָרָכָם<sup>43</sup>; לְבַקְשָׁךְ<sup>44</sup>; קְטַלָּךְ<sup>45</sup>  
 עַרְוָנוּ<sup>46</sup>; שְׁמָרָם<sup>47</sup>; שְׁמָרָנִי<sup>48</sup>; כְּרָנִי<sup>49</sup>; קְטַלָּנִי<sup>50</sup>  
 עַבְרָהּוּ<sup>51</sup>; תְּפָשָׁוּם<sup>52</sup>; עַזְוָנִי<sup>53</sup>; קְטַלָּוָתָה<sup>54</sup>  
 הַשְּׁלִיכָהוּ<sup>55</sup>; הַשְּׁמַעַנִי<sup>56</sup>; שְׁמַעַנִי<sup>57</sup> (23:8); שְׁמַעַנִי<sup>58</sup>; קְטַלָּנִי<sup>59</sup>

2. In the case of the *Imperfect with suffixes*, it is to be noted,

a. In reference to *termination-changes*, that נָה (2 and 3 pl. fem.) always becomes נִ.

b. In reference to *stem-changes*, that before suffixes,

<sup>1</sup> Cant. 1:6. <sup>2</sup> Job 19:15. <sup>3</sup> Jer. 2:19. <sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. 24:16. <sup>5</sup> Ps. 137:6. <sup>6</sup> Ps. 42:7.  
<sup>7</sup> 1 Sam. 1:19. <sup>8</sup> Job 20:14. <sup>9</sup> Ps. 18:2. <sup>10</sup> Deut. 5:28. <sup>11</sup> Ps. 57:10. <sup>12</sup> Deut. 9:14.  
<sup>13</sup> 1 Sam. 23:11. <sup>14</sup> Ruth 2:15. <sup>15</sup> Ex. 1:22. <sup>16</sup> Ps. 8:5. <sup>17</sup> Jer. 23:38. <sup>18</sup> Ps. 45:11.  
<sup>19</sup> Ex. 14:5. <sup>20</sup> 1 Kgs. 18:10. <sup>21</sup> Ex. 12:31. <sup>22</sup> Ex. 19:9. <sup>23</sup> 1 Sam. 27:1. <sup>24</sup> Judg. 16:28.  
<sup>25</sup> Ps. 16:1. <sup>26</sup> Prov. 4:21. <sup>27</sup> Josh. 10:6. <sup>28</sup> Josh. 10:4. <sup>29</sup> 1 Kgs. 20:18. <sup>30</sup> 1 Sam. 7:3.  
<sup>31</sup> Ps. 143:8. <sup>32</sup> Ex. 4:8.

- (1) the ɔ of Qāl forms ending in a consonant usually becomes ə, but ɔ before נ, מ, נָ;
- (2) the ă of Qāl forms ending in a consonant is retained and heightened;
- (3) the ē of P̄ēl forms ending in a consonant becomes ə, but ē before נ, מ, נָ; while the i of Hiph'îl forms remains.

- c. In reference to the *union of termination and suffix*, that
- (1) to verbal forms ending in a vowel the suffix is attached directly; while
  - (2) to verbal forms ending in a consonant, the suffix is attached by means of a connecting-vowel, which is generally ē, but ə before נ, מ, נָ; and ē, rarely ā, before נִ;
  - (3) in pausal and emphatic forms, suffixes are often attached to a verbal form ending in an, which under the tone becomes én, of which the ɔ is generally assimilated.

**Note 1.**—This syllable, ordinarily treated as a union-syllable and called *Nūn Epenthetic* or *Demonstrative*, is really the accusative ending of the verbal form; while ē, the ordinary connecting-vowel heightened from ă (*which is for ă*), is the nominative ending.

**Note 2.**—In the ending נָגַן (3 m. sg.) and נָגַנְתָּ (3 f. sg.), the Dāghēs-forte in ɔ is for ה, of הָ and הִ respectively, which has been assimilated backward.

3. In the case of *Inf's, and Imv's with suffixes*, it is to be noted that,

a. The Qāl *Infinitive* (construct) takes

- (1) before נ, מ, נָ, generally, the form קְטַל (ɔ); but
- (2) before other suffixes the form קְטַל, the ɔ, in both cases, standing in a half-open syllable.
- (3) as connecting-vowels, those used in the inflection of nouns.

**Remark 1.**—The P̄ēl Infinitive shortens ə to ɔ before נ, מ, נָ.

**Remark 2.**—The Infinitive may take either the *verbal* suffix, 'ɔ, or the *nominal* suffix '—, the former being the object, the latter, the subject of the Inf.

b. The Qāl *Imperative*, taking the connecting-vowel of the Impf.,

- (1) in the 2 m. sg., follows the analogy of the Infinitive;
- (2) in the 2 m. pl., suffers no change;
- (3) in the 2 f. pl., has the form קְטַלְנָה instead of קְטַלְוָה.

**Remark 1.**—The Imperative in ă retains and lengthens the ă, as does the Imperfect.

**Remark 2.**—In the Hiph'îl, the form קְטַלְיָה is used instead of קְטַלְוָה.

**Note.**—The Participles, before suffixes, are treated like nouns.

## XI. The Weak Verb.

### 77. WEAK VERBS.

1. שָׁמַע (2:24); בָּרְךִּ (3:24); רָחַף (1:2); עָזֵב (3:8).
2. אָרַד (1:17); נָפַל (4:6); נָטוּעַ (2:8); נָתַן (3:14).
3. אָמַר (1:3); אָכַל (2:16); יָשַׁב (4:16) *for* יָשַׁב; צָרַ (2:8); יָטַב (4:7).
4. קָרָא (1:1); שָׁוֹם (2:8); מָוֶת (3:3); שָׁוֹב (3:15); שָׁוֹם (1:1); קָרָא (1:5); קָנָה (2:6) *for* רָאָה; עָלָו (4:1) *for* עָלָה (2:20); מָצָא (1:4) *for* קָנָ.

Weak verbs (§ 56. 2) may be classified, according to the character of the weak consonant or consonants which they contain, as,

1. *Guttural*; these are called
  - a. Pē ('פּ) Guttural, when the *first* radical is a guttural (§ 78.).
  - b. 'Ayīn ('יּ) Guttural, when the *second* radical is a guttural (§ 80.).
  - c. Lāmēdh ('לּ) Guttural, when the *third* radical is a guttural (§ 82.).
2. *Contracted*; these are called
  - a. Pē Nān ('פּנּ), when the first radical is נ (§ 84.).
  - b. 'Ayīn Doubled ('יּיּ), when the second and third radicals are alike (§ 86.).
3. *Quiescent*; these are called
  - a. Pē 'Aléph (אֲפּ), when the first radical is א and is quiescent (§ 88.).
  - b. Pē Wāw (וְפּ), when the first radical was originally ו (§ 90.).
  - c. Pē Yôdh (יְפּ), when the first radical was originally י (§ 92.).
  - d. 'Ayīn Wāw or 'Ayīn Yôdh (וְיּ or יְיּ), when the *second* radical is ו or י (§§ 94, 96.).
  - e. Lāmēdh 'Aléph (אֲלּ), when the *third* radical is א (§ 98.).
  - f. Lāmēdh Hē (הְלּ), when the third radical, ו or י, is supplanted by the vowel-letter ה (§ 100.).

**Note 1.**—These technical terms are derived from the verb פְּعֻלָּה, which was formerly used as a paradigm-word; פּ = *first*, يּ = *second*, לּ = *third*.

**Note 2.**—A single verb-stem may, of course, have the peculiarities of two or even three classes.

## 78. VERBS 'פ GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm D.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Qăl with ئ in Impf.	Qăl with ئ in Impf.	Niph'ל.	Hiph'ל.	Hoph'ל.
Perf.	عַטֵּل	עַטֵּל	גַּעֲטֵל	הַעֲטֵל	הַעֲטֵל
Impf.	יַעֲטֵل	יַעֲטֵل	יַעֲטֵל	יַעֲטֵל	יַעֲטֵل
Imv.	عַטְל	عַטְל	הַעֲטָל	הַעֲטָל	—
Inf. abe.	עַטְול	עַטְול	הַעֲטָל	הַעֲטָל	הַעֲטָל
Inf. const.	עַטְל	עַטְל	הַעֲטָל	הַעֲטָל	הַעֲטָל
Part. act.	עַטֵּל	עַטֵּل	קַעֲטֵל	קַעֲטֵל	—
Part. pass.	עַטְול	עַטְול	גַּעֲטֵל	מַעֲטֵל	מַעֲטֵל

1. **זָהָפֶךְ** (3:10); **אִיאָל** (6:21); **אָחָבָא**; (5:1) **וְרָקָאָה**; (5:5) **[גַּעֲטָלְלָה]**.
2. a. **יַעֲשֹׂו** (2:24); **יַעֲכֹבּ** (4:12); **תַּעֲבֹד** (2:6); **יַעֲלָה**; (3:7) **[יַעֲטָלְלָה]**.
- b. **חַזְוִיקָה**; **תַּחֲדֵל**; **גַּנְהָפֶקְ** (41:56); **יַחְזֹק**; **[הַעֲטָלְלָה]**; **גַּעֲטֵל**; **יַעֲטֵל** (47:21); **יַאֲסָףְ** (1:29); **יַחְיָה** (31:32); **בָּשָׁר** (29:22) **(הַעֲבֵר)**.
- c. **בָּרָנוּ** (2:4); **אָרָוָה**; **אָכְלָקְ** (2:5); **עַבְדָּ** (4:25); **עֲשָׂות** (2:4); **בָּרָנוּ** (3:17); **אָרָוָה**; **אָכְלָקְ** (4:25); **עַבְדָּ** (2:5); **עַבְדָּ** (3:17); **אָכְלָל** (47:24); **לְאָמֵר** whence **אָמֵר** (6:14); **עָשָׂה** (1:22); **לְאָמֵר** (47:24); **אָסָףְ** (1:26); **גַּעֲטָלְלָה** (2:18); **see also above**, 2. a. b.
- c. **יַחְשַׁבְתָּה**; **יַחְנַרְתָּ**; **גַּנְהָפֶקְ**; **תַּחֲדֵל**; **נַחְמָדָר** (2:9); **נַחְמָדָר** (15:6).
- d. **גַּנְהָפְכוּ** (37:28); **יַעֲבֹרְוּ** (27:29); **יַעֲבְרֹנְךָ** (4:8); **יַרְגֹּנְהוּ** (8:8).
- e. **יַאֲסָפוּ** (29:22) **but** **יַאֲסָףְ** (10:10); **וְהַעֲמִידָתָה** (11:11) **the** **הַעֲמִידָתָה**.

Verbs, whose first radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled*; hence the Dāghēš-forte, representing ئ, in the Niph'ל Impf., Imv., and Inf's, is rejected, and the preceding — heightened to — (even before ح).

2. *The guttural prefers before it the guttural or a-class vowels*; hence a. In the Qăl Impf. with ئ, and in the Qăl Impf. of verbs **לִיה** (§ 100.), the original ئ of the preformative is restored; while

1. The form **جَعَطَلْ** is also common.

2. Ex. 14:5.    3. Ex. 7:15.    4. Ruth 1:18.    5. Dt. 22:25.    6. Num. 31:16.    7. Lev. 8:7.  
8. Ex. 7:17.    9. Ps. 31:9.    10. Num. 8:6.    11. Ex. 4:20.

b. In the Qāl Impf. with **—**, in the Niph'āl Perf. and Part., and in the Hiph'āl Perf., the preformative vowel (**וּ**) is deflected, under the influence of the following guttural, to **়**.

**Remark 1.**—A few cases occur of forms like **עַטְלָהּ** or **עַטְלָהּ**.

**Remark 2.**—The **הַ** and **חַ** of **רִיחַהּ** and **רִיחַהּ** do not affect a preceding **וּ**, which stands with them in a closed syllable.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wā;*

a. When the first radical would be initial and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would have a simple Š'wā (half-vowel), it takes instead **—**, or, particularly in the case of **אָ**, **—**.

b. When the first radical would be medial, and, according to the inflection of the strong verb, would close a syllable (i. e., have under it a syllable-divider), it receives, in order to facilitate the pronunciation, an inserted compound Š'wā, which always corresponds to the preceding vowel; thus, **— —**, **— —**, **— —** (§).

c. Very frequently, however, the strong gutturals are allowed to close a syllable, no compound Š'wā being inserted.

d. When, in inflection, a compound Š'wā would come to stand before a simple Š'wā, as when vowel-additions are made to a word, the compound Š'wā is changed to its corresponding short vowel, and the syllable thus formed is *half-open* (§ 26. 4).

e. The combination **— —** very frequently becomes **— —**, when, in inflection, the tone is removed to a greater distance.

**Note.**—The **הַ** and **חַ** of **רִיחַהּ** and **רִיחַהּ** have a syllable-divider (**—**), according to c (above), when medial and vowelless; but a half-vowel (**—**), when initial and without a full vowel.

## 79. THE MOST COMMON 'בָּ GUTTURAL VERBS.<sup>1</sup>

[In the following list those with the Qal indicated by Q. have for their Imperfect a form like **לִיְעַ**; Q.\* indicates an Imperfect like **לִתְעַ**; Q.+ like **לִתְעַ**; Q.\*\* like **לִעַטְלָ**; Q.†† like **לִתְעַ** or **עַטְלָ**; Hl. indicates a Perfect like **לִגְעַטְלָ**, but Hl.\* like **לִגְעַטְלָ**; Ni., a Perfect like **לִגְעַטְלָ**, but Ni.\* like **לִגְעַטְלָ**.]

- (1) **אָבֵל** (Q. \* Hl. Hithp.) *Mourn.* (2) **אָמַץ** (Q. \* Pl. Hl. Hithp.) *Be established.* (3) **קָסַף** (Q. †† Ni. Pl. Pü. Hithp.) *Gather.* (4) **אָסַר** (Q. †† Ny. \* Pü.) *Bind.* (5) **מָשַׁךְ** (Q. \*\* Ny. \* Hl. \*) *Be guilty, destroy.* (6) **הָפַקְתָּה** (Q. Ny. \* Hl. Hithp.) *Overturn;* (7) **חַבְרָה** (Q. Pl. (with ult. **אָ**) Pü. Hl. \* Hithp.) *Join;* (8) **חַבְשָׁה** (Q. Q. \* Pl. Pü.) *Bind, gird;* (9) **חַנְרָה** (Qt.) *Gird;* (10) **חַרְלָה** (Q. \*\* Hl.) *Cease;* (11) **חַזְקָה** (Q. \* Pl. (with ult. **אָ**)

<sup>1</sup> In § 101b will be found the most common 'בָּ guttural verbs which are also **הַ**.

Hi. Hithp.) *Be strong;* (12) חָכָם (Q.\*\*) PI. PI. HI.\* Hithp.) *Be wise;* (13) חַלְפֵּה (Q. PI. HI.) *Change;* (14) חַלְזֵן (Q. NY. PI. HI.) *Draw out;* (15) חַלְקֵק (Q. NY.\* PI. PI. HI. Hithp.) *Distribute;* (16) חַטְמֵל (Q.†) *Pity, spare;* (17) חַפְץ (Q.† Q.\*\*) *Delight;* (18) חַצְבֵּע (Q.† NY.\* PI. HI.) *Dig;* (19) חַשְׁבֵּר (Q.† NY.\* PI.) *Search;* (20) חַשְׁבֵּב (Q.† NY.\* PI. (with ult. ו) Hithp.) *Think, impute;* (21) חַשְׁבֵּנָה (Q.† NY\*) *Withhold;* (22) חַרְבֵּם (Q.† NY.\* PI. HI\*) *Seal;* (23) עַבְדֵּר (Q. NY. PI. HI. Hδ.) *Serve;* (24) עַבְרֵר (Q. NY. PI. (with ult. ו) HI. Hithp.) *Pass over;* (25) עַזְבֵּב (Q. NY. PI.) *Abandon;* (26) עַזְרֵר (Q. Q.† NY. HI\*) *Assist;* (27) עַמְדֵר (Q. HI. Hδ.) *Stand;* (28) עַצְרֵר (Q.† NY\*) *Restrain;* (29) עַשְׁקֵן (Q. PI.) *Oppress.*

## 80. VERBS 'Y GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm E.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

Q.al.	NYiph'el	PI'el (1).	PI'el (1).	PI'el (2).	PI'el (2).	HI'elph'a'el.
Perf.	הַתְקַאֵל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	הַתְקַאֵל
Impf.	יַתְקַאֵל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יַתְקַאֵל
Imv.	תַקְאֵל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	תַקְאֵל
Inf. abs.	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	הַתְקַאֵל
Inf. const.	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	קִטְל	הַתְקַאֵל
Part. act.	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִתְקַאֵל
Part. pass.	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִקְטַל	מִתְקַאֵל

1. a. יִבְרֹךְ<sup>6</sup>; נִאֶזְנָה<sup>5</sup>; גִּנְאָר<sup>4</sup>; שָׁאָלָה<sup>3</sup>; מְאַנְתָּם<sup>2</sup>; גִּנְאָלָנוּ<sup>1</sup>; בָּאָר. a. יִבְרֹךְ<sup>7</sup>; בָּרְךָ<sup>(28:6)</sup>; בָּרְךָ<sup>(4:14)</sup>; גָּרְשָׂת<sup>(3:24)</sup>; וַיָּנָרְשָׂ<sup>(1:22)</sup>.
- הַטְבָּרוֹ<sup>9</sup>; רְחִיזָנְחוּ<sup>8</sup>; נְחָמוּ<sup>10</sup>; שְׁחָתָה<sup>(6:7)</sup>; נְתַחֲתָה<sup>(1:2)</sup>; מְרַחֲפָת<sup>b</sup>.
- לְהַטָּהָט<sup>(45:13)</sup>; יִמְהַר<sup>(18:6)</sup>; קְהָרָתָם<sup>12</sup>; יִבְעַר<sup>13</sup>; כְּעָסָנוּ<sup>11</sup>; וּבְעָרָת<sup>14</sup>.
- לְהַטָּהָט<sup>(34:19)</sup>; שְׁאָלָה<sup>17</sup>; גִּנְאָל<sup>16</sup>; יִבְעַר<sup>15</sup>; הַגְּנָל<sup>14</sup>; יִבְחַר<sup>19</sup>.
- שְׁאָלִי<sup>25</sup>; טְחָנִי<sup>24</sup>; שְׁאָבִי<sup>23</sup>; צְעָקִי<sup>22</sup>; נְחָמוּ<sup>21</sup>; טְעָנוּ<sup>20</sup>; שְׁחָתוֹ<sup>26</sup>.
- שְׁאָלָה<sup>27</sup>; יִמְהַר<sup>(18:6)</sup>; יִבְעַר<sup>13</sup>; גִּנְאָל<sup>28</sup>; גִּנְאָל<sup>29</sup>; שְׁאָל<sup>27</sup>.
3. b. נְבָרָלוּ<sup>12</sup>; כְּעָסָנוּ<sup>30</sup>; cf. also the words cited under 2. b.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 1:5. <sup>2</sup> Mal. 1:7. <sup>3</sup> Ex. 16:28. <sup>4</sup> Ps. 109:10. <sup>5</sup> Lam. 2:7. <sup>6</sup> Num. 16:30.  
<sup>7</sup> 2 Sam. 7:29. <sup>8</sup> Isa. 40:1. <sup>9</sup> Prov. 30:12. <sup>10</sup> Gen. 85:2. <sup>11</sup> Deut. 18:6. <sup>12</sup> Deut. 33:21.  
<sup>13</sup> 1 Kgs. 14:10. <sup>14</sup> Gen. 13:11. <sup>15</sup> Ruth 4:4. <sup>16</sup> Ex. 8:8. <sup>17</sup> Ruth 4:6. <sup>18</sup> Deut. 4:32.  
<sup>19</sup> Mal. 8:19. <sup>20</sup> Ex. 12:21. <sup>21</sup> Gen. 45:17. <sup>22</sup> Isa. 40:1. <sup>23</sup> Jer. 22:20. <sup>24</sup> Nah. 3:14.  
<sup>25</sup> Isa. 47:3. <sup>26</sup> Jer. 48:19. <sup>27</sup> Josh. 15:18. <sup>28</sup> Ruth 4:4. <sup>29</sup> Lev. 26:30. <sup>30</sup> Ex. 15:15.

Verbs, whose second radical is a guttural, exhibit the following peculiarities (§ 42. 1-3):—

1. *The guttural refuses to be doubled;* but

a. While in the case of נ (generally), and of נ (always), the preceding vowel is heightened (ă to ā, ı to ē, ü to ö),

b. In the case of the stronger gutturals, viz., י (prevailingly), ת and פ (almost always), the preceding vowel is retained short in a half-open syllable, the doubling being implied (§ 42. 1. b).

**Note 1.**—Heightening of ü to ö in the פְּנִיל takes place frequently in verbs which retain the ı or ü of the פְּנֵל.

**Note 2.**—In a few verbs, especially those with נ, the vowel is heightened in some parts of the inflection, but in other parts retained.

**Note 3.**—The vowel which is heightened on account of the rejection of Daghēš-forte is unchangeable.

2. *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-class vowels;* this is seen

a. In the occurrence of ă, after the guttural, in the Qāl Impf. and Imv., rather than ö, even in Active verbs; and sometimes in the Pfēl Perf., rather than ē.

b. In the occurrence of ă, before the guttural, in the Qāl Imv. fem. sg. and masc. plur.; this ă arising from -: is in a half-open syllable. But it is to be noted that

c. In the Qāl Inf. const., the usual ö remains unchanged; and likewise the ultimate ē in the NYiph'āl and Pfēl Imperfects.

3. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wā;* this is seen in the almost universal occurrence of -: under the second radical instead of -: (half-vowel).

**Note 1.**—No Pfēl Inf. abs. of an 'y guttural verb occurs; there is always substituted for it the form of the Inf. const.

**Note 2.**—As a matter of fact, the guttural exerts less influence on a following than on a preceding vowel.

## 81. THE MOST COMMON 'Y GUTTURAL VERBS.

[In the following list Q. indicates an Imperfect like נָאַל; Pl., Pu. and Hithp. indicate that in these stems Daghēš-forte is implied.]

- (1) נָאַל (Q. NY. Pl. Pu. HY. Hithp.) *Redeem;* (2) מָאַז (Pl.) *Refuse;*
- (3) שָׁאַל (Q. NY. Pl.\* HY.) *Ask;* (4) בָּהֲל (NY. Pl.\* Pu. HY.) *Confound;*
- (5) טָהַר (Q. Pl.\* Pu. Hithp.\*) *Be clean;* (6) מָהַר (Q. NY. Pl.\*) *Hasten;*
- (7) קָהַל (NY. HY.) *Congregate;* (8) בָּחַר (Q. NY. Pu.\*) *Choose;* (9) קָהַד

(NY. Pl.\* HY.) *Hide*; (10) (Q. NY.) *Fight*; (11) פְּחַד (Q. Pl.\* HY.) *Tremble*; (12) רָחַב (Q. NY. HY.) *Be enlarged*; (13) רָחֵם (Pl.\* Pst.\*<sup>1</sup>) *Have mercy*; (14) רָחַץ (Q. Pst.\* HYthp.) *Wash*; (15) רָחַק (Q. Pl.\* HY.) *Be far off*; (16) שָׂחַק (Q. Pl.\* HY.) *Laugh*; (17) שָׁחַט (Q. NY.) *Kill*; (18) שָׁחַת (NY. Pl.\* HY. Hs.) *Destroy*; (19) בָּעַר (Q. Pl.\* Pst. HY.) *Consume*; (20) נִפְעַל (Q. Pl.\* HY.) *Provoke*; (21) פָּעַל (Q.) *Do*; (22) אָעַק (Q. NY. Pl. HY.) *Cry*; (23) בָּרַךְ (Q. NY. Pl. Pst. HY. HYthp.) *Bless*; (24) גָּרַשׁ (Q. NY. Pl. Pst.) *Drive out*; (25) זַרְקַנְתָּ (Q.\* Pst.) *Sprinkle*; (26) טַרְף (Q.\* NY. Pst.) *Tear, rend*; (27) בָּרַת (Q.\* NY. Pst. HY. Hs.) *Cut*; (28) (Q. NY. Pl. Pst. HY. HYthp.) *Separate, divide*; (29) פָּרַץ (Q.\* NY. Pst. HYthp.) *Break forth*; (30) (Q.\* NY. Pl.) *Spread out*; (31) צָרַף (Q.\* NY. Pl.) *Refine*; (32) קָרַב (Q. NY. Pl.\* HY.) *Draw near*; (33) שָׁרַף (Q. NY. Pst.) *Burn*; (34) שָׁרֵת (Pl.) *Minister*.

## 82. VERBS 'ל GUTTURAL.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm F.]

### TABULAR VIEW.

	Qal.	Nyph'el.	Piel.	Hiph'il.	Hithp'el.
Perf.	קָטַח	נִקְטָה	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקִטְתֵּחַ
Impf.	יִקְטֹה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטֹה	יִקְטִיחַ	יִתְקִטְתֵּחַ
Imv.	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטַח	הִקְטִיחַ	הִתְקִטְתֵּחַ
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹת	גְּקַטָּה	גְּקַטָּה	גְּקַטָּה	גְּקַטָּה
Inf. const.	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטַח	קָטִיחַ	הִתְקִטְתֵּחַ
Part. act.	קָטָה	מִקְטָה	מִקְטָה	מִקְטִיחַ	מִתְקִטְתֵּחַ
Part. pass.	קָטוֹת	נִקְטָה			

1. a. יִצְמַח (2:5); יִפְחַח (2:7); יִשְׁלַח<sup>1</sup> (3:22); שְׁלַח<sup>1</sup>.  
     b. יִנְגַּע<sup>2</sup> (41:31); שְׁלַח<sup>3</sup>; הַלְקַח<sup>3</sup>; יִשְׁבַּע<sup>3</sup> (31:53); יִשְׁבַּע<sup>3</sup> (12:17);  
     יִשְׁבַּע<sup>4</sup> (8:7); שְׁלַח<sup>4</sup>; יִצְמַח<sup>4</sup> (2:9); שְׁלַח<sup>4</sup>; יִשְׁלַח<sup>5</sup> (50:25);  
     הַתְּרוּעַ<sup>5</sup>; יִתְגַּנֵּחַ<sup>6</sup>; הַזְּרַע<sup>6</sup>; הַזְּרַע<sup>6</sup> (45:1);  
     But cf.: מִשְׁתַּגְעַ<sup>9</sup>; מִזְבְּחַ<sup>9</sup>; מִשְׁלַח<sup>9</sup> and שְׁלַח<sup>10</sup>  
     הַמְלַח<sup>11</sup>; הַשְּׁבַע<sup>12</sup>; הַגְּבֵה<sup>12</sup>; פְּתַח<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 4:4.   <sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. 4:19.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 9:7.   <sup>4</sup> Ex. 4:23.   <sup>5</sup> Jer. 8:1:7.   <sup>6</sup> Prov. 9:9.  
<sup>7</sup> Dan. 11:40.   <sup>8</sup> 1 Kgs. 8:3.   <sup>9</sup> 1 Sam. 21:15.   <sup>10</sup> Deut. 28:7.   <sup>11</sup> Isa. 58:6.   <sup>12</sup> Isa. 7:11.  
<sup>13</sup> Ex. 18:19.   <sup>14</sup> Ezek. 16:4.

c. שָׁלַחַ<sup>3</sup>; פְּתַחַת<sup>2</sup>; פְּתַחַת תְּצִמְחֵה<sup>1</sup>; זָרָעַ<sup>4</sup>; מֹרֶיעַ<sup>4</sup>  
אֲשָׁלַחַ<sup>5</sup>; בְּקָעַ<sup>10</sup>; יְשַׁמַּעַ<sup>9</sup>; זָרָעַ<sup>8</sup>; לְפַתַּח<sup>6</sup>; גְּשֻׁלָּות<sup>11</sup>

[See also the cases cited above, in fourth and fifth lines under b.]

d. הַמְלָחָת<sup>15</sup>; הַשְׁבָּעָת<sup>14</sup>; שְׁכָחוֹת<sup>12</sup>; לְקָחָת<sup>12</sup>; יְרָעָת<sup>16</sup>

2. לְקָחָת<sup>3</sup> (3:7); שְׁמַעַת<sup>3</sup> (3:10); יְדֻעָת<sup>4</sup> (4:9); תְּפִקְחָנָה<sup>3</sup> (3:19).

גְּשֻׁלָּחַ<sup>17</sup>; בְּשָׁלָחַ<sup>18</sup>; שָׁלָחַ<sup>19</sup>; שָׁלָחַ<sup>20</sup>.

Verbs whose *third* radical is a guttural exhibit, according to § 42. 1-3, the following peculiarities:—

1. *The guttural prefers the guttural or a-class vowels;* this is seen

a. In the occurrence of א, before the guttural, in the Qəl Impf. and Imv. (where א was a collateral form), rather than א, even in active verbs.

b. In the restoration of א to the original stem-vowel א (§ 62. R. 2) in all Nyph., Pt., Hyph., and Hithp. forms except Inf's abs. and Participles.

c. In the insertion of a Pāthāh-furtive (§ 42. 2. d) before a final guttural when the latter is preceded

(1) by a naturally long vowel, א, א, or א, or

(2) by a vowel essential to the form, as א in the Qəl Inf. construct;

(3) by the tone-long א, which is retained *in pause* and also in the Inf's abs. and Part's, because they are really nominal forms.

d. In the insertion of a helping-vowel, viz., Pāthāh, under the guttural, in the 2.f. sg. of the various Perfects.

2. *The guttural prefers compound to simple Š'wā;* but this preference is indicated only before pronominal suffixes; the simple Š'wā (syllable-divider) being retained under the third radical wherever in ordinary inflection the strong verb would have it.

Note 1.—The Nyph'äl Inf. abs. is נְקָטָה following the analogy of the Perfect stem, rather than that of the Imperfect (§ 70. 1. R. 1).

Note 2.—The Pt'el Inf. abs. and Inf. const. are the same (cf. the 'y guttural verb § 80. 3. N. 1), except that the former, being treated as a noun, retains the א and takes Pāthāh-furtive.

Note 3.—Verbs with א (i. e., א with Mäppiq) as their third radical are א guttural, and are carefully to be distinguished from verbs with the vowel-letter א (§ 100.).<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ps. 97: 11.      <sup>2</sup> Num. 19: 15.      <sup>3</sup> Deut. 15: 8.      <sup>4</sup> Num. 22: 37.      <sup>5</sup> Esth. 8: 13.  
<sup>6</sup> Isa. 45: 1.      <sup>7</sup> Ps. 106: 5.      <sup>8</sup> Deut. 21: 4.      <sup>9</sup> 1 Sam. 1: 18.      <sup>10</sup> Job 28: 10.      <sup>11</sup> Ex. 5: 2.  
<sup>12</sup> 1 Kgs. 2: 15.      <sup>13</sup> Ezek. 22: 12; cf. 1 Kgs. 14: 8.      <sup>14</sup> Isa. 17: 10; cf. Jer. 13: 25.  
<sup>15</sup> Ezek. 27: 33.      <sup>16</sup> Ezek. 16: 4.      <sup>17</sup> Jer. 28: 15.      <sup>18</sup> 1 Sam. 21: 8.      <sup>19</sup> Deut. 15: 18.

<sup>20</sup> The following is a list of these verbs: אָהָן be high; אָמָן long for; אָהָה (in Hithpaipel) delay; אָמַן shine; אָמַן be astonished.

## 83. THE MOST COMMON לִ GUTTURAL VERBS.

- (1) בָּרַח (Q. HY.) *Be high*; (2) בָּטַח (Q. HY.) *Trust*; (3) נְבָה (Q. HY.) *Flee*; (4) נְבָח (Q. Pl.) *Sacrifice*; (5) מְשַׁח (Q. NY.) *Anoint*; (6) סְלַח (Q. NY.) *Forgive*; (7) פְּרֹח (Q. HY.) *Flourish*; (8) רְצַח (Q. NY. Pl. Pst.) *Slay*; (9) שְׁלַח (Q. NY. Pl. Pst. HY.) *Send*; (10) שְׁמַח (Q. Pl. HY.) *Rejoice*; (11) בְּלֻע (Q. NY. Pl. Pst. HYthp.) *Swallow*; (12) בְּקֻע (Q. NY. Pl. Pst. HY. Hs.) *Cleave*; (13) כְּנַע (NY. HY.) *Be humbled*; (14) כְּרַע (Q. HY.) *Bend the knee*; (15) מְנַע (Q. NY.) *Withhold*; (16) פְּגַע (Q. HY.) *Meet, touch*; (17) עֲשָׂר (Q. NY.) *Transgress*; (18) קְרַע (Q. NY.) *Rend*; (19) רְשַׁע (Q. HY.) *Be wicked*; (20) שְׁבַע (Q. Pl. HY.) *Satisfy*; (21) שְׁבַע (Q. NY. HY.) *Swear*; (22) שְׁמַע (Q. NY. Pl. HY.) *Hear*; (23) תְּקַע (Q. NY.) *Strike, blow*.

## 83b. VERBS CONTAINING TWO GUTTURALS.

[In the verbs 'ב' guttural of the following list, Q. indicates a Qal Impf. like לְצַחַד; Q.\* like לְצַחַד; Q.†, like לְצַחַד.]

- (1) אָרַב (Q. † Pl. HY.) *Lie in ambush*; (2) אָרַך (Q. \* HY.) *Prolong*; (3) חָרַב (Q. NY. Pl.) *Kill*; (4) חָרֵם (Q. Q. † NY. Pl.) *Break down*; (5) חָרַג (Q. \* NY. Pl. HY. Hs.) *Be dried up*; (6) חָרֵד (Q. \* HY.) *Tremble*; (7) חָרָם (HY. Hs.) *Devote, destroy*; (8) חָרֶף (Q. \* NY. Pl.) *Reproach*; (9) חָרֶש (Q. NY. Pl.) *Cut, engrave*; (10) חָרֵש (Q. \* HY. HYthp.) *Be silent*; (11) עָרַב (Q. HYthp.) *Give security, pledge*; (12) עָרַך (Q. HY.) *Arrange*; (13) עָרַש (Q. NY. HY.) *Shake*; (14) זְרַע (Q. NY. Pl. HY.) *Sow*.

84. VERBS PE NUN (נְפָ).  
[For full inflection, see Paradigm G.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Q. Impf. w. ö.	Q. Impf. w. ä.	Niph'el.	Hiph'il.	Hoph'el.
Perf.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נָטַל	הָטַיל	הָטַל
Impf.	יָטַל	יָטַל	יָטַל	יָטַיל	יָטַל
Imv.	נָטַל	טַל	הָגַטְל	הָטַל	—
Inf. abs.	נָטוֹל	נָטוֹל	הָגַטְל	הָטַל	הָטַל
Inf. coast.	נָטַל	טַלְת	הָגַטְל	הָטַיל	—
Part. act.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נָטַל	מָטַיל	מָטַל
Part. pass.	נָטַל	נָטַל	נָטַל	—	מָטַל

1. a. נָעַ (יִסְעַ); גָּשַׁע; גָּשַׁת;<sup>1</sup> but cf. נָעַ (20:6).

b. נָעַ; שָׁלֵל (27:26); נָשָׁוֹ; נָשָׁת.<sup>2</sup>

**Remark.** נָפְלוּ; נָתַז; נָעַר; בְּנָפֶל.<sup>3</sup> לְנִידָר; בְּנָבֶל.<sup>4</sup>

2. a. נָצְבִּים (6:7); נָחַטִּי (2:7); תְּגַעֵּוּ (3:3); יִפְחַעַ (18:2).

b. יִגְדַּר (3:11); וַיִּפְלַל (2:21); רְשִׁיאָ (3:13); יִקְמַם (4:15); יִגְדֵּד (22:20).

**Remark 1.** תְּגַבְּשָׁוֹ; יִנְהַרְוּ; יִנְאַפְּ; יִנְאַמְּ; יִגְהַם.<sup>5</sup> cf. יִגְהַרְוּ.<sup>6</sup>

**Remark 2.** קִתְחַ; לְקִתְחַ (2:22); קִתְחַ (2:15); יִקְתַּחַ (4:11).

**Remark 3.** תִּתְהַנֵּן (1:29); יִתְהַנֵּן (1:17); הַנְּזָן (14:21); נָתַתָּן (41:43); תִּתְהַנֵּן (4:12).

Verbs whose first radical is **ג** exhibit the following peculiarities:—

1. The *loss* of **ג** takes place (§ 40. 1) when initial and with only a half-vowel to sustain it,

a. Generally in the Qāl Inf. const. of verbs whose stem-vowel in the Impf. and Imv. is **ă**; in this case the fem. ending **ת** is taken on and the form becomes a Segholate.

b. In the Qāl Imv. of verbs which have **ă** in the Imperfect.

**Rem.**—The Qāl Infinitive and Imperative of verbs with **ō** in the Imperfect do not often lose the initial **ג**.

2. The *assimilation* of **ג** takes place (§ 89. 1) when, having under it a syllable-divider, it closes a preformative syllable,

a. In the Qāl Imperfect, and Niph'āl Perfect and Part.

b. Throughout the Hiph'āl and Hoph'āl.

**Note 1.**—The original preformative vowel **ū** appears in the Hoph'āl, on account of the sharpened syllable (§ 86. 6. a).

**Note 2.**—Care must be taken not to confuse with verbs יְמַלֵּךְ, (1) those verbs יְמַלֵּךְ which assimilate **ג** (§ 90. 4); (2) those יְמַלֵּךְ forms which have a Dāghēs-forte (§ 86. 2. R. 1); and (3) the יְמַלֵּךְ Niph'āl Impf. which also has Dāghēs-forte.

**Remark 1.**—The **ג** remains *un-assimilated* in verbs יְמַלֵּךְ guttural, and in a few isolated instances besides.

**Remark 2.**—The verb לְקַח take treats ל like **ג** in the Qāl and Hoph'āl, but in the Niph'āl (נִלְקַח) the ל is retained.

**Remark 3.**—The verb תִּתְהַנֵּן is peculiar (1) in its Inf. const. תִּתְהַנֵּן (= תִּתְהַנֵּן), which has as its stem-vowel **ī**, (2) in the appearance of the same vowel **ī** heightened to **ē**, in the Imv. (תִּתְהַנֵּן) and Impf. (תִּתְהַנֵּן), and (3) in the assimilation of the third radical in inflection.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 34:30.   <sup>2</sup> Sam. 14:10.   <sup>3</sup> Eccl. 8:2.   <sup>4</sup> Num. 4:5.   <sup>5</sup> 2 Sam. 1:15.  
<sup>5</sup> Ex. 8:5.   <sup>6</sup> Ps. 144:5.   <sup>7</sup> Isa. 34:4.   <sup>8</sup> Deut. 23:23.   <sup>9</sup> 2 Sam. 8:34.   <sup>10</sup> Ps. 34:14.  
<sup>10</sup> Ps. 58:7.   <sup>11</sup> Hos. 10:8.   <sup>12</sup> Isa. 5:29.   <sup>13</sup> Jer. 23:31.   <sup>14</sup> Lev. 20:10.   <sup>15</sup> Jer. 51:44.  
<sup>15</sup> Isa. 58:3.   <sup>16</sup> Deut. 31:26.



### 85. THE MOST COMMON יְמִינָה VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates those Qal-stems which have for the Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. the forms פָּלַל, פָּלַל, פָּלַל; Q.+\*, those stems which have פָּלַל, פָּלַל; Q.+†, those stems which have פָּלַל, פָּלַל, פָּלַל; Q.+‡, those stems which have פָּלַל or פָּלַל, i. e., an unassimilated J. More or less variation as to the form of the Qal Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. will be found in these verba. It is also to be noted that in some only the Impf. occurs; in others, the Impf. and Imv.; in others, only the Impf. and Inf. const.]

- (1) נָאַף (Q. +† Pl.) Commit adultery; (2) יְנַזֵּן (Q. +† Pl. Hy. Hythp.) Despise;
- (3) נָבַט (Pl. Hy.) Look; (4) נָבֵל (Q. Pl.) Wither; (5) נָגַר (Hy. Hōd.) Make known; (6) נָגַע (Q. + NY. Pl. Pū. Hy.) Touch; (7) נָגַע (Q. NY. Hythp.) Smite;
- (8) נָגַשׁ (Q. +\* NY. Hy. Hōd. Hythp.) Approach; (9) נָדַח (Q. + NY. Pū. Hy. Hōd.) Drive; (10) נָדַר (Q.) Vow, (11) נָהָג (Q. +† Pl.) Lead; (12) נָחַל (Q. +† Pl. Hy. Hōd. Hythp.) Inherit; (13) נָתַע (Q. + NY.) Plant; (14) נָתַע (Q. NY. Pū.) Spread out; (15) נָכַר (NY. Pl. Hy. Hythp.) Know; (16) נָסַךְ (Q. NY. Pl. Hy. Hōd.) Pour out; (17) נָסַע (Q. + NY. Hy.) Depart; (18) נָפַל (Q. Hy. Hythp. Pl.) Fall; (19) נָצַב (NY. Pl. Hy. Hōd. Hythp.) Stand; (20) נָצַח (NY. Pl.) Be preeminent; (21) נָצַל (NY. Pl. Hy. Hōd. Hythp.) Snatch, deliver; (22) נָצַר (Q.) Observe, watch; (23) נָקַב (Q. NY.) Define; (24) נָקַם (Q. NY. Pl. Hōd. Hythp.) Avenge; (25) נָשַׁגְנָה (Hy.) Reach; (26) נָשַׁךְ (Q. Q. + Pl. Hy.) Lend; (27) נָשַׁךְ (Q. + Pl. Hy.) Kiss; (28) נָתַן (Q. + NY. Hōd.) Give; (29) נָתַץ (Q. NY. Pl. Pū. Hōd.) Break down; (30) נָתַק (Q. NY. Pl. Hy. Hōd.) Draw out.

### 86. VERBS 'ĀYIN DOUBLED (יְיִ).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm H.]

#### TABULAR VIEW.

	Qal		Niph'äl		Hiph'il	
	Unoctr.	Contr.	Unoctr.	Contr.	Unoctr.	Contr.
Perf.	קָטַט	קָטַט	(נִקְטָט)	נִקְטַּת	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטַּת
Impf.	(קָטַט)	(יִקְטַּט)	יִקְטַּט	(יִקְטָט)	יִקְטַּט	יִקְטַּט
Imv.	(קָטַט)	קָטַט	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט
Inf. abs.	קָטוֹת	—	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט
Inf. const.	(קָטַט)	קָטַט	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט	(הִקְטָטָת)	הִקְטָט
Part. act.	קוֹטַט	—	—	—	מִקְטַּת	מִקְטַּת
Part. pass.	קָטוֹת	—	(נִקְטָט)	נִקְטַּת	—	—
Hiph'il: Pf. הִקְטָטָת = יִקְטַּט; Impf. מִקְטַּת = מִקְטַּט; Part. מִקְטַּת = מִקְטַּט.						

<sup>1</sup> Impf. יִתְּ; Imv. יִתְּ; Inf. const. יִתְּ. <sup>2</sup> Or, in Stative Verbs, עֲנָה.

1. נִסְכֶּב for נִסְכָּב; רַכְבֶּב for רַכְבָּב (6:1); רַכְבֶּב for יַסְכֶּב<sup>1</sup>; חַי for חַי (3:22); נִסְכֶּב for נִסְכָּב (4:26); הַחֲלֵל for הַחֲלָל; הַמְּסָס for הַמְּסָס<sup>2</sup>.
- a. הַבְּרוֹ for יַבְּרוֹ; יְמַדֵּד for יַמְּדֵד; יְקַלֵּל for יַקְלֵל.
  - b. יְקַל not יַקְלָל; לְסִיב not יַהֲסִיב; הַחֲלֵיל not הַחֲלָל (6:1).
2. a. יְמַשׁ; וַיְמַשׁ (9:20); נִבְרָר<sup>3</sup>; נִסְכֶּב for יַסְכֶּב<sup>4</sup> (12:3); אָאֵר; יְמַשׁ (10:15).
- b. יְרַע<sup>5</sup>; מְסָב<sup>6</sup>; מְתַל; הַחֲלֵל (6:1) for הַחֲלָל.
  - c. מְוֻפָּן<sup>7</sup>; הַפְּרָר<sup>8</sup>; הַוִּתְלָל<sup>9</sup>; הַחֲלֵל (4:26) for הַחֲלָל.
- Remark 1.** יְמַס<sup>10</sup>; יְמַל<sup>11</sup>; אַכְתָּם<sup>12</sup>; יְתָם<sup>13</sup>; יְקַד<sup>14</sup>; יְסַב<sup>15</sup>; יְדַט<sup>16</sup>.—  
יְכַתּוּ for יַכְתָּו<sup>17</sup>; תִּמְרָר<sup>18</sup>.
- Remark 2.** גְּחַנְתָּם<sup>19</sup>; גְּחַנְתָּה<sup>20</sup>; נִגְלָוּ<sup>21</sup>; נִגְלָוּ<sup>22</sup>; נִסְבָּה<sup>23</sup>; נִסְבָּה<sup>24</sup>.—  
הַמְּסָס<sup>25</sup>; מְרַע<sup>26</sup>; הַרְעָז<sup>27</sup>; הַפְּרָר<sup>28</sup>; הַמְּרָר<sup>29</sup>.
- Remark 3.**—
- Remark 4.** גְּזָלָוּ<sup>30</sup>; גְּלָלָוּ<sup>31</sup>; חַנְןָ<sup>32</sup> (33:5); בְּלָל<sup>33</sup> (11:9); cf. also אַלְלָוּ<sup>34</sup> (29:3).—  
הַשְּׁמָם<sup>35</sup>; הַרְנִינוּ<sup>36</sup>; יְלַבֵּב<sup>37</sup> (31:19).

Verbs whose second and third radicals are identical tend to unite these radicals in a double consonant. This contraction of the two radicals into one takes place in all forms except those which already contain a double radical<sup>46</sup> and those forms of the Qāl which have a naturally long vowel.<sup>47</sup> The following peculiarities result from the contraction:—

1. The *stem-vowel*, which, after contraction, stands with the first radical instead of the second, is the same as that of the corresponding form of the strong verb; except that

- a. In the Niph'āl Impf. and Imv., ă is found rather than ē; and
- b. In the Hiph'îl Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part., ē, heightened from ă, is found instead of ă, anomalously lengthened from ī (§ 80. 2. e).

**Note.**—Stative verbs have ă in the Qāl Imperfect.

---

1 1 Kgs. 7:15. 2 Num. 34:4. 3 Ps. 68:3. 4 Lev. 11:7. 5 Jer. 33:22. 6 Isa. 52:11.  
7 2 Kgs. 16:18. 8 1 Sam. 6:5. 9 2 Sam. 22:27. 10 Ex. 10:21. 11 Deut. 2:26.  
12 Deut. 2:24. 13 2 Sam. 5:23. 14 Jon. 1:5. 15 Ex. 30:36. 16 Jer. 25:29. 17 Jer. 21:4.  
18 Cf. also כְּלָמָ (16:5); כְּלָמָ (Deut. 19:6); חַנְןָ (Isa. 7:8). 19 Isa. 44:20. 20 Jer. 33:21.  
21 1 Kgs. 10:18. 22 Ps. 30:18. 23 1 Sam. 5:8. 24 Gen. 24:26. 25 Gen. 47:15.  
26 Deut. 9:21. 27 Job 18:16. 28 Ex. 13:18. 29 2 Kgs. 22:4. 30 Ex. 23:21. 31 Deut. 1:14.  
32 1 Sam. 15:9. 33 Ezek. 26:2. 34 Amos 8:11. 35 Isa. 34:3. 36 Mal. 2:5. 37 Jer. 23:23.  
38 Ruth 1:20. 39 Ex. 5:23. 40 Isa. 9:16. 41 Deut. 1:28. 42 Ex. 15:10. 43 Job 11:12.  
44 Ps. 38:11. 45 Mic. 6:18.  
46 That is in P'el, Pural and Hithp'el.  
47 Qal Inf. abs. and Participles.

2. The preformative vowel, which after contraction stands in an open syllable before the tone, is heightened. Here

a. The original *ă*, heightened to *ā*, appears in the Qăl Impf. with *ō*, the Niph'ăl Perf. and Part., and the Hiph'îl Impf., Imv. and Inf's.

b. The attenuated *ı*, heightened to *ē*, appears in the Hiph'îl Perf., the Hiph'îl Part. (after the analogy of the Perfect), and, for the sake of dissimilarity, in the Qăl Impf. with *ă*.

c. The original *ü*, lengthened after the analogy of verbs יְמַלֵּךְ (§ 90.

3. c) to *û*, appears throughout the Höph'ăl.

**Remark 1.**—The Aramaic form of the Qăl Impf., made by doubling the first radical, in compensation for the loss of the third radical, is quite common. There is also an Aramaic Hiph'îl of similar character, though occurring more rarely.

**Remark 2.**—Beside the stem with *ă*, the Niph'ăl has rarely stems with *ē* and *ō*, after the analogy of Qăl Statives; and there are some forms with the preformative *ı* retained.

**Remark 3.**—The original stem-vowel *ă* frequently occurs in the Hiph'îl, even with non-gutturals.

**Remark 4.**—Uncontracted forms, especially of the Qăl Perfect, occur in pause or for emphasis.

3. יָדַל<sup>1</sup>; הִתְלַלָּה<sup>2</sup>; נִסְבָּו<sup>3</sup> (19:4); רְכָבָה<sup>4</sup> (8:1); קָלוֹ<sup>5</sup> (18:20); יְשַׁבֵּכְךָ<sup>6</sup>

תְּהִבָּבוֹ<sup>7</sup>; נִגְלָוֹ<sup>8</sup>; סְבָבִי<sup>9</sup>; הִסְבָּבִי<sup>10</sup>

4. תְּסִבְבִּנָה<sup>11</sup>; הִסְבְּתָה<sup>12</sup>; הַשְׁמֹות<sup>13</sup>; נִקְלָתִי<sup>14</sup>; סְבָתִי<sup>15</sup>; נִלְוָתִי<sup>16</sup>  
(37:7); תְּצִלִינָה<sup>17</sup> (41:54); וְתִחְלִינָה<sup>18</sup>

3. *Before vowel-terminations* (נִ, נֵּ, נֶּ) the Dâghêš-forte, which could not stand in a final consonant, is now inserted, while the preceding vowel is retained, contrary to the analogy of the strong verb, and accented.

4. *Before consonant-terminations* a separating-vowel is inserted to preserve the preceding Dâghêš-forte. This vowel is נִ (= δ for ā) in Perfects, and נֵּ (after the analogy of the נֵּ (e = a + y) of verbs לִי, § 100. 3. c) in Imperfects. The separating-vowel is accented, except before חֲנָן and חֲנָן.

**Remark 1.**—When, in inflection, the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, (1) the tone-long stem-vowels *ō* and *ē* are shortened to *ü* and *ı* (§ 86. 1. a); (2) the tone-long preformative vowels are volatilized (§ 86. 3).

<sup>1</sup> Judg. 20:40.      <sup>2</sup> Isa. 13:10.      <sup>3</sup> Cant. 6:5.      <sup>4</sup> Isa. 28:16.      <sup>5</sup> Josh. 10:18.  
<sup>6</sup> Josh. 8:2.      <sup>7</sup> Josh. 5:9.      <sup>8</sup> 1 Sam. 23:22.      <sup>9</sup> Ex. 40:3.      <sup>10</sup> 2 Sam. 6:23.      <sup>11</sup> Job 16:7.  
<sup>12</sup> 1 Kgs. 18:37.      <sup>13</sup> 1 Sam. 3:11.

5. a. יִקְלָל<sup>1</sup>; רַבְכָה<sup>2</sup>; יִתְפֶּלֶל; תִּקְלֵל; חַלְלוּ; הַלְלָל<sup>3</sup>  
 b. מִחְלָל<sup>4</sup>; יִתְרַצְצֹוּ<sup>5</sup>; מִחְקָק<sup>6</sup>; יִמְלָל<sup>7</sup>; הַוְמְמָתִי<sup>8</sup>; קְשָׁשָׁוּ<sup>9</sup>  
 c. מִכְרָבָר<sup>10</sup>; עֲרָעָר<sup>11</sup>; תִּצְפָּאָת<sup>12</sup>; גַּלְלִיתִי<sup>13</sup>; קְלָקָק<sup>14</sup>  
 הַתְמִמְהָנָן<sup>15</sup>

5. a. The regular Intensive stems, P'el, P'el and H'thp'el, are found quite frequently; but more often there are substituted for them,

b. The P'el, P'el, and H'thp'el, of which the ִ (= ô = â) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or

c. The P'lp'el (no P'lp'el occurs), and H'thp'lp'el, formed by the reduplication of the contracted biliteral stem.

## 87. THE MOST COMMON יְיֻנְנִים VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems which, in the Qal Imperfect, have the form טִיקִי; Q.\* those which have the form טִיקִי; Q.† those which have the form טִיקִי. Nl.\* designates a Niph'al Perfect like טִיקִי.]

- (1) (Q. H'thpô.) *Confound*; (2) גַּלְלָל (Q. NY.\* P'el, HY. H'thpô. P'lp'el, H'thp'el.) *Roll*; (3) קְדַם (Q.\* NY. P'el, HY.) *Be dumb, amazed*; (4) מִרְדָּד (Q. NY. PI. P'el, H'thpô.) *Measure*; (5) גַּרְדָּד (Q.\* P'el, HY. H'd.<sup>15</sup> H'thpô.) *Wander*; (6) סַבַּב (Q., Q.\* NY. PI. P'el, HY.<sup>16</sup> H'd.) *Surround*; (7) פַּרְרָה (Q. HY. H'd.<sup>17</sup>) *Cover, protect*; (8) פַּלְלָל (PI. H'thp.) *Pray*; (9) שְׁבָר (Q. P'el, PI. HY. H'd. H'thpô.) *Break*; (10) צְרָר (Q.† PI. HY.) *Distress*; (11) קַדְדָּד (Q.\*.) *Bow the head*; (12) קַלְלָל (Q.† NY.<sup>18</sup> PI. PI. HY. P'lp'el, H'thp'lp'el.) *Be light*; (13) רַגְנָן (Q. PI. PI. HY.<sup>19</sup> H'thpô.) *Sing, cry aloud*; (14) שְׁדָד (Q. NY. PI. PI. H'd.) *Destroy*; (15) שְׁמָמָם (Q. Q.\* Q.† NY. P'el, HY.<sup>20</sup> H'd.<sup>21</sup> H'thpô.) *Be astonished, laid waste*.
- (16) אָגָר (Q. NY.<sup>22</sup> PI. H'd.) *Curse*; (17) חַלְלָל (Q. PI. PI. H'thp. P'el, H'thpô. HY.) *Praise*; (18) חַנְגָּג (Q.) *Dance*; (19) חַלְלָל (Q. PI. P'el, PI. P'el) *Pierce*; (20) חַלְלָל (NY. PI. PI. HY. H'd. H'thpô.) *Profane, begin*; (21) חַנְנָן (Q. NY.<sup>23</sup> P'el, H'd. H'thp.) *Be gracious*; (22) חַתְּמָת (Q.† PI. HY.) *Be dismayed*; (23) רַגְבָּב (Q. PI.) *Be many*; (24) רַעְעָע (Q.† HY. H'thpô.) *Be evil*.

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 20:7. <sup>2</sup> Isa. 1:6. <sup>3</sup> Isa. 65:20. <sup>4</sup> Ex. 5:7. <sup>5</sup> Ps. 131:2. <sup>6</sup> Ps. 90:6.

<sup>7</sup> Gen. 49:10. <sup>8</sup> Isa. 58:5. <sup>9</sup> Ecc. 10:10. <sup>10</sup> Jer. 51:26. <sup>11</sup> Isa. 29:4. <sup>12</sup> Jer. 61:58.

<sup>13</sup> 2 Sam. 6:14. <sup>14</sup> Gen. 48:10.

<sup>15</sup> יִתְרַצְצֹוּ. <sup>16</sup> יִמְלָל. <sup>17</sup> יִתְפֶּלֶל. <sup>18</sup> גַּלְלָל. <sup>19</sup> רַגְנָן. <sup>20</sup> שְׁמָמָם. <sup>21</sup> חַלְלָל.

<sup>22</sup> יִתְרַצְצֹוּ. <sup>23</sup> יִמְלָל. <sup>24</sup> יִתְפֶּלֶל. <sup>25</sup> גַּלְלָל. <sup>26</sup> רַגְנָן. <sup>27</sup> שְׁמָמָם.

## 88. VERBS PĒ 'ĀLÉPH (פ'א').

1. אָכַל (3:2); וְתֹאַכֵּר (2:16); נָאַכֵּל (3:2); תֹּאַכֵּל (1:3); וַיֹּאַכֵּר (3:12).  
 2. יָאַמֵּר (3:6); but נָאַכֵּל (3:2); יָאַכֵּל (3:6); תֹּאַכֵּל (1:3).  
 Remark.—יָאַמֵּר (2:17); לִאמְרוֹ=יָאַכְלֶךָ (6:21); לִאמְרוֹ=יָאַכְלֶךָ (10:9).

Of the verbs having א for their first radical, there are six (see § 89.) which show certain peculiarities in the Qāl Imperfect:—

1. The first radical א loses its consonantal character, and the vowel of the preformative, orig. א, is ö (obscured from א, which came from אָ).<sup>1</sup>

Note.—This א is retained orthographically, except in the first sing., where it is dropped after the preformative א (= I).

2. The Imperfect stem-vowel is ē (from א) in pause; but elsewhere generally אָ; when the accent recedes, it is אָ.

Remark.—Outside of the Qāl Imperfect, these verbs are treated as verbs פ' guttural (§ 78.).

Note.—A few verbs are treated sometimes as פ' אָ, sometimes as פ' אָ, guttural.

## 89. THE פ' אָ VERBS.

- (1) יָאַבֵּה [Q. Pl. (§) HY.] Perish; (2) אָכֵה (Q. Pl. (§) HY.) Be willing; (3) יָאַחֲזֵן (Q. NY. HY. H.δ.) also יָאַחֲזֵן Seize, hold; (4) אָכֵל (Q. NY. Pl. Pl. HY. H.δ.) Eat; (5) יָאַמֵּר (Q. NY. HY. H.δ. hiph.) Say; (6) יָאַפֵּה (Q. NY.) Bake.

## 90. VERBS PĒ WAW (פ'וּ). [For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Q.Impf.w.ē.	Q.Impf.w.אָ	NYph'אָל.	HYph'אָל.	Hoph'אָל.
Perf.	נִטְלָה	נִטְלָה	נוֹטָל	הוֹטָל	הוֹטָל
Impf.	יִטְלָה	יִטְלָה	יִוּטָל	יִוּטָל	יִוּטָל
Imv.	טָלָה	טָלָה	הוֹטָל	הוֹטָל	—
Inf. abs.	יְטוּלָה	יְטוּלָה	—	הוֹטָל	—
Inf. const.	טְלוּתָה	יְטוּלָה	הוֹטָל	הוֹטָל	—
Part. act.	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל	מוֹטָל	מוֹטָל
Part. pass.	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל	נוֹטָל

<sup>1</sup> Cf. יְאַקֵּל for يְאַקֵּל (Num. 11:25).

1. יָלֵד (4:1) *for* יָלֵד; יְלֵד (4:18).
2. a. יָשַׁב (4:16) = yē-ṣē' *for* יָשַׁא (4:1).  
 תְּלִדֵּב (24:55); יְלֹעַ (4:17); אֲלֹעַ (18:13); קְלֹרִי (3:16); תְּשִׁבָּה (3:7).  
 בְּעֵת (8:16); לְדֹת (12:1); רְעֵב (20:15); שְׁבָב (4:2); לְקָח (3:22).  
 b. תִּרְאָן (2:21); יִרְאֶשׁ<sup>3</sup> (21:10); אִישָׁן<sup>1</sup> (יִשְׁאַן) (2:21); יִשְׁאַן<sup>2</sup> (3:22).  
**Remark 1.** — לְהָנָה<sup>5</sup>; לְהָנָה<sup>4</sup> (3:22); רְשָׁת<sup>6</sup> (4:2); לְדֹת —  
 יִכְלַת<sup>7</sup>; יִבְשַׁת<sup>8</sup>; לִסְדָּר<sup>9</sup>; בִּיבְשָׁן<sup>10</sup>.
- Remark 2.** — רְהָה (27:19); שְׁבָה<sup>11</sup> (45:9); לְכָה — (11:3).
- Remark 3.** — תְּלִקָּה (12:4); וְלִקְקָה (26:16); לְכָת<sup>12</sup> (3:15).
3. a. בְּהַלְדָּר<sup>13</sup> (4:18); הַוְסָרִי (45:11); תְּרוּשָׁה (32:25); יִוּרָר (21:5).  
 b. יְלָד (5:4); הַוְלִידָן (11:27); הַוְלִיד (21:3); נְלָד<sup>14</sup>; נְדָע (5:3).  
 c. תְּבוּלָה<sup>15</sup>; יִוּבָל<sup>16</sup> (39:1); הַוְלָד (39:1).
4. תְּצִיתָנוּ<sup>19</sup>; תְּצִיתָתָךְ<sup>18</sup>; תְּצִיתָתָךְ<sup>20</sup>; יִצְקָע<sup>17</sup>; יִצְקָע<sup>18</sup>.

Verbs whose first radical was originally נ exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. The original נ passes over into מ (§ 44. 1. a) whenever it would be initial, as in the Qāl Perf., the Pī'ēl and Pū'āl; and frequently also after the prefix ל (§ 44. 1. b).

2. In the Qāl Imperfect, Imperative and Infinitive construct, two treatments exist, according as the radical נ (or מ) is rejected or retained :

a. In those verbs which reject the radical נ,

- (1) the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ē (heightened from ī), or (before gutturals) ī, while the ī of the preformative, now standing in an open syllable, is heightened to ē;
- (2) the *Imperative* has the same vowel as the *Imperfect*;
- (3) the *Infinitive construct*, taking on the feminine ending מ (cf. verbs נִמְפָּנָה, § 84. 1. a), assumes the form of an α-class Segholate noun תְּלִלָּה (*for* תְּלִלָּת, § 106. 1. a).

b. In those verbs which retain the radical נ, the *Imperfect* has for its stem-vowel ī, while the נ, changed to מ, unites with the vowel (ī) of the preformative and gives ī.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ps. 18:4.    <sup>2</sup> Gen. 20:8.    <sup>3</sup> Deut. 1:29.    <sup>4</sup> Lev. 20:24.    <sup>5</sup> Ex. 2:4.    <sup>6</sup> Isa. 37:2.  
<sup>7</sup> Josh. 22:25.    <sup>8</sup> Isa. 27:11.    <sup>9</sup> Isa. 51:16.    <sup>10</sup> Deut. 9:23.    <sup>11</sup> Num. 22:6.    <sup>12</sup> Ps. 2:10.  
<sup>13</sup> Ex. 2:14.    <sup>14</sup> Ps. 45:16.    <sup>15</sup> Isa. 18:7.    <sup>16</sup> Isa. 58:5.    <sup>17</sup> Isa. 14:11.    <sup>18</sup> Isa. 9:17.  
<sup>19</sup> Jer. 11:16.    <sup>20</sup> Josh. 8:8.

Note.—Only three verbs<sup>1</sup> retain י (ו) in the *Imperative*, and these are verbs which have lost their third radical.

**Remark 1.**—The Infinitive construct has most frequently the form טַלְתָ (= טַלְתִּי), before suffixes טַלְתִּי; several cases, however, occur of the form טַלְתָה; the form יַטְלֵל is found a few times, while that of יַטְלָתָה occurs seldom.

**Remark 2.**—Seemingly for compensation, the Imperative often assumes the cohortative ending חֶנְתָּה (§ 72. 3).

**Remark 3.**—The verb לָלַךְ walk has forms in Qăl for the Impf., Imv. and Inf. const.; the forms of the Perfect, Inf. abs. and Participle are taken from לָלַךְ.

### 3. The first radical (ו), when medial, remains; but

a. It appears as a consonant only when it would be doubled, as in the Niph'ăl Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. (§ 44. 5. c).

b. It unites with the preformative vowel א, and forms י (א+w=ו), in the Niph'ăl Perfect and Participle, and throughout the Hiph'îl (§ 44. 3. a).

c. It unites with the preformative vowel ע, and forms י throughout the Höph'ăl (§ 44. 3. c).

**Note.**—The form יָכַל (from יָגַל be able) is regarded by some as a regular Höph'ăl Impf.; by others, as an anomalous Qăl Impf.

4. In a few verbs יְמַפֵּעַ, the י (=ו) is assimilated, just as י of verbs יְמַפֵּעַ (§ 84.) was assimilated.

## 91. THE MOST COMMON יְמַפֵּעַ VERBS.

[In the following list, Q. designates those stems described in § 90. 2. a; Q.\* those described in § 90. 2. b; Q.t, those described in § 90. 4.]

- (1) (Q.\*<sup>2</sup> PI. HY.) *Be dry*; (2) יְמַעַן (Q.\* PI. HY.) *Labor, be weary*;
- (3) יְרַדֵּה (Q.\*<sup>3</sup> PI. HY. Hithp.) *Cast, give thanks*; (4) יְדַעַת (Q. NY. PI. Pă. PI. HY. Hă. Hithp.) *Know*;
- (5) יְהַבֵּה (Q.<sup>4</sup>) *Give*; (6) יְחַדֵּה (Q. PI.) *Join*;
- (7) יְחַלֵּה (NY. PI. HY.) *Wait*;
- (8) יְכַחַד (NY. HY. Hă. Hithp.) *Reprove, judge*;
- (9) יְכַלּוּ (Q. Hă.) *Be able*;
- (10) יְלַדֵּה (Q. NY. PI. Pă. PI. HY. Hă. Hithp.) *Bring forth*,
- (11) יְלַלֵּה (Q. HY.) *Walk*;
- (12) יְסַדֵּה (Q.\* NY. PI. Pă. Hă.) *Found*;
- (13) יְסַפֵּה

<sup>1</sup> יְרֹהֶה, יְרֹא, יְרֹהֶה; cf. also the pausal form יְרֹהֶה (Deut. 33:28).

<sup>2</sup> Inf. const. יְמַעַת; no Imv.

<sup>3</sup> No Qăl Impf.; Imv. pl. יְמַעֲתִים.

<sup>4</sup> Only in Imv., יְהַבֵּה, תְּהַבֵּה, תְּהַבְּה.

<sup>5</sup> Inf. const. יְמַעֲלִים; Impf. יְמַעֲלֵל § 90. 3. N.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. יְלַלֵּה, which is found in Q., NL, PI., Hithp.

(Q.<sup>1</sup> NY. HY.) *Add*; (14) יִסְרַר (Q.<sup>2</sup> NY. PI. HY.<sup>3</sup> NYthp.) *Chastise*; (15) יָעַר (Q.\* NY. HY. H<sup>8</sup>) *Appoint, assemble*; (16) יָעַל (Q.\*<sup>4</sup>) *Be weary*; (17) יָעַז (Q.\* NY. HYthp.) *Give counsel*; (18) יִפְאַת (Q.\* PI. HYthp.) *Be beautiful*; (19) יָצַא (Q. HY. H<sup>8</sup>) *Go forth*; (20) יָצַן (HY.<sup>4</sup> H<sup>8</sup>.<sup>4</sup>) *Set, place*; (21) יָצַא (HY.<sup>4</sup> H<sup>8</sup>.<sup>4</sup>) *Spread down*; (22) יָצַק (Q. Q.<sup>5</sup> HY.<sup>4</sup> H<sup>8</sup>) *Pour out*; (23) יָצַר (Q.\* Q.<sup>6</sup> NY. P<sup>6</sup>. H<sup>8</sup>) *Form*; (24) יָצַח (Q.<sup>6</sup> NY. HY.<sup>4</sup>) *Kindle*; (25) יָקַר (Q.\*<sup>6</sup>) *Awake*; (26) יִקְרַר (Q. Q.\* HY.) *Be precious*; (27) יִקְשַׁשׁ (Q.<sup>1</sup> NY. H<sup>8</sup>) *Bind, lay snares*; (28) יִרְאָא (Q.\* NY. PI.) *Be afraid*; (29) יִרְדֵּךְ (Q. HY. H<sup>8</sup>) *Go down*; (30) יִרְדֹּה (Q.\*<sup>7</sup> NY. HY.) *Cast, instruct*; (31) יִרְשֶׁשֶׁ (Q.\*<sup>8</sup> NY. PI. HY.) *Seize, possess*; (32) יִשְׁכַּב (Q. NY. PI. HY. H<sup>8</sup>) *Sit, dwell*; (33) יִשְׁן (Q.\* NY. PI.) *Sleep*; (34) יִשְׁלַח (NY. HY.) *Deliver*; (35) יִתְנַר (NY. HY.) *Be left over*.

## 92. VERBS PE YODH (יְיָפָ).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm I.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Qal	NYph'äl	HYph'äl	Höph'äl
Perf.	יִטְלָל		הִיטְלָל	
Impf.	יִטְלָל	No	יִטְלָל	No
Imv.	—	forms	הִיטְלָל	forms
Inf. abs.	—	occur.	הִיטְלָל	occur.
Inf. const.	—		הִיטְלָל	
Part.	יִטְלָל		מִטְלָל	

1. תִּינְקֹד (34:18); יִטְבּוּ; נִיקְזָן (9:24) *for* יִקְרַץ (12:13);  
 2. תִּינְקֹד (4:7); תִּיטְבּוּ<sup>10</sup>; תִּטְבְּתָתְ (21:7); הַיְנְקָה (12:16); הַיְטָבָבְ (12:16);  
 לְהַיְטִיבְ (32:13); הַיְטָבְ (32:10); וְאַיְטִיבְ (32:13); הַטְּבִיבְ (32:13); אַיְטִיבְ  
 מִינְקָתְ<sup>14</sup>; מִטְבִּיכְ<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Only in Perf.<sup>4</sup> With ' assimilated.<sup>7</sup> Imv. יִרְאָה.<sup>10</sup> Jer. 1:12.<sup>11</sup> Jer. 4:23.<sup>2</sup> Cf. מִטְפָּרָם.<sup>5</sup> Imv. יִקְרַקְ and פִּיאָ;<sup>8</sup> Imv. יִקְרַת;<sup>9</sup> Imv. רְשָׁתָ;<sup>11</sup> Ex. 2:7.<sup>14</sup> 1 Sam. 16:17.<sup>3</sup> Hos. 7:12.<sup>6</sup> Only in Impf.<sup>9</sup> Isa. 06:11.<sup>12</sup> Isa. 23:16.<sup>13</sup> Ex. 2:7.

Verbs whose first radical ' exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. In the Qāl Imperfect the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (י) and gives i (§ 80. 2. a). No forms of an Imperative or of Infinitives occur.

2. In the Hiph'el the radical ' unites with the vowel of the preformative (י) and gives ê (§ 80. 4. b).

**Note.**—No Nyph'el or Höph'el forms occur.

### 93. THE PĒ YÔDH (פֵׁ יְהֹדֶה) VERBS.

(1) (Q. Hāl.) *Be good*; (2) יָלַל (Hāl.) *Bewail*; (3) יָמַן (Hāl.)<sup>1</sup> *Go to the right*; (4) (Q. Hāl.) *Suck*; (5) יִקְרַץ (Q.) *Awake*; (6) יָשַׁר (Q. Pi. Pū. Hāl.) *Be straight*.

### 94. VERBS 'ĀYIN WĀW (אֲוֹן).

[For full inflection, see Paradigm K.]

#### TABULAR VIEW.

	Qāl	Nyph'el	Hiph'el	Höph'el
Perf.	קָל	גָּכוֹל	הָקִיל	הָזִיקָל
Impf.	יָקַל	יָקוֹל	יָקִיל	יָזִיקָל
Imav.	קָיל	הָקָרֹל	הָקָל	
Inf. abs.	קוֹל	הָקָרֹל	הָקָל	
Inf. const.	קָיל	הָקָרֹל	הָקִיל	הָזִיקָל
Part. act.	קָל		מָקִיל	
Part. pass.	קוֹל	גָּנוֹל		מוֹזִיקָל

1. a. נִמְוֹת (42:2); נִמְוֹת (38:11); תְּשֻׁבָּה (3:19); יִשְׁוֹף (8:3).

סִורֹו (26:3); גָּנוֹר (19:2); קְוֹם (13:17) for شَوْبَه;

יִמְתַּחַטְתָּה (42:28) for حَوْشَبٌ = הָזִיקָל (14:16);

הָזִיקָם (14:16); הָזִיקָת (הָמִית); הָזִיקָה = הָבִיא (4:4) for حَبِيَّا;

הָזִיקִים (17:21); אָקִים (24:6); תְּקִים (9:9) for حَنِيفٍ;

מָקִים (24:6); תְּקִים (9:9) for حَانِقٍ;

יִשְׁוֹב (50:15) for حَسِيبٍ (Ex. 40:17; Isa. 30:38; Num. 15:35; Deut. 23:4).

<sup>1</sup> A denominative from יָמַן 'mān 'right hand'.   <sup>2</sup> Isa. 30:38.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 40:17.   <sup>4</sup> Num. 15:35.  
Judg. 16:30.   <sup>5</sup> Josh. 4:9.   <sup>6</sup> Lev. 14:12.   <sup>7</sup> Num. 7:1.   <sup>8</sup> Deut. 23:4.

- c. שׁוֹב *for נִשְׁבָּה*; שׁוֹב *for סֶר* (6:13); שׁוֹב *for יָמָל* (17:12); שׁוֹב *for יְמֻטָּה* (34:15, 17:10); שׁוֹב *for גַּדְעָשׁ* (41:33); שׁוֹב *for נְבוּזָם* (41:32); שׁוֹב *for נְבוֹן* (41:33); שׁוֹב *for הַבּוֹן* (50:15); שׁוֹב *for יְבָא* (24:8); שׁוֹב *for תְּשֵׁבָה* (38:8).

Verbs, whose second radical is 𠂇, present the following peculiarities:—

- The second radical נ never appears as a consonant, but
    - Unites with a preceding or following (original) ת and forms ת:
      - in the Qāl Impf. (קָוְלִיּ), Imv., and Inf. const. קָוְלִיּ = קָוְלִיּ (§ 80. 3. a);
      - throughout the Höph'äl, the נ having first been transposed (§ 80. 3. c).
    - Is changed to ת, and unites with a homogeneous י, forming י

**44.** 1. *c*), in the Hiph'il Perf., Impf., Inf. const. and Part.

  - Is rejected whenever it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel, as
    - with א or אַ, in the Qāl Perf. and Part., where the contraction of *a+a* gives אַ (§ 44. 2. c). So also in the Qāl Inf. abs. with א (= אַ).
    - with א in the Niph. Perf. and Part., where the א is lengthened in compensation to אַ, and this obscured to אָ (§ 44. 2. b); so also in Niph. Impf., Inf. const. and Imv., where, נ being lost, *a+a* = אָ (§ 44. 2. c).
    - with אֵ, in the Hiph'il Jussive Impf., Imperative, and Infinitive absolute.

Note.—The form of the Qal active Participle of יְלַמֵּד verbs is קָטֵל (qāṭäl), not קִטֵּל (§ 107. 1).



<sup>1</sup> Ex. 8:4.	<sup>2</sup> Jer. 30:18.	<sup>3</sup> Isa. 26:10.	<sup>4</sup> Ps. 21:8.	<sup>5</sup> Ezek. 38:7.	<sup>6</sup> Deut. 1:13.
<sup>7</sup> Isa. 25:10.	<sup>8</sup> Judg. 16:30.	<sup>9</sup> Isa. 20:22.	<sup>10</sup> Isa. 30:33.	<sup>11</sup> Num. 15:36.	<sup>12</sup> Jer. 48:30.
<sup>12</sup> Deut. 5:20.	<sup>13</sup> Jer. 15:2.	<sup>14</sup> Jer. 9:18.	<sup>15</sup> Ezek. 32:30.	<sup>16</sup> Isa. 29:23.	<sup>17</sup> Ezek. 34:28.

**R. 4.** **וַיְמִתָּ**<sup>2</sup> **יָמֹת** (4:8); **וַיִּקְםֶ**<sup>1</sup> **יָקֹם** (11:28).

**R. 5.** **וַיִּנְחַדֵּהוּ**<sup>4</sup> **הַנִּיחַת**<sup>3</sup> **גָּעוֹר**<sup>5</sup> (17:26; 34:22); **נִמּוֹל**

**R. 6.** **וַיִּזְעַזֵּעַ**<sup>6</sup> (6:17); **וַיִּקְזַּבּ**<sup>7</sup> (1:9); **וַיִּשְׁפַּעַתּ**<sup>8</sup> (29:34); **וַיִּתְּאַבֵּה**.

2. The vowel of the preformative which, after the change has taken place in the stem, stands in an open syllable before the tone, is generally heightened (¶ 36. 2. a). Here

a. Tone-long ā, heightened from an original ă, appears in the Qāl Impf. (active), in the Nāph. Perf. and Part., and in the Hāph. Impf., Imv., and Infinitives.

b. Tone-long ē, heightened from an attenuated ī, appears in the Hāph. Perf., and (after the analogy of the Perf.) in the Hāph. Part.; likewise, for the sake of dissimilarity, in a few Qāl Imperfects with ă (cf. R. 3 below).

c. Naturally long ū, from the contraction of ū with the (transposed) second radical, appears throughout the Hōph'ăl.

**Note.**—The Qāl Inf. const. (e. g. קָרְל) being the simplest form which contains all the radicals, is used as the root-form, instead of the Perfect (קָרְל) in which the second radical does not appear.

**Remark 1.**—Middle E 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ē in the Perf. and Part.; but in the inflection of the Perf., ă appears in the stem before consonant terminations.

**Remark 2.**—Middle O 'Ayīn Wāw verbs have ô in the Perf. and Part.; this ô, which comes from a+u (cf. בָּשָׂר = bā(w)ăš = bôš), is retained throughout the inflection of the Perf.

**Remark 3.**—While the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const. usually have ū for their stem-vowel, there are a few cases in which ă occurs; but this ă, upon the rejection of ı (see above 1. c. (2)), is lengthened to ā = ô.

**Remark 4.**—The Qāl Impf. has regularly the form יְקַלֵּ; but in the Jussive the form יְקַלּ (which, under the tone, becomes יְקַלּוּ) is employed. With Wāw Consecutive the same form (יְקַלּוּ) is employed, which gives *in pause* יְקַלּוּ, *out of pause* וַיְקַלּוּ (= wāy-yā-qəl).

**Remark 5.**—Aramaicized forms (i. e., forms with a Dāghēs-forte in the first radical, and a short vowel under the preformative) occur in the Nāph'ăl and Hāph'ăl.

**Remark 6.**—Some verbs with ı as the middle radical, especially those which are also לְזִין (¶ 100.), treat the ı as a strong consonant.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 21:19.   <sup>2</sup> Gen. 38:11.   <sup>3</sup> Zech. 2:17.   <sup>4</sup> Judg. 8:1 (cf. חֲנִינָה, Josh. 22:4).  
<sup>5</sup> Cf. עֲנָזָה (Deut. 8:20).   <sup>6</sup> Ps. 30:8.   <sup>7</sup> Deut. 12:20.

3. **נִפְצֹו<sup>1</sup>**; **שָׁבַה<sup>2</sup>**; **מָתַו<sup>3</sup>**; **יָשַׁבּו<sup>4</sup>**; **בָּאוּ<sup>5</sup>**; **נִפְעַלְוּ<sup>6</sup>**; **תְּלֻזָּנוּ<sup>7</sup>**; **נִפְעַלְנוּ<sup>8</sup>**  
 a. **סְרִתָּם<sup>9</sup>**; **שָׁבַתִּי<sup>10</sup>**; **קָמַת<sup>11</sup>**; **צָמַת<sup>12</sup>**; **חָסַת<sup>13</sup>**; **גָּרְתָּה<sup>14</sup>**  
**הָרְמַתִּי<sup>15</sup>**; **תְּקָמַת<sup>16</sup>**; **נִקְרַתָּם<sup>17</sup>**; **נִפְוַנְתִּי<sup>18</sup>**; **נִסְוַנְתִּי<sup>19</sup>**  
**תְּשִׁבְנָה<sup>20</sup>**; **(תְּשִׁבְנָה<sup>21</sup>)**; **תְּשִׁוְבָנָה<sup>22</sup>**; **תְּעִוְפָנָה<sup>23</sup>**; **תְּמִוְתָנָה<sup>24</sup>**

3. *Before vowel-terminations* (**הַ**, **וְ**, **וּ**), the preceding stem-vowel is retained and accented, where in the strong verb it is volatilized (§ 68. R. 3) except in Hiph'el.

#### 4. *Before consonant-terminations*,

a. The Qal Perfect shortens **א** to **אָ**<sup>16</sup> while the Niph'el and Hiph'el Perfects take a separating vowel (**וּ**) which is accented except before **תְּמָ** and **תְּגָן**.

**Remark.**—When this inserted **וּ**, in the Niph'el, is accented, the **וּ** of the stem is, for the sake of euphony, changed to **וָ**.

b. The Qal Imperfect generally takes a separating vowel **אָ** (**וּ**), which is accented; no example occurs of a Niph'el form with the termination **נָה**; the Hiph'el follows the analogy of the strong verb and has the stem-vowel **אָ**.

**Remark.**—When in inflection the tone passes away from the stem-syllable, the tone-long vowels of the preformative (**אָ** and **וָ**) are volatilized (§ 86. 3).

**Remark 1.**—**קָמַת<sup>19</sup>**; **קָם<sup>20</sup>**; **תְּמִרְחָנוּ<sup>18</sup>**; **לְאַטְקָם<sup>21</sup>**; **יָשַׁבּו<sup>22</sup>**

**Remark 2.**—**הָעֵלָתִי<sup>23</sup>**; **הָסִירָה<sup>22</sup>**; **הָכִיאָה<sup>21</sup>**; **הָקִיעָתִי<sup>24</sup>**; **הָשִׁיבָנָה<sup>25</sup>**

**Remark 3.**—**וְהָבָאתִי<sup>26</sup>**; **וְהָרְמָתִי<sup>27</sup>**; **וְהָקָמָתִי<sup>28</sup>** (20:9); **הָבָאתִי<sup>29</sup>** (27:12).

**Remark 1.**—The **א** of the Qal act. Part. is rarely written with **אָ**; while the **א** of the Impf., Imv. and Inf. is frequently written with **אָ**.

**Remark 2.**—Instead of **אָ** under the initial **תְּ** of the Hiph'el, there frequently occurs **וּ**, in the first and second persons, and before suffixes in the third; a full vowel, **וּ**, is also found in a few cases before a guttural.

**Remark 3.**—Instead of the usual stem-vowel **וּ** in the Hiph'el, there occur several instances of **וָ**; while the cases of **וָ** in the stem without a following separating vowel (**וּ**) are quite numerous.

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 4:7.   <sup>2</sup> Isa. 42:17.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 16:7.   <sup>4</sup> Jon. 4:10.   <sup>5</sup> 2 Sam. 12:21.   <sup>6</sup> Zech. 1:16.  
<sup>7</sup> Mal. 2:8.   <sup>8</sup> Isa. 50:5.   <sup>9</sup> Ps. 38:9.   <sup>10</sup> Ezek. 20:48.   <sup>11</sup> Isa. 54:10.   <sup>12</sup> Isa. 60:8.  
<sup>13</sup> Ezek. 16:55.   <sup>14</sup> 1 Sam. 7:14.   <sup>15</sup> Job 20:10.   <sup>16</sup> This shortening took place in the original Semitic, and does not come under the laws of vowel-change in Hebrew.  
<sup>17</sup> Hos. 10:14.   <sup>18</sup> Judg. 4:21.   <sup>19</sup> Josh. 7:10.   <sup>20</sup> Deut. 32:50.   <sup>21</sup> Ps. 139:18.   <sup>22</sup> Ezek. 27:26.  
<sup>23</sup> 2 Chr. 15:16.   <sup>24</sup> Deut. 4:26.   <sup>25</sup> Ex. 26:30.   <sup>26</sup> Num. 31:28.

5. a. לְקִים<sup>4</sup>; קִימִי<sup>5</sup>; אֲקִימה<sup>2</sup>; קִימָוּ<sup>1</sup>; קִים<sup>3</sup>  
**חֹלֶלֶת**<sup>7</sup>; כּוֹגֵן<sup>8</sup>; יַתְבְּשָׁשׁ<sup>9</sup>; יְעֻופֵף<sup>10</sup>; כּוֹגֵן<sup>6</sup>  
 b. תְּחִלְלָה<sup>11</sup>; בְּלִכְלָל<sup>12</sup>; בְּלִכְלָל<sup>13</sup>; וּכְלִכְלָתִי<sup>14</sup>

5. a. The regular Intensive active stem (P̄lēl) is found; forms of the others do not occur. In the place of the regular stems are found,

- b. The P̄lēl, P̄lāl and H̄l̄hp̄lēl, of which the ḥ (= ā) is a lengthening in compensation for the omitted doubling; or  
 c. The P̄lp̄l, P̄lp̄l, and H̄l̄hp̄lp̄l, formed by reduplicating the contracted stem.

### 95. THE MOST COMMON 'ĀYIN WAW (אָיִן וָוָו) VERBS.

[In the following list Q. designates an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with u; Q.\* an Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. with o = a.]

- (1) אָרַר (Q.\*<sup>12</sup> NY. HY.) *Shine*; (2) בָּאֵן (Q.\* HY. Hō.) *Enter*; (3) בָּאֵן (Q.)  
*Despise*; (4) בָּאָשָׁם (Q.\*<sup>12</sup> P̄lēl, HY.<sup>13</sup> H̄l̄hp̄l) *Be ashamed*; (5) גָּזָר (Q.  
 H̄l̄hp̄l) *Sojourn*; (6) גְּדֹעַן (Q. NY. HY.) *Judge*; (7) דָוָשׁ (Q. NY. HY. Hō.)  
*Thresh*; (8) זָבַח (Q.) *Flow*; (9) זָבַח (Q. HY.) *Boil*; (10) חֹזֵל (Q. P̄lēl, P̄lāl,  
 HY. Hō. H̄l̄hp̄l) *Be in pain, bring forth*,<sup>14</sup> (11) טָוב (Q. HY.<sup>15</sup>) *Be good*;  
 (12) כְּפָלֵל (Q. HY. P̄lp̄l, P̄lp̄l) *Contain*; (13) כְּנָז (Q. NY. P̄lēl, P̄lāl,  
 H̄l̄hp̄l. HY. Hō.) *Prepare, establish*; (14) לְרִזְבַּח (Q. P̄lēl, HY. H̄l̄hp̄l)  
*Scorn*; (15) מְמַטֵּן (Q. NY. P̄lēl, H̄l̄hp̄l) *Melt*; (16) מְמוֹת (Q. NY. HY. H̄l̄hp̄l)  
*Be moved*; (17) מְוִיל (Q. NY. HY.) *Circumcise*; (18) מְרַשֵּׁשׁ (Q. HY.) *Depart*;  
 (19) מְוִית (Q.<sup>16</sup> P̄lēl, HY. Hō.) *Die*; (20) נְגַחֵן (Q. HY.<sup>17</sup> Hō.<sup>18</sup>) *Rest*; (21) נְסַעַּם  
 (Q. HY.) *Flee*; (22) נְרוּעַ (Q. NY. HY.) *Move, nod*; (23) נְגַף (Q. P̄lēl, HY. Hō.)  
*Shake, sift*; (24) סְגַנֵּן (Q. NY.) *Turn back*; (25) סְמַר (Q. HY. Hō. P̄lēl)  
*Turn aside*; (26) עְזַרְזֵד (Q. PI. HY. Hō. H̄l̄hp̄l) *Testify*; (27) עְזַבְעַז (Q. P̄lēl,  
 HY. Hō. H̄l̄hp̄l) *Fly*; (28) עְזַרְעַז (Q. NY. P̄lēl, PI. P̄lp̄l, HY. H̄l̄hp̄l, H̄l̄hp̄l)  
*Awake*; (29) פְּרוּאֵן (Q. NY. P̄lēl, P̄lp̄l, HY.) *Scatter*; (30) צְוָם (Q.) *Fast*;  
 (31) צְצַר (Q. HY.) *Press, besiege*; (32) קְוִם (Q. PI. P̄lēl, HY. Hō. H̄l̄hp̄l)  
*Rise, stand*; (33) רְוִם (Q. P̄lēl, P̄lāl, HY. Hō.) *Be high*; (34) רְזַעַז (PI.  
 HY. H̄l̄hp̄l) *Shout*; (35) רְרִזְבַּח (Q. P̄lēl, HY.) *Run*; (36) שְׂבַב (Q. P̄lēl,  
 P̄lāl, HY. Hō.) *Turn*.

<sup>1</sup> Esth. 9:31.      <sup>2</sup> Esth. 9:27.      <sup>3</sup> Ps. 119:106.      <sup>4</sup> Ps. 119:28.      <sup>5</sup> Ruth 4:7.  
 \* Ps. 9:8.      <sup>6</sup> Ps. 37:23.      <sup>7</sup> Job 15:7.      <sup>8</sup> Jer. 20:9.      <sup>9</sup> 1 Kgs. 20:27.      <sup>10</sup> Esth. 4:4.  
<sup>11</sup> Perf. with o.      <sup>12</sup> Perf. חֹלֶל.      <sup>13</sup> Cf. § 97. (4).      <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup> <sup>101</sup> <sup>102</sup> <sup>103</sup> <sup>104</sup> <sup>105</sup> <sup>106</sup> <sup>107</sup> <sup>108</sup> <sup>109</sup> <sup>110</sup> <sup>111</sup> <sup>112</sup> <sup>113</sup> <sup>114</sup> <sup>115</sup> <sup>116</sup> <sup>117</sup> <sup>118</sup> <sup>119</sup> <sup>120</sup> <sup>121</sup> <sup>122</sup> <sup>123</sup> <sup>124</sup> <sup>125</sup> <sup>126</sup> <sup>127</sup> <sup>128</sup> <sup>129</sup> <sup>130</sup> <sup>131</sup> <sup>132</sup> <sup>133</sup> <sup>134</sup> <sup>135</sup> <sup>136</sup> <sup>137</sup> <sup>138</sup> <sup>139</sup> <sup>140</sup> <sup>141</sup> <sup>142</sup> <sup>143</sup> <sup>144</sup> <sup>145</sup> <sup>146</sup> <sup>147</sup> <sup>148</sup> <sup>149</sup> <sup>150</sup> <sup>151</sup> <sup>152</sup> <sup>153</sup> <sup>154</sup> <sup>155</sup> <sup>156</sup> <sup>157</sup> <sup>158</sup> <sup>159</sup> <sup>160</sup> <sup>161</sup> <sup>162</sup> <sup>163</sup> <sup>164</sup> <sup>165</sup> <sup>166</sup> <sup>167</sup> <sup>168</sup> <sup>169</sup> <sup>170</sup> <sup>171</sup> <sup>172</sup> <sup>173</sup> <sup>174</sup> <sup>175</sup> <sup>176</sup> <sup>177</sup> <sup>178</sup> <sup>179</sup> <sup>180</sup> <sup>181</sup> <sup>182</sup> <sup>183</sup> <sup>184</sup> <sup>185</sup> <sup>186</sup> <sup>187</sup> <sup>188</sup> <sup>189</sup> <sup>190</sup> <sup>191</sup> <sup>192</sup> <sup>193</sup> <sup>194</sup> <sup>195</sup> <sup>196</sup> <sup>197</sup> <sup>198</sup> <sup>199</sup> <sup>200</sup> <sup>201</sup> <sup>202</sup> <sup>203</sup> <sup>204</sup> <sup>205</sup> <sup>206</sup> <sup>207</sup> <sup>208</sup> <sup>209</sup> <sup>210</sup> <sup>211</sup> <sup>212</sup> <sup>213</sup> <sup>214</sup> <sup>215</sup> <sup>216</sup> <sup>217</sup> <sup>218</sup> <sup>219</sup> <sup>220</sup> <sup>221</sup> <sup>222</sup> <sup>223</sup> <sup>224</sup> <sup>225</sup> <sup>226</sup> <sup>227</sup> <sup>228</sup> <sup>229</sup> <sup>230</sup> <sup>231</sup> <sup>232</sup> <sup>233</sup> <sup>234</sup> <sup>235</sup> <sup>236</sup> <sup>237</sup> <sup>238</sup> <sup>239</sup> <sup>240</sup> <sup>241</sup> <sup>242</sup> <sup>243</sup> <sup>244</sup> <sup>245</sup> <sup>246</sup> <sup>247</sup> <sup>248</sup> <sup>249</sup> <sup>250</sup> <sup>251</sup> <sup>252</sup> <sup>253</sup> <sup>254</sup> <sup>255</sup> <sup>256</sup> <sup>257</sup> <sup>258</sup> <sup>259</sup> <sup>260</sup> <sup>261</sup> <sup>262</sup> <sup>263</sup> <sup>264</sup> <sup>265</sup> <sup>266</sup> <sup>267</sup> <sup>268</sup> <sup>269</sup> <sup>270</sup> <sup>271</sup> <sup>272</sup> <sup>273</sup> <sup>274</sup> <sup>275</sup> <sup>276</sup> <sup>277</sup> <sup>278</sup> <sup>279</sup> <sup>280</sup> <sup>281</sup> <sup>282</sup> <sup>283</sup> <sup>284</sup> <sup>285</sup> <sup>286</sup> <sup>287</sup> <sup>288</sup> <sup>289</sup> <sup>290</sup> <sup>291</sup> <sup>292</sup> <sup>293</sup> <sup>294</sup> <sup>295</sup> <sup>296</sup> <sup>297</sup> <sup>298</sup> <sup>299</sup> <sup>300</sup> <sup>301</sup> <sup>302</sup> <sup>303</sup> <sup>304</sup> <sup>305</sup> <sup>306</sup> <sup>307</sup> <sup>308</sup> <sup>309</sup> <sup>310</sup> <sup>311</sup> <sup>312</sup> <sup>313</sup> <sup>314</sup> <sup>315</sup> <sup>316</sup> <sup>317</sup> <sup>318</sup> <sup>319</sup> <sup>320</sup> <sup>321</sup> <sup>322</sup> <sup>323</sup> <sup>324</sup> <sup>325</sup> <sup>326</sup> <sup>327</sup> <sup>328</sup> <sup>329</sup> <sup>330</sup> <sup>331</sup> <sup>332</sup> <sup>333</sup> <sup>334</sup> <sup>335</sup> <sup>336</sup> <sup>337</sup> <sup>338</sup> <sup>339</sup> <sup>340</sup> <sup>341</sup> <sup>342</sup> <sup>343</sup> <sup>344</sup> <sup>345</sup> <sup>346</sup> <sup>347</sup> <sup>348</sup> <sup>349</sup> <sup>350</sup> <sup>351</sup> <sup>352</sup> <sup>353</sup> <sup>354</sup> <sup>355</sup> <sup>356</sup> <sup>357</sup> <sup>358</sup> <sup>359</sup> <sup>360</sup> <sup>361</sup> <sup>362</sup> <sup>363</sup> <sup>364</sup> <sup>365</sup> <sup>366</sup> <sup>367</sup> <sup>368</sup> <sup>369</sup> <sup>370</sup> <sup>371</sup> <sup>372</sup> <sup>373</sup> <sup>374</sup> <sup>375</sup> <sup>376</sup> <sup>377</sup> <sup>378</sup> <sup>379</sup> <sup>380</sup> <sup>381</sup> <sup>382</sup> <sup>383</sup> <sup>384</sup> <sup>385</sup> <sup>386</sup> <sup>387</sup> <sup>388</sup> <sup>389</sup> <sup>390</sup> <sup>391</sup> <sup>392</sup> <sup>393</sup> <sup>394</sup> <sup>395</sup> <sup>396</sup> <sup>397</sup> <sup>398</sup> <sup>399</sup> <sup>400</sup> <sup>401</sup> <sup>402</sup> <sup>403</sup> <sup>404</sup> <sup>405</sup> <sup>406</sup> <sup>407</sup> <sup>408</sup> <sup>409</sup> <sup>410</sup> <sup>411</sup> <sup>412</sup> <sup>413</sup> <sup>414</sup> <sup>415</sup> <sup>416</sup> <sup>417</sup> <sup>418</sup> <sup>419</sup> <sup>420</sup> <sup>421</sup> <sup>422</sup> <sup>423</sup> <sup>424</sup> <sup>425</sup> <sup>426</sup> <sup>427</sup> <sup>428</sup> <sup>429</sup> <sup>430</sup> <sup>431</sup> <sup>432</sup> <sup>433</sup> <sup>434</sup> <sup>435</sup> <sup>436</sup> <sup>437</sup> <sup>438</sup> <sup>439</sup> <sup>440</sup> <sup>441</sup> <sup>442</sup> <sup>443</sup> <sup>444</sup> <sup>445</sup> <sup>446</sup> <sup>447</sup> <sup>448</sup> <sup>449</sup> <sup>450</sup> <sup>451</sup> <sup>452</sup> <sup>453</sup> <sup>454</sup> <sup>455</sup> <sup>456</sup> <sup>457</sup> <sup>458</sup> <sup>459</sup> <sup>460</sup> <sup>461</sup> <sup>462</sup> <sup>463</sup> <sup>464</sup> <sup>465</sup> <sup>466</sup> <sup>467</sup> <sup>468</sup> <sup>469</sup> <sup>470</sup> <sup>471</sup> <sup>472</sup> <sup>473</sup> <sup>474</sup> <sup>475</sup> <sup>476</sup> <sup>477</sup> <sup>478</sup> <sup>479</sup> <sup>480</sup> <sup>481</sup> <sup>482</sup> <sup>483</sup> <sup>484</sup> <sup>485</sup> <sup>486</sup> <sup>487</sup> <sup>488</sup> <sup>489</sup> <sup>490</sup> <sup>491</sup> <sup>492</sup> <sup>493</sup> <sup>494</sup> <sup>495</sup> <sup>496</sup> <sup>497</sup> <sup>498</sup> <sup>499</sup> <sup>500</sup> <sup>501</sup> <sup>502</sup> <sup>503</sup> <sup>504</sup> <sup>505</sup> <sup>506</sup> <sup>507</sup> <sup>508</sup> <sup>509</sup> <sup>510</sup> <sup>511</sup> <sup>512</sup> <sup>513</sup> <sup>514</sup> <sup>515</sup> <sup>516</sup> <sup>517</sup> <sup>518</sup> <sup>519</sup> <sup>520</sup> <sup>521</sup> <sup>522</sup> <sup>523</sup> <sup>524</sup> <sup>525</sup> <sup>526</sup> <sup>527</sup> <sup>528</sup> <sup>529</sup> <sup>530</sup> <sup>531</sup> <sup>532</sup> <sup>533</sup> <sup>534</sup> <sup>535</sup> <sup>536</sup> <sup>537</sup> <sup>538</sup> <sup>539</sup> <sup>540</sup> <sup>541</sup> <sup>542</sup> <sup>543</sup> <sup>544</sup> <sup>545</sup> <sup>546</sup> <sup>547</sup> <sup>548</sup> <sup>549</sup> <sup>550</sup> <sup>551</sup> <sup>552</sup> <sup>553</sup> <sup>554</sup> <sup>555</sup> <sup>556</sup> <sup>557</sup> <sup>558</sup> <sup>559</sup> <sup>560</sup> <sup>561</sup> <sup>562</sup> <sup>563</sup> <sup>564</sup> <sup>565</sup> <sup>566</sup> <sup>567</sup> <sup>568</sup> <sup>569</sup> <sup>570</sup> <sup>571</sup> <sup>572</sup> <sup>573</sup> <sup>574</sup> <sup>575</sup> <sup>576</sup> <sup>577</sup> <sup>578</sup> <sup>579</sup> <sup>580</sup> <sup>581</sup> <sup>582</sup> <sup>583</sup> <sup>584</sup> <sup>585</sup> <sup>586</sup> <sup>587</sup> <sup>588</sup> <sup>589</sup> <sup>590</sup> <sup>591</sup> <sup>592</sup> <sup>593</sup> <sup>594</sup> <sup>595</sup> <sup>596</sup> <sup>597</sup> <sup>598</sup> <sup>599</sup> <sup>600</sup> <sup>601</sup> <sup>602</sup> <sup>603</sup> <sup>604</sup> <sup>605</sup> <sup>606</sup> <sup>607</sup> <sup>608</sup> <sup>609</sup> <sup>610</sup> <sup>611</sup> <sup>612</sup> <sup>613</sup> <sup>614</sup> <sup>615</sup> <sup>616</sup> <sup>617</sup> <sup>618</sup> <sup>619</sup> <sup>620</sup> <sup>621</sup> <sup>622</sup> <sup>623</sup> <sup>624</sup> <sup>625</sup> <sup>626</sup> <sup>627</sup> <sup>628</sup> <sup>629</sup> <sup>630</sup> <sup>631</sup> <sup>632</sup> <sup>633</sup> <sup>634</sup> <sup>635</sup> <sup>636</sup> <sup>637</sup> <sup>638</sup> <sup>639</sup> <sup>640</sup> <sup>641</sup> <sup>642</sup> <sup>643</sup> <sup>644</sup> <sup>645</sup> <sup>646</sup> <sup>647</sup> <sup>648</sup> <sup>649</sup> <sup>650</sup> <sup>651</sup> <sup>652</sup> <sup>653</sup> <sup>654</sup> <sup>655</sup> <sup>656</sup> <sup>657</sup> <sup>658</sup> <sup>659</sup> <sup>660</sup> <sup>661</sup> <sup>662</sup> <sup>663</sup> <sup>664</sup> <sup>665</sup> <sup>666</sup> <sup>667</sup> <sup>668</sup> <sup>669</sup> <sup>670</sup> <sup>671</sup> <sup>672</sup> <sup>673</sup> <sup>674</sup> <sup>675</sup> <sup>676</sup> <sup>677</sup> <sup>678</sup> <sup>679</sup> <sup>680</sup> <sup>681</sup> <sup>682</sup> <sup>683</sup> <sup>684</sup> <sup>685</sup> <sup>686</sup> <sup>687</sup> <sup>688</sup> <sup>689</sup> <sup>690</sup> <sup>691</sup> <sup>692</sup> <sup>693</sup> <sup>694</sup> <sup>695</sup> <sup>696</sup> <sup>697</sup> <sup>698</sup> <sup>699</sup> <sup>700</sup> <sup>701</sup> <sup>702</sup> <sup>703</sup> <sup>704</sup> <sup>705</sup> <sup>706</sup> <sup>707</sup> <sup>708</sup> <sup>709</sup> <sup>710</sup> <sup>711</sup> <sup>712</sup> <sup>713</sup> <sup>714</sup> <sup>715</sup> <sup>716</sup> <sup>717</sup> <sup>718</sup> <sup>719</sup> <sup>720</sup> <sup>721</sup> <sup>722</sup> <sup>723</sup> <sup>724</sup> <sup>725</sup> <sup>726</sup> <sup>727</sup> <sup>728</sup> <sup>729</sup> <sup>730</sup> <sup>731</sup> <sup>732</sup> <sup>733</sup> <sup>734</sup> <sup>735</sup> <sup>736</sup> <sup>737</sup> <sup>738</sup> <sup>739</sup> <sup>740</sup> <sup>741</sup> <sup>742</sup> <sup>743</sup> <sup>744</sup> <sup>745</sup> <sup>746</sup> <sup>747</sup> <sup>748</sup> <sup>749</sup> <sup>750</sup> <sup>751</sup> <sup>752</sup> <sup>753</sup> <sup>754</sup> <sup>755</sup> <sup>756</sup> <sup>757</sup> <sup>758</sup> <sup>759</sup> <sup>760</sup> <sup>761</sup> <sup>762</sup> <sup>763</sup> <sup>764</sup> <sup>765</sup> <sup>766</sup> <sup>767</sup> <sup>768</sup> <sup>769</sup> <sup>770</sup> <sup>771</sup> <sup>772</sup> <sup>773</sup> <sup>774</sup> <sup>775</sup> <sup>776</sup> <sup>777</sup> <sup>778</sup> <sup>779</sup> <sup>780</sup> <sup>781</sup> <sup>782</sup> <sup>783</sup> <sup>784</sup> <sup>785</sup> <sup>786</sup> <sup>787</sup> <sup>788</sup> <sup>789</sup> <sup>790</sup> <sup>791</sup> <sup>792</sup> <sup>793</sup> <sup>794</sup> <sup>795</sup> <sup>796</sup> <sup>797</sup> <sup>798</sup> <sup>799</sup> <sup>800</sup> <sup>801</sup> <sup>802</sup> <sup>803</sup> <sup>804</sup> <sup>805</sup> <sup>806</sup> <sup>807</sup> <sup>808</sup> <sup>809</sup> <sup>810</sup> <sup>811</sup> <sup>812</sup> <sup>813</sup> <sup>814</sup> <sup>815</sup> <sup>816</sup> <sup>817</sup> <sup>818</sup> <sup>819</sup> <sup>820</sup> <sup>821</sup> <sup>822</sup> <sup>823</sup> <sup>824</sup> <sup>825</sup> <sup>826</sup> <sup>827</sup> <sup>828</sup> <sup>829</sup> <sup>830</sup> <sup>831</sup> <sup>832</sup> <sup>833</sup> <sup>834</sup> <sup>835</sup> <sup>836</sup> <sup>837</sup> <sup>838</sup> <sup>839</sup> <sup>840</sup> <sup>841</sup> <sup>842</sup> <sup>843</sup> <sup>844</sup> <sup>845</sup> <sup>846</sup> <sup>847</sup> <sup>848</sup> <sup>849</sup> <sup>850</sup> <sup>851</sup> <sup>852</sup> <sup>853</sup> <sup>854</sup> <sup>855</sup> <sup>856</sup> <sup>857</sup> <sup>858</sup> <sup>859</sup> <sup>860</sup> <sup>861</sup> <sup>862</sup> <sup>863</sup> <sup>864</sup> <sup>865</sup> <sup>866</sup> <sup>867</sup> <sup>868</sup> <sup>869</sup> <sup>870</sup> <sup>871</sup> <sup>872</sup> <sup>873</sup> <sup>874</sup> <sup>875</sup> <sup>876</sup> <sup>877</sup> <sup>878</sup> <sup>879</sup> <sup>880</sup> <sup>881</sup> <sup>882</sup> <sup>883</sup> <sup>884</sup> <sup>885</sup> <sup>886</sup> <sup>887</sup> <sup>888</sup> <sup>889</sup> <sup>890</sup> <sup>891</sup> <sup>892</sup> <sup>893</sup> <sup>894</sup> <sup>895</sup> <sup>896</sup> <sup>897</sup> <sup>898</sup> <sup>899</sup> <sup>900</sup> <sup>901</sup> <sup>902</sup> <sup>903</sup> <sup>904</sup> <sup>905</sup> <sup>906</sup> <sup>907</sup> <sup>908</sup> <sup>909</sup> <sup>910</sup> <sup>911</sup> <sup>912</sup> <sup>913</sup> <sup>914</sup> <sup>915</sup> <sup>916</sup> <sup>917</sup> <sup>918</sup> <sup>919</sup> <sup>920</sup> <sup>921</sup> <sup>922</sup> <sup>923</sup> <sup>924</sup> <sup>925</sup> <sup>926</sup> <sup>927</sup> <sup>928</sup> <sup>929</sup> <sup>930</sup> <sup>931</sup> <sup>932</sup> <sup>933</sup> <sup>934</sup> <sup>935</sup> <sup>936</sup> <sup>937</sup> <sup>938</sup> <sup>939</sup> <sup>940</sup> <sup>941</sup> <sup>942</sup> <sup>943</sup> <sup>944</sup> <sup>945</sup> <sup>946</sup> <sup>947</sup> <sup>948</sup> <sup>949</sup> <sup>950</sup> <sup>951</sup> <sup>952</sup> <sup>953</sup> <sup>954</sup> <sup>955</sup> <sup>956</sup> <sup>957</sup> <sup>958</sup> <sup>959</sup> <sup>960</sup> <sup>961</sup> <sup>962</sup> <sup>963</sup> <sup>964</sup> <sup>965</sup> <sup>966</sup> <sup>967</sup> <sup>968</sup> <sup>969</sup> <sup>970</sup> <sup>971</sup> <sup>972</sup> <sup>973</sup> <sup>974</sup> <sup>975</sup> <sup>976</sup> <sup>977</sup> <sup>978</sup> <sup>979</sup> <sup>980</sup> <sup>981</sup> <sup>982</sup> <sup>983</sup> <sup>984</sup> <sup>985</sup> <sup>986</sup> <sup>987</sup> <sup>988</sup> <sup>989</sup> <sup>990</sup> <sup>991</sup> <sup>992</sup> <sup>993</sup> <sup>994</sup> <sup>995</sup> <sup>996</sup> <sup>997</sup> <sup>998</sup> <sup>999</sup> <sup>1000</sup> <sup>1001</sup> <sup>1002</sup> <sup>1003</sup> <sup>1004</sup> <sup>1005</sup> <sup>1006</sup> <sup>1007</sup> <sup>1008</sup> <sup>1009</sup> <sup>1010</sup> <sup>1011</sup> <sup>1012</sup> <sup>1013</sup> <sup>1014</sup> <sup>1015</sup> <sup>1016</sup> <sup>1017</sup> <sup>1018</sup> <sup>1019</sup> <sup>1020</sup> <sup>1021</sup> <sup>1022</sup> <sup>1023</sup> <sup>1024</sup> <sup>1025</sup> <sup>1026</sup> <sup>1027</sup> <sup>1028</sup> <sup>1029</sup> <sup>1030</sup> <sup>1031</sup> <sup>1032</sup> <sup>1033</sup> <sup>1034</sup> <sup>1035</sup> <sup>1036</sup> <sup>1037</sup> <sup>1038</sup> <sup>1039</sup> <sup>1040</sup> <sup>1041</sup> <sup>1042</sup> <sup>1043</sup> <sup>1044</sup> <sup>1045</sup> <sup>1046</sup> <sup>1047</sup> <sup>1048</sup> <sup>1049</sup> <sup>1050</sup> <sup>1051</sup> <sup>1052</sup> <sup>1053</sup> <sup>1054</sup> <sup>1055</sup> <sup>1056</sup> <sup>1057</sup> <sup>1058</sup> <sup>1059</sup> <sup>1060</sup> <sup>1061</sup> <sup>1062</sup> <sup>1063</sup> <sup>1064</sup> <sup>1065</sup> <sup>1066</sup> <sup>1067</sup> <sup>1068</sup> <sup>1069</sup> <sup>1070</sup> <sup>1071</sup> <sup>1072</sup> <sup>1073</sup> <sup>1074</sup> <sup>1075</sup> <sup>1076</sup> <sup>1077</sup> <sup>1078</sup> <sup>1079</sup> <sup>1080</sup> <sup>1081</sup> <sup>1082</sup> <sup>1083</sup> <sup>1084</sup> <sup>1085</sup> <sup>1086</sup> <sup>1087</sup> <sup>1088</sup> <sup>1089</sup> <sup>1090</sup> <sup>1091</sup> <sup>1092</sup> <sup>1093</sup> <sup>1094</sup> <sup>1095</sup> <sup>1096</sup> <sup>1097</sup> <sup>1098</sup> <sup>1099</sup> <sup>1100</sup> <sup>1101</sup> <sup>1102</sup> <sup>1103</sup> <sup>1104</sup> <sup>1105</sup> <sup>1106</sup> <sup>1107</sup> <sup>1108</sup> <sup>1109</sup> <sup>11</sup>

## 96. VERBS 'ĀYIN YÔDH ("עַיִן יְהוָה").

- לֹא־יָלַין<sup>7</sup>; יָלַין<sup>7</sup>; יָדַין<sup>6</sup>; גַּלֵּוּ<sup>5</sup>; גַּגְלֵל<sup>4</sup>; בָּנַן<sup>3</sup>; בְּגַעֲתָה<sup>2</sup>; יְבַעַנְתָּךְ<sup>1</sup>; יְבַעַנְתָּךְ<sup>1</sup>.  
 לֹא־יָשַׁת<sup>10</sup>; יָשַׁת<sup>9</sup> (30:42); cf. רַיְשָׁת<sup>2</sup> (2:8); יָשָׁם<sup>3</sup> (30:40).  
 רַיְבָּתָה<sup>9</sup>; בְּגַעֲתָה<sup>9</sup>; בְּגַעֲתָה<sup>9</sup>.

Verbs with ' for their second radical differ but slightly from verbs with 1 (§ 94.). There may be noted two things:—

1. The Qal Imperfect, Inv. and Inf. const. have i instead of u for their stem-vowel. This arises from ya' or iy: בְּנֵי = בְּנֵי; יְבַעַנְתָּךְ = יְבַעַנְתָּךְ.
2. There are a few forms with i retained in the inflection of the Qal Perfect.

Note 1.—By some these verbs are regarded as but remnants of Hiph'il forms.

Note 2.—The Niph'al, Hiph'il and Höph'al are precisely like those of verbs 'Ayin Waw.

## 97. THE 'ĀYIN YÔDH ("עַיִן") VERBS.

[The following list contains the verbs generally classified as "עַיִן". Outside of the Qal their forms are those of verbs 'Ayin. Q.\* designates those forms which have also 'Ayin forms in Qal.]

- (1) בָּנַן (Q. NY. HY. Pôlêl, Hîthpôl.) *Perceive*; (2) גַּלֵּל (Q.\*)" *Exult*; (3) דְּיִנְנֵי (Q.\*)" *Judge*; (4) חַיֵּל (Q.\* Pôlêl, Pôlâl, HY. Hôl. Hîthpôl.) *Be in pain, be strong, wait*,<sup>11</sup> (5) לְיִזְרֵר (Q. NY. Hîthpôl.) *Lodge*; (6) מִיּוּשׁ (Q.\*)" *Depart*; (7) רַיְבָּתָה (Q. NY. HY. Hôl.) *Strive*; (8) שְׁוִיכָה (Q. NY. Pôlêl) *Speak, meditate*; (9) שְׁוִיכָה (Q. NY. HY. Hôl.) *Put*; (10) שְׁוִיכָה (Q.\*)" *Rejoice*; (11) שְׁוִיכָה (Q. NY. Pôlêl, Hôl.) *Sing*; (12) שְׁוִיכָה (Q. Hôl.) *Put*.

<sup>1</sup> Ps. 19:13.    <sup>2</sup> Ps. 28:5.    <sup>3</sup> Ps. 5:2.    <sup>4</sup> Prov. 23:1.    <sup>5</sup> Ps. 21:2.    <sup>6</sup> Ps. 2:11.  
<sup>7</sup> Ex. 28:18.    <sup>8</sup> Jer. 16:16.    <sup>9</sup> Dan. 9:2.    <sup>10</sup> Job 33:12.    <sup>11</sup> Cf. § 95. (10).

98. VERBS *LĀMĒDH 'ĀLĒPH (לְאַ)*.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm M.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Qal.	Niph'el.	Piel.	Hiph'il.	Hithp'el.
Perf.	קָטָא	גָּקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקִטָּא
Impf.	קָטָא	יָקְטָא	יָקְטָא	יִקְטִיא	יִתְקִטָּא
Imv.	קָטָא	הָקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטָא	הִתְקִטָּא
Inf. abs.	קָטָא	גָּקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטִיא	—
Inf. const.	קָטָא	הָקְטָא	קָטָא	הִקְטִיא	הִתְקִטָּא
Part. act.	קָטָא	מָקְטָא	מָקְטָא	מִקְטִיא	מִתְקִטָּא
Part. pass.	קָטוֹא	גָּקְטוֹא			

1. נִקְרָא <sup>1</sup>; יִקְרָא (1:5); מֵצָא (2:20); קָרָא (1:1) *for בָּרָא*; בָּרָא (1:5);  
יִקְרָא (1:11); תְּקִרְבָּא; קָרָא <sup>2</sup> *for קָרָא* (2:23).
2. a. יִקְרָאִי; וַיְבָאֶה (2:22); יִמְלָאוֹ (1:28); מְלָאוֹ (25:24).  
b. לְתִבְרִיכָם <sup>3</sup>; רְיוֹצִיאָה <sup>4</sup>; יִמְלָאָה <sup>5</sup>; גְּשִׁיאָה <sup>6</sup>; חְמִיאָה <sup>7</sup>.
3. a. מֵצָאָנוּ (18:3); מֵצָאתִי (6:7); בְּרָאתִי (17:19); קָרָאתִי (26:32);  
מִצְאָתָם <sup>8</sup>.  
b. נִקְרָאתִי <sup>9</sup>; שְׁנָאתִי <sup>11</sup>; יִרְאָתִי <sup>10</sup>; מְלָאתִי <sup>9</sup>; מִלְאָתִי <sup>12</sup>.  
נִחְבָּאתִי <sup>16</sup>; בְּרָאתִי <sup>15</sup>; טְמָאתִי <sup>14</sup>; חְטָאתִי <sup>17</sup>.
- c. חְמִילָאָנָה <sup>20</sup>; קָרְאָן <sup>19</sup>; תְּקִרְאָנָה <sup>18</sup>; תְּקִרְאָנָה <sup>21</sup>.
- Remark 1.—שְׁנָאת (24:11) *or* שְׁנָאת (36:7) *for* צְדָאת (4:7).
- Remark 2.—תְּשִׁנָּה <sup>22</sup>; צְמָתִי <sup>24</sup>; עֲרָבָתִים; בָּאָנוּ <sup>23</sup> *for* בָּאָנוּ <sup>25</sup>.
- Remark 3.—דְּקָאתִת; צְמָתִי <sup>27</sup>; גְּשֻׁוִי <sup>26</sup>; גְּטַמְעִין <sup>28</sup> *for* צְמָתִי <sup>29</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 28:10.<sup>2</sup> Isa. 58:12.<sup>3</sup> Ps. 89:27.<sup>4</sup> Deut. 1:31.<sup>5</sup> 1 Kgs. 18:12.<sup>6</sup> Deut. 4:37.<sup>7</sup> 1 Sam. 2:29.<sup>8</sup> Judg. 14:12.<sup>9</sup> Job 36:17.<sup>10</sup> Jer. 6:11.<sup>11</sup> Deut. 5:5.<sup>12</sup> Ps. 5:6.<sup>13</sup> Ruth 4:11.<sup>14</sup> Ex. 29:36.<sup>15</sup> Ezek. 6:11.<sup>16</sup> Josh. 17:15.<sup>17</sup> 1 Sam. 19:2.<sup>18</sup> Ruth 1:20, 21.<sup>19</sup> Josh. 2:16.<sup>20</sup> Ruth 4:17.<sup>18</sup> Ruth 1:20.<sup>19</sup> Ex. 2:16.<sup>20</sup> 1 Sam. 25:8.<sup>21</sup> Josh. 2:16.<sup>22</sup> Judg. 4:19.<sup>19</sup> Ruth 1:14.<sup>20</sup> Job 18:8.<sup>21</sup> Ps. 38:1.<sup>22</sup> Ruth 2:9.<sup>23</sup> Ps. 38:11.

Verbs whose third radical is נ exhibit the following peculiarities :—

1. *Final נ* always quiesces (§ 48. 1); this does not affect any preceding vowel except א, which, in an open syllable, then becomes ā, as in the Qăl Perf., Impf. and Imv.; and in the Niph., Pă'ăl and Höph'ăl Perfects.

**Note.**—The Qăl Impf. and Imv. have א for their stem-vowel, after the analogy of verbs 'נ guttural (§ 82. 1. a).

2. *Medial נ is treated as a consonant (guttural),*

a. Before all vowel-additions.

b. Before the Š'wā which precedes the suffixes נ, מ, נ.

3. *Medial נ quiesces* (i. e., loses its consonantal character) before all consonant-additions, the preceding vowel becoming

a. ע, heightened from א, in the Qăl Perfect (active).

b. ע, heightened from א, in the Qăl Perfect (stative), and in the remaining Perfects.

c. ע (6), heightened from א, in the Imperfects and Imperatives.

**Remark 1.**—In addition to instances indicated under 3 (above), נ shows a tendency to become silent in many isolated cases.

**Remark 2.**—נ, losing its consonantal character, is frequently dropped.

**Remark 3.**—There are numerous examples of verbs נ'ל with the inflection of verbs ל'ה (§ 100.), there being an evident confusion, in many cases, of the one class with the other.

## 99. THE MOST COMMON LĂMĚDH 'ĀLĚPH (נ'ל) VERBS.

- (1) (Q. NY. Pl. [Hy.]) *Create*; (2) בְּרָא (NY. Pă. Hy. Hă. Hăthp.) *Hide*; (3) חֲטֹא (Q. Pl. Hy. Hythp.) *Sin*; (4) נַטֵּחַ (Q. NY. Pl. Pă. Hy. Hăthp.) *Be unclean*; (5) אִזְׁעַ (Q. Hy. Hă.) *Go forth*; (6) יִירָא (Q. NY. Pl.) *Be afraid*; (7) בְּלִיא (Q. NY. Pl.) *Restrain*; (8) מַלְאָ (Q. NY. Pl. Pă. Hythp.) *Be full*; (9) מַצְאָ (Q. NY. Hy.) *Find*; (10) נִשְׁאָ (Q. NY. Hy. Hythp.) *Lift up*; (11) נִבְאָ (NY. Hythp.) *Prophecy*; (12) פְּלִיאָ (NY. Pl. Hy. Hythp.) *Be wonderful*; (13) נִמְצָאָ (Q.) *Be thirsty*; (14) קִנְאָ (Pl. Hy.) *Be jealous*; (15) קְרָאָ (Q. NY. Pl.) *Call*; (16) קִרְאָ (Q. NY. Hy.) *Meet*; (17) רִפְאָ (Q. NY. Pl. Hythp.) *Heal*; (18) נִזְנַחָּ (Q. NY. Pl.) *Hate*.

100. VERBS **לְיִזְעַל**, CALLED **לֵיהּ**.

[For full inflection, see Paradigm L.]

## TABULAR VIEW.

	Qăl.	Nyph'ăl.	Přel.	Pü'ăl.	Hiph'îl.	Hithpă'el.
Perf.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	הִתְקֹטָה
Impf.	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִתְקֹטָה	יִתְקֹטָה
Imv.	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	—	הִקְטָה	הִתְקֹטָה
Inf. abs.	קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	קָטָה	הִקְטָה	—
Inf. const.	קָטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	קָטוֹת	קָטוֹת	הִקְטוֹת	הִתְקֹטוֹת
Part. act.	קָטָה	מִקְטָה	מִקְטָה	מִקְטָה	מִתְקֹטָה	מִתְקֹטָה
Part. pass.	קָטָוי	נִקְטָה			מִקְטָה	מִתְקֹטָה

1. a. נִגְלָה<sup>1</sup>; נִבְנָה<sup>2</sup>; בְּלָה<sup>3</sup> (2:6); הִנְהָה<sup>4</sup> (2:10); בְּלָה<sup>5</sup> (18:33); הִנְהָה<sup>6</sup> (2:6);  
     b. יִכְבָּה<sup>7</sup>; אֲבִנָה<sup>8</sup>; עִלָּה<sup>9</sup> (1:29); אֲבִלָה<sup>10</sup> (24:45); יִרְחָה<sup>11</sup> (30:3);  
     c. מִשְׁתָּאָה<sup>12</sup>; מִבָּה<sup>13</sup>; מִבְּלָה<sup>14</sup> (4:2); רֶעוּה<sup>15</sup> עָשָׂה<sup>16</sup>.  
     d. הִבָּה<sup>17</sup>; דְּרָבָה<sup>18</sup>; קְוָה<sup>19</sup>; נִגְלָה<sup>20</sup>; הִיָּה<sup>21</sup>; בְּכָה<sup>22</sup>.  
 2. הִתְחֻלּוֹת<sup>23</sup>; הַחִיוֹת<sup>24</sup>; הַבְּנוֹת<sup>25</sup>; רָאֹות<sup>26</sup>; עֲשׂוֹת<sup>27</sup>.  
     e. הִרְאָה<sup>28</sup>; הִכָּה<sup>29</sup>; בְּלָה<sup>30</sup>; קְהִיה<sup>31</sup>; עֲנָה<sup>32</sup>; עָשָׂה<sup>33</sup>.

Verbs whose third radical is **ל** are very few, the **ל** in nearly every case having passed over into **ל**. Verbs whose third radical is **ל** present the following peculiarities :—

1. When the third radical (**ל**) would be final, it is everywhere rejected except in the Qăl passive Participle. Its place is generally supplied by the vowel-letter **ה**, and hence these verbs are commonly termed **לֵיהּ**. Upon the rejection of the **ל**, the following vowel-changes take place :—

a. **אַ**, heightened from **אָ** (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Perfектs*.

b. **אֶ**, heightened from **אָ** (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Imperfектs*.

c. **אָ**, heightened from **אָ** (§ 86. 2), appears as the vowel of the second radical in all *Participles*, except the Qăl passive.

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kgs. 6:7.   <sup>2</sup> Esth. 2:6.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 21:20.   <sup>4</sup> Job 9:22.   <sup>5</sup> Ex. 2:11.   <sup>6</sup> 1 Sam. 1:10.  
  <sup>7</sup> 1 Sam. 2:27.   <sup>8</sup> Ps. 40:2.   <sup>9</sup> Deut. 13:16.   <sup>10</sup> Hag. 1:2.   <sup>11</sup> 2 Sam. 13:2.   <sup>12</sup> Mic. 6:2.  
  <sup>13</sup> Josh. 9:20.   <sup>14</sup> Ps. 59:14.   <sup>15</sup> Ezek. 6:11.   <sup>16</sup> 1 Kgs. 18:1.

d. ḥ (obscured from ā) and ē, the usual vowels, appear as the stem-vowels of the Inf's. absolute (the latter (ē) in Hiph. and Höph.).

e. ḥ (obscured from ā, lengthened from ā) with the fem. ending ת, appears as the ending of all Inf's. construct.

f. ḥ (written הַ), arising from the contraction of 'ה, appears in all Imv's (2 m. sg.).

2. הִוּ; יְקֹוֵי for (1:9) יְקֹוֹ; יְכֹלֵן for (2:1) יְכֹלוֹ; יְרֹדוֹ (1:26) for (1:9) יְרֹדוֹ<sup>1</sup>; יְבֹקִין<sup>2</sup>; אֶתְיִין<sup>3</sup>; חֲסִין<sup>4</sup>; פָּרוֹ (1:22) for (1:14) רָבוֹ; קְיִין<sup>5</sup> for (1:22) רָבוֹ; יְבָזָן<sup>6</sup>; יְכָסִיםּוֹ; תְּבָצָן<sup>7</sup>.
3. a. הָרְאִית<sup>8</sup>; אָנִית<sup>9</sup>; חָלִית<sup>10</sup>; נָהִית<sup>11</sup>; גְּרִמִּית<sup>12</sup>  
הָקִית<sup>13</sup>; קָנִית<sup>14</sup>; צָנִית<sup>15</sup>; עָשִׂית<sup>16</sup>; וְהִיְתָם<sup>17</sup>  
בְּפִתְּי<sup>18</sup>; הָעַלִית<sup>19</sup> and הָעַלִית<sup>20</sup> but cf. הָשְׁקִחְנִית<sup>21</sup>  
צָנִית<sup>22</sup>; בְּפִתְּי<sup>23</sup>.  
בְּגִינָה<sup>24</sup>; הַעֲשִׂנָה<sup>25</sup>; הַעֲשִׂנָה<sup>26</sup>; וְתַשְׁקִין<sup>27</sup> (41:36); תְּרִין<sup>28</sup>.
4. רָאָתָה (27:17); עָשָׂתָה (= hāyāwāt̄+ā); הָיִתָּה (1:2) for הָיָה<sup>29</sup>  
(38:14); הָשְׁקָתָה (9:14); כְּלָתָה<sup>30</sup>; הָפְנָתָה<sup>31</sup>; נָרָאָתָה (24:46).

2. *Before vowel-additions*, the radical ' is usually rejected, together with its preceding vowel; it is retained, however, in pausal and emphatic forms.

3. *Before consonant-additions*, the radical ' unites with the preceding stem-vowel, always ā, forming the diphthongal ay, which appears as

a. ḥ ('ה) in the Perfects of the passive stems (rarely it is 'ה);

b. i ('ה), thinned from ḥ, generally in the Perfects of active stems, though P'el and Hiph'il stems very frequently have 'ה;

c. e ('ה), contracted from ay, in Imperfects and Imperatives.

4. The Perfect 3 sg. fem. of all stems has the old feminine ending ת, to which ה is added.

*Note.*—This ה may be merely euphonic; or it may be the usual feminine ending, added after the analogy of other verbs.

5. a. תְּרִבָּה<sup>32</sup>; תְּרִבָּה for דְּרִבָּב<sup>33</sup> for צְוָה<sup>34</sup> צְוָה<sup>35</sup> for גְּלָל<sup>36</sup>  
for גְּלָל<sup>37</sup> for תְּרִבָּה<sup>38</sup>; תְּעִלָּה<sup>39</sup> for דְּרִפָּה<sup>40</sup> for תְּרִפָּה<sup>41</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 8:37. <sup>2</sup> Isa. 41:5. <sup>3</sup> Isa. 38:7. <sup>4</sup> Isa. 21:12. <sup>5</sup> Ex. 15:5. <sup>6</sup> Deut. 8:18.  
<sup>7</sup> Ezek. 33:2. <sup>8</sup> Deut. 27:9. <sup>9</sup> Isa. 14:10. <sup>10</sup> Ex. 26:30. <sup>11</sup> Ex. 17:5. <sup>12</sup> Deut. 4:10.  
<sup>13</sup> Ex. 33:7. <sup>14</sup> Ex. 33:1. <sup>15</sup> Ezek. 31:15. <sup>16</sup> Pa. 32:5. <sup>17</sup> Deut. 3:21. <sup>18</sup> Deut. 1:44.  
<sup>19</sup> Lev. 4:2. <sup>20</sup> 2 Sam. 1:24. <sup>21</sup> Jer. 40:24. <sup>22</sup> Hos. 11:6. <sup>23</sup> Pa. 119:18. <sup>24</sup> Deut. 8:28.  
<sup>25</sup> Judg. 20:38. <sup>26</sup> Deut. 9:14. <sup>27</sup> Ex. 8:1.

- b. (1) **וַיִּשְׁבַּה** *for וַיִּשְׁבַּת*; **וַיִּפְתַּח** *for וַיִּפְתַּח*<sup>2</sup>
- (2) **וְאָשַׁת** *for וְיַבְכֵה* (9:21); **וְיִשְׁתַּחֲרֵךְ** *for וְיִשְׁתַּחֲרֵךְ* (24:46).
  - (3) **וַיִּקְנֹן**<sup>3</sup> *for וַיִּקְנֹן* (2:22); **וַיִּבְנֶה** *for וַיִּבְנֶה* (33:19).
  - (4) **וַתִּרְכֹּב** *for וַתִּרְכֹּב* (3:6); **וַתִּתְפַּנֵּה** *for וַתִּתְפַּנֵּה* (43:34).
  - (5) **פָּעַשׂ** *for פָּעַשׂ* (1:7); **וַיְעַשׂ** *for וַיְעַשׂ* (4:4); **וַתְּהַרְבֵּר** *for וַתְּהַרְבֵּר* (4:5).
  - (6) **וַיִּתְגַּלֵּל**<sup>4</sup> *for וַיִּתְגַּלֵּל* (12:7); **וַיִּרְאָא** *for וַיִּרְאָא* (12:7); **וַיִּמְלֹא** *for וַיִּמְלֹא* (9:21).
  - (7) **וַיִּמְלֹא**<sup>5</sup> *for וַיִּמְלֹא* (2:2); **וַיִּצְלֹחַ** *for וַיִּצְלֹחַ* (2:16); **וַיִּזְלֹחַ** *for וַיִּזְלֹחַ* (2:21).
  - (8) **וַיִּשְׁקַׁח** *for וַיִּשְׁקַׁח* (29:10); **וַיִּפְתַּח** *for וַיִּפְתַּח* (9:27); **וַיִּפְתַּח** *for וַיִּפְתַּח*.

5. Apocopation of the final radical and its preceding vowel, i. e., **הַ** and **הַ**, takes place as follows:—

a. Of **הַ** in the P'el, Hiph'il and Hithp'el Imperatives; in Hiph'il forms, a helping **וְ** or **וּ** is often inserted, according to § 87. 2. c.

b. Of **הַ** in the Imperfect when used as a Jussive, or with Wāw Consecutive ( §§ 72. 2, 78. 3). After the loss of the **הַ**,

- (1) the verbal form may stand without change; or
- (2) it may have the vowel of the preformative heightened; or
- (3) it may receive the helping-vowel **וְ**; or
- (4) it may receive the helping-vowel **וּ**, and also have the vowel of the preformative heightened;
- (5) in guttural forms **וּ** is employed as the helping-vowel;
- (6) in the NYiph'äl there is no further change;
- (7) in the P'el and Hithp'el there is also the necessary rejection of the characteristic Dāghēš-forte;
- (8) in the Hiph'il the helping-vowel **וְ** is frequently employed, in which case the **וְ** of the preformative is heightened under the tone to é (§ 86. 2).

### 101a. THE MOST COMMON LĀMĚDH HĒ (לְהַ) VERBS.

- (1) **בָּלַה** (Q. NY. HYL.) *Despise*; (2) **בָּכַה** (Q. PL.) *Weep*; (3) **בָּזַה** (Q. PL.) *Fall away, decay*; (4) **בָּנַה** (Q. NY. PL. HYL. HITHP.) *Build*; (5) **גָּלַה** (Q. NY. PL. HYL. HITHP.) *Reveal*; (6) **דָּמַה** (Q. NY. PL. HITHP.) *Be like*; (7) **עָזַה** (Q. PL. HYL.) *Commit fornication*; (8) **וָדַה** (HYL. HITHP.) *Thank*; (9) **וְרַדֵּה** (Q. NY. HYL.)

<sup>1</sup> Job 31:27.   <sup>2</sup> Num. 21:1.   <sup>3</sup> Ex. 2:12.   <sup>4</sup> Ruth 2:3.   <sup>5</sup> 1 Kgs. 10:13.   <sup>6</sup> Deut. 2:1. .  
<sup>7</sup> Isa. 47:2.   <sup>8</sup> Ex. 6:2.   <sup>9</sup> Jon. 2:1.   <sup>10</sup> Deut. 8:18.   <sup>11</sup> Judg. 15:4.

*Cast, instruct;* (10) בְּבָה (Q. Pl.) Quench; (11) בְּלָה (Q. Pl. Pst.) Complete; (12) בְּסָה (Q. N. Pl. Pst. Hithp.) Conceal; (13) לְהָ (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Join; (14) מְרָה (Q. Hl.) Rebel; (15) גַּטָּה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Stretch out; (16) סְפָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) End; (17) פְּרָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl. Hs.) Redeem; (18) פְּנָה (Q. Pl. Hl. Hs.) Turn about; (19) צְרוֹה (Pl. Pst.) Command; (20) אֲפָה (Q. Pl. Pst.) Watch, cover; (21) קְרוֹה (Q. N. Pl.) Wait; (22) קְגָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Get, obtain; (23) קְשָׁה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Be sharp, hard; (24) רְדָה (Q. Pl. Hl.) Have dominion; (25) שְׁבָה (Q. N. Pl.) Capture; (26) שְׁחָה (Q. Hithp.) Do obeisance; (27) שְׁקָה (Pst. Hl.) Drink; (28) שְׁתָה (Q. N. Pl.) Drink; (29) תְּלָה (Q. N. Pl.) Hang.

101b. VERBS *LAMEDH HE* (לֵה) AND, AT THE SAME TIME,  
'ב' OR 'ע' GUTTURAL.

(1) חִנָּה (Q. Pl.) Be willing; (2) אֲלָה (Q. Hl.) Swear; (3) אֲבָה (Q. Pl. Hl.) Meditate; (4) דְּרִיה (Q. N. Pl.) Be; (5) הְמָה (Q.) Make a noise; (6) חִרָּה (Q. Pl. Pst.) Conceive; (7) חִיָּה (Q. Pl. Hl.) Live; (8) חִלָּה (Q. N. Pl. Pst. Hl. Hs. Hithp.) Be sick; (9) חִנָּה (Q.) Encamp; (10) חִסָּה (Q.) Trust; (11) חִרָּה (Q. N. Pl. Hl. Hithp.) Be angry; (12) מְחָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Wipe off; (13) עַלְהָ (Q. N. Pl. Hl. Hs. Hithp.) Go up; (14) עַנְהָ (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Answer; (15) עַנְהָ (Q. N. Pl. Pst. Hl. Hithp.) Afflict; (16) עַשְׁהָ (Q. N. Pl. Pst.) Do, make; (17) פְּרָה (Q. Hl.) Be fruitful; (18) אֲפָה (Q. Pl. Pst.) Watch, overlay; (19) קְרָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Meet; (20) רְאָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl. Hs. Hithp.) See; (21) רְכָה (Q. Pl. Hl.) Multiply; (22) רְעָה (Q. Pl. Hl. Hithp.) Feed; (23) רְפָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl.) Be feeble; (24) רְצָה (Q. N. Pl. Hl. Hithp.) Be pleased.

102. VERBS DOUBLY WEAK.

In the following list there are given synopsees, or partial synopsees, in various stems, of those verbs whose inflection presents special difficulties:

1. אֲבָה (אָבוֹ) יָאֲבָה, אֲבִיהם אֲבָה : be willing—Qal : אֲבָה.
  2. אֲחָה (אָחוֹ) יָאֲחָה, וְרָחָא אֲחָה אֲחָה : come—Qal : אֲחָה.
- תְּקַנִּי [תְּקַנְתִּי] (Inv.).



17. נָתַן, נִתְן, הָתַן, בָּרָן, תָּנַן, Qal: give—Niph.: נָתַן, Niph.: נִתְן, הָתַן, הִתְנַתֵּן; Hiph.: יָתַן.
18. עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂוֹת, עָשָׂה, עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה: make—Qal: עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה; Niph.: עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה; Niph.: עֲשָׂה, עֲשָׂה.
19. רָאָות, רָאָה, רָאָה, (וְתָרָא, וְרָאָ) רָאָה, רָאָה, רָאָה: see—Qal: רָאָה, רָאָה, הָרָאָה, הָרָאָות, הָרָאָה, יָרָאָה, נָרָאָה, Niph.: Hiph.: רָאָה, הָרָאָה, הָרָאָות, הָרָאָה, יָרָאָה, מָרָאָה, הָרָאָה, הָרָאָות, הָרָאָה, יָרָאָה.
20. (וְשִׁתְּחַחַ) bow down — Hithp'el: שִׁתְּחַחַה, הַשִּׁתְּחַחַה, (וְשִׁתְּחַחַה) יַשְׁתְּחַחַה, הַשְׁתְּחַחַה, מַשְׁתְּחַחַה, הַשְׁתְּחַחַות, הַשְׁתְּחַחַה.

### 103. DEFECTIVE AND KINDRED VERBS.

1. a. יִבְשׁ from הַבִּשׁ *be ashamed*, Hiph.; but also בָּשׁ *be* from הַבִּישׁ. b. יִטְבַּל from הַיְטִיבַּל *be good*; but Impf. יִטְבַּל, and Hiph. from טֻוב. c. יִגְרַר from גַּרְגַּר *be afraid*; but Impf. יִגְרַר from גַּרְגַּר. d. קִין יִקְרַץ from קִין (from קִין) *awake*, used only in Impf.; the Hiph. Perf. קִין (from קִין) being used as Perfect. e. נִפְצַץ break in pieces, Pl. נִפְצָצִים; but Impf. יִפְצַץ, Imv. פְּצַץ, Niph. פְּצַץ, P'el: פְּצַצֵּץ, Hithp'el: הַפְּצַצֵּץ come from פְּצַץ. f. שְׁקַה drink, in Qal; but Hiph. from שְׁקַה.
2. a. יִסְף add, used in Qal, but the Inf. const. and Impf. זְסִיפָּה (זְסִיפָּה) and יְסִיפָּה (יְסִיפָּה) are taken from the Hiph'il. b. נִגְשַׁה approach, with Qal Impf., Imv. and Inf. const. (נִגְשַׁה, נִגְשַׁה, נִגְשַׁה), but Niph'el Perf. (נִגְשַׁה). c. נִחְחָה lead, with Qal Perf. and Imv. (נִחְחָה), but Hiph. Impf. (יִנְחַחַ). d. נִתְּךָ pour out, with Qal Impf. (יִתְּךָ) and Niph. Perf. (נִתְּךָ).
3. הִים חִם and חִם be warm; יִשְׁמַם שִׁמְמָם lay waste; חִמָּם שִׁמְמָם and שִׁמְמָם be warm; פָּרַר לְעִין mock; חִיה and פָּרַר live; חִיה and פָּרַר break; לְעִין and פָּרַר live; רְנָה רְנָה shout; רְנָה and רְכָב multiply; רְכָב and רְנָה engrave; מְלִיל circumcise; אֲנוֹת and מְלִיל anoint; סְוָר and נְסָר blow; נְבָל and נְבָל fade away; פָּחָה despise; נְפָח and פָּחָה blow; דְּבָא and דְּבָא be silent; דְּמָה and דְּמָה crush;

מָאַם, מְסֻסָּה שְׁלֹחַ and נִשְׁלֵל draw off; צַדְרַ and צַדְרָּה melt; מְסֻהָּה melt.

1. In some cases, stems from different (though kindred) roots are used to make up the inflection of the same verb; such verbs are called *defective*.

2. In other cases, forms from different stems (of the same root) are used to make up the inflection of the same verb.

3. In many cases, two or more roots exist which have two radicals in common, and also the same general signification. These are called *kindred verbs*. This fact seems to point back to a time when verbs were bidental, the third radical in each case being a later addition to modify the fundamental meaning of the original bidental root, or to make this trilateralism, after it had become characteristic, universal.

#### 104. A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE STRONG AND WEAK VERBS.

##### I. THE QĀL PERFECT AND IMPERFECT.

	Perfect.	Impf. with ö.	Impf. with ä.	Impf. with è.
Strong	[qəqtəl]	[yəqtəl]	[yäqtäl]	[yäqtäl]
'פ gut.	קָטַל	יָקְטַל	יָקְטַל	(יָקְטַל)
'ע gut.	עָטַל	יְעָטַל	יְעָטַל	—
'ק gut.	קָאַל	יָקְאַל	יָקְאַל	—
'ל gut.	קָטַח	—	יָקְטַח	—
פ"ז	גַּטֶּל	יַגְטֵל	יַגְטֵל	יַגְטֵל
ע'ע	קָטַט	יָקְטַט	יָקְטַט	—
פ"א	אָטַל	—	יָאָטַל	יָאָטַל
פ"ו	יַטְלֵל	—	יַטְלֵל	יַטְלֵל
פ"י	יַטְלֵל	—	יַטְלֵל	—
ע"ז	קָלַ (a)	יָקְלַ (b)	יָקְלַ (b)	—
ע"ז	קָלַ (a)	—	—	יָקְלַ
ל'א	קָטָא	—	יָקְטָא	—
ל'ה	קָטָה	—	יָקְטָה	—

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also יְעַטְלֵל, קְטַל (§ 64.2, 5). <sup>2</sup> Or יְקַלְלֵל. <sup>3</sup> Only in verbs יְנַדֵּג and יְנַדֵּג gut. <sup>4</sup>Jussive and with Waw Consec. in pause. <sup>5</sup> Also יְקַטְלֵל. <sup>6</sup> Only in יְנַדֵּג.

## 2. THE PI'EL AND PU'AL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	Piel Perfect.	Pu'al Perfect.	Piel Impf.	Pu'al Impf.
Strong	[qəqtəl]	[qūtəl]	[y'qəqtəl]	[y'qūtəl]
gut. פ	קְטַל	קְטַל	יְקְטַל	יְקְטַל
gut. ע	עֲטָל	עֲטָל	יְעֲטָל	יְעֲטָל
gut. גָּאֵל	קְהִלָּגָאֵל	קְהִלָּגָאֵל	יְקָהָל	יְקָהָל
ל gut.	קְפָח	קְפָח	יְקָפָח	יְקָפָח
פָּז	נְטָל	נְטָל	יְנָטָל	יְנָטָל
ע'ע	קְטַט	קְטַט	יְקְטַט	יְקְטַט
"	קְוֹטַט	קְוֹטַט	יְקְוֹטַט	יְקְוֹטַט
"	קְטַקְטָת	—	יְקְטַקְטָת	—
פָּז	יְטָל	יְטָל	יְטָל	יְטָל
ע'ז	קְיָל	—	יְקָיָל	—
"	קְוָלָל	קְוָלָל	יְקָוָלָל	יְקָוָלָל
"	קְלָקָל	—	יְקָלָקָל	—
ל'א	קְטָא	קְטָא	יְקָטָא	יְקָטָא
ל'ה	קְטָה	קְטָה	יְקָטָה	יְקָטָה

## 3. THE HIPH'IL AND HOIPH'AL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	Hiph'il Perf.	Hoph'al Perf.	Hiph'il Impf.	Hoph'al Impf.
Strong	[ħaqṭəl]	[ħaqqəl]	[yħaqṭəl]	[yħaqqəl]
gut. פ	הַקְטִיל	הַקְטִיל <sup>11</sup>	יְקְטִיל	יְקְטִיל
gut. ע	הַעֲטִיל <sup>10</sup>	הַעֲטִיל <sup>12</sup>	יְעֲטִיל <sup>13</sup>	יְעֲטִיל
gut. גָּאֵל	הַקָּאֵל	הַקָּאֵל	יְקָאֵל	יְקָאֵל
ל' gut.	הַקְטִיחָה	הַקְטִיחָה	יְקְטִיחָה	יְקְטִיחָה
פָּז	הַטִּיל	הַטִּיל	יְטִיל	יְטִיל
ע'ע	הַקְטִט	הַקְטִט	יְקָטִט	יְקָטִט
פָּז	הַוּטִיל	הַוּטִיל	יְוּטִיל	יְוּטִיל
פ' י	הַיְטִיל	—	יְטִיל	—
ע'ז	הַוּקָל	הַוּקָל	יְקָיָל	יְקָיָל
ל'א	הַקְטָא	הַקְטָא	יְקָטָא	יְקָטָא
ל'ה	הַקְטָה	הַקְטָה	יְקָטָה	יְקָטָה

<sup>1</sup> Forms with *a* under the second radical are quite frequent. <sup>2</sup> In pause קְפָח. <sup>3</sup> Povol. <sup>4</sup> Pilpel. <sup>5</sup> Rare. <sup>6</sup> Polel. <sup>7</sup> Also יְקָהָל. <sup>8</sup> In pause קְפָח. <sup>9</sup> Also יְקָהָל. <sup>10</sup> Also יְעַטְלִיל. <sup>11</sup> There are a few forms like הַקְטִיל. <sup>12</sup> Also יְעַטְלִיל. <sup>13</sup> Also יְעַטְלִיל.

4. THE NIPH'ĀL AND HITHPĀ'ĒL PERFECTS AND IMPERFECTS.

	N <small>IPH</small> 'Āl Perf.	N <small>IPH</small> 'Āl Impf.	H <small>ITHP</small> Ā'Ēl Perf.	H <small>ITHP</small> Ā'Ēl Impf.
	[n̄q̄t̄l]	[ȳlqq̄t̄]	[h̄lthq̄t̄]	[ȳlthq̄t̄]
Strong	נִקְטָל	יִקְטָל	הַתְּקִטֵּל	יִתְּקִטֵּל
gut. פ'	גִּעְטָל	יִגְעַטָּל	הַתְּعַטֵּל	יִתְּعַטֵּל
gut. ע'	נִקְאָל	יִקְאָל	הַתְּקִאָל	יִתְּקִאָל
gut. ל'	נִקְטָח	יִקְטָח	הַתְּקִטָּח	יִתְּקִטָּח
פָּז'	נִטָּל	יִנְטָל	הַתְּנִטֵּל	יִתְּנִטֵּל
עָז'	נִקְט	יִקְט	הַתְּקִטְטָט	יִתְּקִטְטָט
עָז'			הַתְּקִוָּטָט	יִתְּקִוָּטָט
פָּז'	נוֹטָל	יִוְטָל	הַתְּיִטְלָל	יִתְּיִטְלָל
עָז'	נִקְול	יִקְול	הַתְּקִוָּלָל	יִתְּקִוָּלָל
עָז'			הַתְּקִלְקָל	יִתְּקִלְקָל
לְא'	נִקְטָא	יִקְטָא	הַתְּקִטְטָא	יִתְּקִטְטָא
לְה	נִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	הַתְּקִטָּה	יִתְּקִטָּה

## 5. THE VARIOUS INFINITIVES CONSTRUCT.

Qal.	N <small>IPH</small> 'Āl.	P <small>AL</small> .	H <small>IPH</small> 'Āl.	H <small>OPH</small> 'Āl.
	[q̄t̄l]	[h̄lqq̄t̄]	[h̄q̄t̄]	[h̄q̄q̄t̄]
Strong	קִטָּל	הַקִּטָּל	קִטָּל	הַקִּטָּל
gut. פ'	עַטָּל	הַעַטָּל	עַטָּל	הַעַטָּל
gut. ע'	קָאָל	הַקָּאָל	קָאָל	הַקָּאָל
gut. ל'	קִטָּח	הַקִּטָּח	קִטָּח	הַקִּטָּח
פָּז'	טָלָת, נִטָּל	הַנִּטָּל	נִטָּל	הַטָּל
עָז'	קֶט	הַקֶּט	קֶטֶט	—
פָּז'	טָלָת, יָטָל	הַיָּטָל	יָטָל	הַזָּטִיל
פִּי	יָטָל	—	—	הַיְטִיל
עָז'	קָוָל	הַקָּוָל	קָוָל	הַקָּוָל
עָז'	קָרָא	הַקָּרָא	קָרָא	הַקָּרָא
לְא'	קִטָּא	הַקִּטָּא	קִטָּא	הַקִּטָּא
לְה	קִטָּות	הַקִּטָּות	קִטָּות	הַקִּטָּות

1. Rarely. 2. Also. 3. Also. 4. הַתְּקִהְלָה. 5. גִּעְעָל. 6. Rarely.

## XII. Nouns.

### 105. THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. מִותָּה; דְּבָרָה; אָמֵר Saying, from Word, from מְתַת Death, from מות.
2. אֲפָנָה (20:1); אָרֶץ (14:18); מִלְכִיּוֹדָק (1:24); חִיתּוֹאָרֶץ (13:14).
3. אַתְּתָּאֹות (1:24); יְמִים—יָם (1:1); רְאֵשִׁית (1:22); חִיה (1:14); עַיִינִים (3:6).
4. פְּנֵי—פְּנִים (1:14); דָּנָה (1:26); רְקִיעַ—רְקִיעַ (1:2).
5. אַיִשׁ—אַיִשׁ (3:22); עַיִינִים—עַיִן (3:5); יְדָוִיִּם—יְדָוִיִּים (3:16).

The inflection of nouns includes,

1. The formation of the noun-stems from the root ( §§ 106.—118.), or from other nouns ( § 119.);
2. The formation of cases ( § 121.),—a means of inflection almost lost in Hebrew;
3. The addition of affixes for gender and number ( §§ 122, 125.);
4. The changes of stem and termination in the formation of the construct state ( §§ 123, 125.);
5. The addition of pronominal suffixes ( §§ 124, 125.).

### 106. NOUNS WITH ONE, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. קְטַלְלָה [for qāṭl]; אָרֶץ Earth; עָרָב Evening; אָבָן Stone; שְׁרָם Swarm.  
b. קְטַלְלָה [for qāṭl]; עַזְבָּר Book; עַשְׂבָּר Herb; עַדְעָר Help; עַדְעָן Eden.
- c. קְטַלְלָה [for qāṭl]; בְּקָרָב Morning; חֻשָּׁךְ Darkness; אָמָר Saying.
2. a. קְרַעַת Perpetuity; אָוֹת Path; יְנֻעָר Youth; תְּחִתָּה Under.  
b. אָנָּבָן (= עַנְנָן) Nose; אָנָּבָן (= אֲנָבָן) Goat.  
c. אָמָּה (= אֲמָה) Mother; חָקָק (= חָקָק) Statute; יְמָם (= יָמָם) Sea.

- d. לֵיל **בֵּית** Death; יּוֹם (= יּוֹם) Day; תְּוֻךָ מִות House; מִות Midst; נַחַת Night; שָׂעָר (= שָׂעָר) End; דַּין (= סְמוֹדָה) Ox; שׂוֹר Judgment; רָוחַק (= רָוחַק) Spirit.
- e. פְּרִי Fruit; בָּרוֹחַ Desolation; בָּכָה Waste; בָּכָה Weeping.
3. דְּבָש Honey; בָּאָשׁ A little; בָּאָשׁ Stench; דְּבָשׁ Well.
4. a. מִלְכָה Queen; נָעָרָה Maiden; חַיָּה Life; מִלְכָה Rest.
- b. מִנְחָה Covert; אַמְרָה Saying; שְׁמָחָה Gladness; סְתִרָה Gift.
- c. אֲכָלָה Food; חַכְמָה Wisdom; חַקְקָה (= חַקְקָה) Statute.

1. These nouns, called *Segholates*, had, originally, one short vowel (ă, ī or ū), which, generally, stood with the first radical. A helping-vowel was then inserted under the second radical (§ 87. 2), and the formative vowel, now standing in an open tone-syllable, was heightened: ă to ē; ī to ī; ū to ū.

2. When the root contains one or more weak radicals, certain changes occur:—

a. In 'y or 'l guttural stems, ă is the helping-vowel, instead of ē; and, in 'y guttural a-class stems, the original formative a stands unheightened.<sup>1</sup>

b. In 'y'y stems, ă is assimilated, represented in the following consonant by Dāghēš-forte, and then rejected from this consonant whenever it is not followed by a vowel.

c. In y'y stems, the second and third radicals are contracted; but the doubling shows itself only when a vowel-addition is made.

d. In n'y and n'y stems, ă and ' are sometimes preserved in the absolute state; but, in many nouns, they suffer contraction with the preceding vowel.

e. In l'h stems occur formations ending in 'ן, ă and הָן.

3. In a small number of nouns, the formative vowel stands under the second radical, instead of under the first; in these, ă suffers no change; but ī and ū, under the tone, become ī and ū; no helping-vowel is needed.

4. Many feminine nouns are formed from Segholate stems; the feminine ending being added to the primary form קְטַל, קְטַל; but an original ū is generally deflected to ū.

<sup>1</sup> Cf., however, לְחֵם bread, נְחֵם womb.

Note 1.—The Qăl Infinitive const. קְטַלְׁ = q̄ṭəl = qūṭl) is really a Segholate; while the Inf. const. of verbs פִּזְׁרָה (פִּזְׁרָה) and זִלְׁתָּה (זִלְׁתָּה), as well as such Infinitive forms as יְרָאָה and יְדַעָּה, are Segholate formations.

Note 2.—Segholates, “standing at the first remove from the root, express, as nearly as possible, its simple idea, either abstractly, or as it is realized in some person or object which may be regarded as its embodiment or representative.”<sup>2</sup>

### 107. NOUNS WITH TWO, ORIGINALLY SHORT, FORMATIVE VOWELS.

1. a. יֹשֶׁר **רוּבָר** for qăṭāl] ; אָרֶם **חָכָם** Wise; Word; **קְטַלְׁ** Upright; בָּשָׂר **בָּשָׂר** Flesh; גָּמֵל **גָּמֵל** Corn; חָמֵס **חָמֵס** Violence. **קָם** (= qăwām) Rising; **רָם** (= răwām) High.  
שָׂדֵה (= sădhăy) Field; יְפֵה Beautiful; **תְּרֵהָה** Pregnant; **דְּ** (for **דְּ**) Hand; **בְּ** (for **בְּ**) Blood.
- b. מַנְנָן **כְּבָרָה** for qăṭāl] ; יְזָהָן Old man; בְּכָרָה Truly; שְׂדֵה Heavy; **כְּבָרָה** Shield; עֲקָבָה Heel; עַיְלָה Fat; דְּשֵׁין Deficient; מַתָּה (= măwīth) Dead; גָּרָה (= găwīr) Stranger.
- c. עָרָם **נְקָדָה** for qăṭāl] ; עַמְקָה Deep; **עֲמָקָה** Spotted; **נְקָדָה** Naked; קְטַנְּה Small; אָרֶם Red.
- d. **חִמְרָה** for qăṭāl] ; לְבָבָה Heart; עַלְעָה Rib; **חִמְרָה** Bitumen.
2. אָרֶמֶת Righteousness; אָרֶמֶת Ground; עֲנָלָה Chariot; עֲנָלָה Cattle; **בְּהָמָה**; אָחָזָה Possession; **קְטַלְׁתָּה**.

A second class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of two, originally short, vowels, ă—ă, ă—ă, ă—ă, ă—ă. These nouns are, for the most part, adjectives or participles:—

1. a. Original ă—ă, in strong stems, are heightened to ă—ă; in ă stems, they contract and give ă;<sup>3</sup> in לְהָ stems, the second ă is heightened, after the loss of ă or ă, to ē; in a few cases of לְהָ stems, the final ă has been lost.
- b. Original ă—ă, in strong stems, are heightened to ă—ă; in ă stems, they contract and give ē.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. לְקַטְּלָה, the form before suffixes.

<sup>2</sup> Green's Hebrew Grammar, p. 208.

<sup>3</sup> This is the participle form of ă verbs in Qal.

c. Original **ă—ă** are heightened to **ā—ā**; the latter (**ā**), however, goes back to **ă** before additions for gender and number, a Dāghēš-forte being inserted in the final consonant.

d. Original **ă—ă** are heightened to **ā—ā**.

2. The feminines of these stems are made by the addition of **תְּ**; this addition requiring a change of tone, the vowel of the first radical is vocalized (§ 86. 3. b).

### 108. NOUNS WITH ONE SHORT AND ONE LONG FORMATIVE VOWEL.

1. a. קָדוֹשׁ = קָטָל [for qăṭāl] Great; Holy; Honor; Peace; Lord; Pure; Sweet.
- b. קָטָל [for qăṭāl]; אַסִּיר Captive; יָמִין Right hand; Prince; Anointed; נָבִיא Prophet; פָּקִיד Overseer; Little.
- c. קָטָל [for qăṭāl]; אָרָא Cursed, and all Qăl pass. part's; עֲצָום Strong; עֲבוּר Cunning; שְׂכָל Bereaved.
- d. עַבְדָּן [for qăṭāl]; קָרֵב Writing; War; Work; God; Man; Dream; River.
- e. קָטָל [for qăṭil or qăṭūl]; בָּדֵל Tin; Fool; Column; Idol; Swine.
- f. גָּמֹל [for qăṭāl or qăṭūl]; לְבָנֶשׁ Limit; Dress; Benefit; גָּבֶעָה Strength; Cherub; Property.
2. בְּתוּלָה Great (f.); נָבִיאָה Prophetess; Cursed (f.); אָרְזָה Virgin; חַנְדָּה Girdle; Flute; Truth.

A third class includes nouns which are formed by the employment of an originally short vowel in the penult, and an originally long vowel in the ultima. These nouns are, for the most part, abstract substantives, neuter adjectives, or passive participles:

1. a. Original **ă—ă** become **ā—ā**, the first vowel being heightened to **ā**, the second, obscured to **ă**; this formation is to be distinguished from that with **ā**, described in § 107. 1. c. Here belongs the Qăl Infinitive absolute.

b. Original **ă—ă** become **ā—ă**; here belong many nouns with a *passive*, and a few with an active signification.

c. Original **ă—ă** become **ā—ă**; here belong all Qăl passive participles.

d. Original  $\ddot{\imath}$ — $\ddot{a}$  become  $\text{—}\ddot{a}$  or  $\text{—}\delta$ , the first vowel being volatilized, the second ( $\ddot{a}$ ) being sometimes retained, but more frequently obscured to  $\delta$ .

e. Original Y—i or Ÿ—i become —i, the first vowel being volatilized.  
f. Original Y—ü or Ÿ—ü become —ü, the first vowel being volatilized.

2. The feminines of these stems are generally made by the addition of **ئ**, the vowel of the first radical becoming **شـاـ**.

## **109. NOUNS WITH ONE LONG AND ONE SHORT FORMATIVE VOWEL.**

1. חותם *for qâṭṭâl*; אוצר *Eternity; Treasury; Signet ring*; רם *(for 'dsây) Making; Creeping.*
  2. רם *for qâṭṭâl*; אויב *Enemy; Pilot; Priest; Going forth; Creeping; Walking, etc.*
  3. עוגב *for qâṭṭâl*; כלי *Flute, organ; Fox.*

**Remark.** קִמְשֵׁל *Nile*; שִׂידּוֹר *for qîṭâl*; קִיטּוֹר *Smoke*; קִיטּוֹל *Nettle*.

A fourth class includes nouns with a naturally long vowel in the pen-ultima, and an originally short vowel in the ultima.

1. Original  $\hat{a}$ — $\ddot{a}$  become  $\delta$ — $\bar{a}$ ; here belong, besides many substantives, all  $\text{נִ'ל}$  Qāl active participles, and also the Qāl act. part. fem. (in  $\text{לִ}$  or  $\text{לְ}$ ) of strong forms. The vowels do not change before *a/-fixes* of gender and number.

2. Original **אָ-י** become **אֵ-הֶ-**; here belong a few substantives, and all strong Qăl participles; also those feminines of the form **תְּלִיהָ**.

### 3. Original ü—ă become ū—ā.

**Remark.**—There are a few nouns with an originally long vowel in both penult and ultima; the former, however, is probably long in compensation for an omitted Dāghēš-forte (? 30. 2. c).

## 110. NOUNS WITH THE SECOND RADICAL REDUPPLICATED.

1. יְבָשָׂה **סִבְלָה** *Sabbath*; **אֵילָן** *Hart*; **קַטָּל** *Burden*; **מִגְשָׁת** *Dry land*; **חֶטְאָה** *Sin*; **אֲדוֹרָת** *Magnificence.*

**Remark.**—*Thief*; טָבֵח Cook; חַרְשׁ Artificer; קֹנֶה Jealous.

2. אוֹלֶת קְפָלָה for *Talent*; כְּבָר [اللهب] for *Folly*; אַוְרָת *Blindness*.

3. [קָרֵשׁ] for קָרַשׁ; מְקֻלָּה Shoot, rod; קָרֵשׁ To consecrate.
4. [קָרֵשׁ] for קָרַשׁ; עָלָם Dumb; עָזֶר Deaf; עָקָשׁ Perverse; חִטּוֹלָה Clear-sighted; כְּסֵדֶת Throne; חִטּוֹלָה Mast.
5. a. [קָטָלָה] = qăttâl; see examples under 1. R. above.
- b. [קָטָלָה] = qăttâl from qăttâl]; אֲכָר Husbandman; 1. R. above.
- c. [קָטָלָה] = qăttâl]; שָׁבָור Hero; נָבָור Drunkard; צָפָר Sparrow.
6. [אַדִּיר] Great; אַמְּנִין Strong; צָדִיק Righteous; אַסְפִּיר Fettered.
7. [קְטוֹלָה] Pillar; עַמּוֹד Childless; חִפּוֹן Merciful.
8. [קְטוֹלָה] Learner; שְׁקִוָּן Abomination; נְחִמּוּם Consolation.

A fifth class includes nouns whose second radical is reduplicated. This doubling intensifies the root-idea, giving it greater force or greater firmness:—

1. Formations like qăttâl are frequent, but with no special significance.

**Remark.**—It is a question whether nouns of this form indicative of occupation have ā or â (see 5. a below); the corresponding Arabic have â, yet some of these shorten the vowel to ā in the construct state.

2. Formations like qăttâl are few; the feminines are generally abstract nouns.

3. Formations like qăttâl are rare, except as Pfēl Infinitives construct.

4. Formations like qăttâl are, mostly, adjectives designating deformities and faults, physical or moral.

5. a. Formations like qăttâl are, properly, nouns indicative of occupation; but see 1. R. above.

b. The form qăttâl is the same as qăttâl with the penultimate ā attenuated to ī.

c. The form qăttâl is the same as qăttâl with ā obscured to ô.

6. Formations like qăttâl are adjectives expressing a personal quality.

7. Formations like qăttâl are descriptive epithets of persons or things.

8. Formations like qăttâl are, for the most part, abstracts, and are often used in the plural.

### **111. NOUNS WITH THE THIRD RADICAL REDUPPLICATED.**

1. אָמֵלֶל (**נְאָרִי**) = נָאָה *Tranquil; Green;* רַעֲנָן *Comely; Faint;*  
נְאָפּוֹתִים *Nefarot* = נְאָפּוֹת *Splendor; Dark;* נְהַלֵּל *Pasture; Shepherds.*
  2. אַרְכָּזִים *Full of twists;* הַפְּכָבָה *Full of turns;* פְּתַלְתָּל *Reddish;*  
עַקְלָקָל *Crooked;* אַסְפָּסּוֹף *Rabble; Blackish;* שְׁחַרְחָר *Crooked.*
  3. כְּדַךְ (**כְּבָכָב** for) כּוֹבֵב *Star; Wheel;* חַרְחָת *Frightful;* אַנְגָּלָל *Ruby;*  
קְרָךְ *Crown; Skull;* בְּקֻבוֹק *Flask.*

A sixth class, closely related to the fifth class, includes:—

1. Noun-formations with the third radical reduplicated, the signification being, in general, the same as when the second radical is doubled.
  2. A few words in which the second and third radicals are reduplicated, the signification being that of intensity, or repetition; in the case of adjectives of color, there is a diminutive force.
  3. A few *y*"*y* and *v*"*v* stems, in which the contracted biliteral stem is reduplicated.

## 112. NOUNS WITH **א**, **ה** AND **ו** PREFIXED.

1. אַכְזָר Finger; אַנְרוֹן Fist; אִיתָן Lasting; אַעֲבָע Violent.
  2. הַצָּלָה To rise early; חַבְדֵיל To divide; חַשְׁבֵם To shine; De-liverance; liverance; חַנְחָה Waving; חַנְפָה Grant of rest; Aspect.
  3. הַבָּרָה Being; יְרִיב Adversary; cf. the proper names יְפָתָח, יְחִזְקָק.

A seventh class includes nouns formed by prefixing **ન**, **દ** or **શ**:

1. A few nouns are formed by means of a prosthetic נ; this נ is merely euphonic and has no significance.
  2. A larger number are formed by means of a prefixed ינ; here may be included Hiph'il Inf's abs., and Inf's const., besides many verbal nouns formed after the analogy of the Hiph'il.
  3. 'Nouns with a prefixed ' occur rarely as appellatives; but frequently as proper names.

## 118. NOUNS WITH PREFIXED.

1. **מְאַכֵּלָת** *Kingdom*; **מְאַכֶּל** *Food*; **מְקִטְל** *for* **מְקִטְל** *Knife*; **מְשִׁקְעָה** *Exit*; **מְטִיא** (**מְטִיא**) *Gift*; **מְתִנְעָן** (**מְתִנְעָן**) *Motion*; **מְשִׁקְעָה** *Cover*; **מְרָאָה** (**מְרָאָה**) *Appearance*.
2. **מְשֻׁבֶּט** *Desert*; **מְשֻׁבֵּן** *Dwelling-place*; **מְקִטְל** *for* **מְקִטְל** *Judgment*; **מְשִׁירָה** *War*; **מְשִׁירָה** *Watch*; **מְלֹחָםָה** *Circle*; **מְקִינָה** (**מְקִינָה**) *Property*.
3. **מְלָגֵן** *Flesh-hook*; **מְפִתְחָה** *Stall*; **מְרִבְקָה** *Key*; **מְקִטְל** *for* **מְקִטְל** *Plough*; **מְגַנְּפָה** *Smiting*; **מְגַנְּפָה** *Shield*; **מְרִיחָשָׁה** (**מְגַנְּגָן**) *Snare*.
4. **(מְסִבָּב =)** *Divan*; **מְסִבָּב** *for* **מְקִטְל** *Altar*.
5. **מְסִבָּה** (**עַז**) *Covering*; **מְאַכְּלָת** *Fuel*; **מְקִטְל** *for* **מְקִטְל**.
6. **מְקוּם** *Booty*; **מְלָקָות** *Want*; **מְקִטְל** *for* **מְקִטְל**, **מְקִטְל** *Place*; **מְבָשֵׁל** *Stumbling-block*.
7. **מְקִים** *Raining*; **מְבָדֵיל** *Dividing*; **מְקִטְיל** *Establishing*.
8. **מְאַבּוּם** *Garment*; **מְגַעֲוֵל** *Bolt*; **מְקִטְל** *Granary*.

An eighth class includes Nouns formed by prefixing **מְ**, the same element which is used in the formation of participles. So far as concerns the vowels employed the following combinations may be noted:—

1. **אַ—ָּאָ**, the latter of which is heightened from **אָ**. Feminines in **הַ** and **תַּ** occur. In **פִּי** stems, **וּ** is assimilated; in **פִּי** stems, **אוּ** becomes **וּ**; in **עִי** stems, the usual contraction takes place, and the vowel of the preformative is heightened; in **לִהְ** forms, the second **אָ** is heightened to **ָּאָ**.

2. **יַ—ָּאָ**, the former of which is attenuated, the latter heightened from an original **אָ**; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

3. **אַ—ְּאָ**, the latter of which is heightened from **אָ**; the usual vowel-changes take place in weak stems.

4. **יַ—ְּאָ**, the **יַ** of which is the attenuation of **אָ** (cf. 3.).

5. **אַ—ְּוּ**, the **וּ** of which is heightened from an original **וּ**.

6. **אַ—ְּוּ**, **יַ—ְּוּ**, of which **וּ** is obscured from **אָ**, while **יַ** is attenuated from **אָ**.

7. אֶ—י, זֶ—י, used only in the formation of Hiph'il participles (m.); the latter (י—י) being used in יְ verbs.

8. אֶ—וּ, not used to any great extent.

#### 114. THE SIGNIFICATION OF NOUNS WITH מ PREFIXED.

1. קָרֵין מִשְׁחַהַת Destroyer; A didactic poem (= instructor); He who inspires terror; מִפְלֵל What falls off, chaff; Covering.
2. מִצְעָר Food; מִזְמֹר Psalm; Gift; מִלְקֹוח That which is small; That which is remote.
3. מִלְמָד Knife; Key; מִגְנָן Shield; Goad.
4. מִרְבֵּר Dwelling-place; Desert; מִזְבֵּחַ Altar; Place.
5. מִנְפָּה Smiting; מִרְבָּה Sickness; Straightness; War.

The letter מ is from מי (who) or מה (what), and is used in the formation of nouns,

1. To denote the *subject* of an action; cf. its use denoting agency in Piel, Hiph'il and Hithpael Participles.
2. To denote the *object* of an action, or the *subject* of a quality; cf. its use in Pual and Hophal Participles.
3. The *instrument* by which an action is performed.
4. The *place* (or *time*) in which an action is performed.
5. The *action* or *quality* which is contained in the root.

#### • 115. NOUNS FORMED BY PREFIXING מ

1. תֻּכְבָּהַת תֹּאֲשֵׁב for Tenant; Reproof; תְּקִטְלָל (?) מִחְמָס; [תְּקִטְלָל] תְּקִטְלָל South; Thanks; Law.
2. תְּקִבָּה תְּרֵהֶר for Elm; Glory; Hope.
3. תְּרֵדָה for Checkered cloth; Deep sleep; תְּרֵשֶׁץ; [תְּקִטְלָל] תְּרֵדָה Praise; Prayer.
4. תְּכִלִּית תְּלִמִּיד Cloak; Completeness; [תְּקִטְלָל] תְּכִלִּית Disciple.
5. תְּבִונָה תְּמִרְרוֹר Consolation; Understanding; Under-

*standing.*

*Remark.*—תְּרֵדָה Deep sleep; תְּשִׁיעָה Deliverance; Glory.

A ninth class of nouns includes those with the prefix **תַ**. This prefix is the same as that used in the Impf. 3 fem. It is used in a neuter sense, and is employed in the formation of abstract nouns, though rarely of concrete nouns. The cases cited above exhibit the various forms assumed by nouns of this class, as well as the vowel-changes which take place in formations from weak stems.

**Remark.**—Nouns with **תַ** prefixed have also, in the majority of instances, the feminine ending **תָהִ**.

### 116. NOUNS FORMED BY MEANS OF AFFIXES.

1. a. **גְּרֹסֶל** *Garden; נְבָעֵל Cup of a flower; אֲנָקֶל Ankle.*
- b. **סָלֶם** *Ladder; חֲרַטְמָ Porch; אֲוָלָם Sacred scribe; פָּרָדִים Ransom.*
2. a. **עַלְיוֹן** *Last; אֲבִיזָן Poor; רָאשָׁוֹן First; עַלְיוֹן Most high.*
- b. **קְנֻן** *Gain; שְׁלֹחַן Table; קְרֻבָּן Offering; כְּתֻחָן Destruction.*
- c. **בְּטוּחָן** *Interpretation; עַזְרוֹן Success; בְּשֻׁרוֹן Blindness; כְּפֻרוֹן Confidence; זְבֻרוֹן Memorial; עַצְבָּן Pain; יְבֻרוֹן Majesty; מְנוּדוֹן Noise.*
- d. **מְגִידָׁה** *Megiddo; שְׁלָמָה Solomon, LXX. סָוָלָמָד, Solomon.*

A tenth class of nouns includes those with affixes, **מַ**, **לַ** and **נַ**:

1. Nouns formed by the addition of **לַ** and **מַ** are few, and have no special significance.
2. Nouns formed by the addition of **נַ** are numerous, including
  - a. Adjectives formed either from a noun-stem (cf. § 119, 3), or from a root.
  - b. Abstract substantives ending in **ָן**.
  - c. Abstract substantives ending in **ָהָן**, obscured from **ָן**.
  - d. Proper names, in which the **נַ** is often lost.

### 117. NOUNS HAVING FOUR OR FIVE RADICALS.

1. **חַנְמָל Scorpion; גִּיבָּר Treasurer; חַרְמָשָׁ Sickle; עַקְרָב Frost; שְׁלָמִישָׁ Flint; פְּלָגָה Concubine; עַטְלָמִיָּ Bat.**
  2. **אַחֲשָׁתָחָן Purple; שְׁעַטְנָה A kind of cloth; אַרְגָּמָן Mule.**
1. Nouns with four radicals are comparatively few; they have no special classification or signification.

2. Nouns with five or more radicals are still fewer, and, for the most part, of foreign origin.

### 118. COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. *Shadow of death*; *Anything*; (?) **צְלָמֹת** *Worthless-ness*.
2. *King of righteousness*; *God hears*. **מֶלֶךְ־צָדָקָה**

1. Compound words, as common nouns, are few and doubtful.
2. Compound words, as proper names, are very numerous.

### 119. NOUNS FORMED FROM OTHER NOUNS.

1. *Porter* (cf. **בִּרְכָּה שַׁעַר** *Vine-dresser* (cf. **בִּרְכָּה** *Vineyard*).
2. *Place of the fountain* (cf. **פֶּעַם** *Fountain*); *Place of feet* (cf. **רָגֵל** *Foot*).
3. *Last* (cf. **אַחֲרָן** *Blindness* (cf. **עָזָן** *Blind*)).  
**נַחֲשָׁת** *Coiled, serpent* (cf. **לְרִיחָן** *Wreath*); **נְחַשָּׂת** *Brazen* (cf. **לְרִיחָן** *Bronze*); **אֵישׁׁוֹן** *Apple of the eye* (cf. **אֵישׁׁׁוֹן** *Upright* (from **יָשָׁר**)).
4. a. *Third* (cf. **שְׁלִישִׁי**); *Sixth* (cf. **שְׁשִׁי**).
- b. *Moabite*; **אַרְמָנִי**; *Gershonite*.  
**נוֹרָשָׁנִי** *Northerner*; **נוֹכָרִי** *Foreigner*; **פָּרָזִי** *Villager*.
5. *Beginning*; **מְלֻכָּה** *Kingdom*; **אַלְמָנוֹת** *Widowhood*.

Nouns formed from other nouns, and not directly from the root, are termed denominatives. The most common formations are:—

1. Nouns with the form of the Qăl active Participle, indicating *agency*.
2. Nouns with the prefix **בְּ**, indicating the *place* where a thing is found.
3. Adjectives and nouns formed by the affix **וּ** or **וְ** (seldom **וִ**).
4. Adjectives formed by the affix **וּ**; these are,
  - a. Ordinals formed from cardinals;
  - b. Gentilics and patronymics; and a few others.
5. Nouns formed by the affixes **מְ** and **מִ**, designating abstract ideas.

### 120. THE FORMATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

From §§ 105.—119. it has been seen that noun-stems are formed,

1. *Directly from the root:*—

a. By means of vowels given to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with one, originally short, vowel (§ 106.);
- (2) nouns with two (originally) short vowels (§ 107.);
- (3) nouns with one (originally) short and one long vowel (§ 108.);
- (4) nouns with one long and one (originally) short vowel (§ 109);

b. By a reduplication of one or more of the consonants of the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with the second radical doubled (§ 110.);
- (2) nouns with the third, or the second and third, or with the contracted stem, doubled (§ 111.);

c. By prefixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with נָ, יָ or ' prefixed (§ 112.);
- (2) nouns with מָ prefixed (§§ 118, 114.);
- (3) nouns with מַ prefixed (§ 115.);

d. By affixing vowels and consonants to the root; as in the case of

- (1) nouns with לָ, מָ or נָ affixed, with a vowel (§ 116.);
- (2) nouns with four or five radicals (§ 117.);
- (3) nouns compounded of two distinct words (§ 118.).

2. *From other nouns* (and called denominatives), by the various means indicated above (§ 119.).

**Remark.**—It is important to keep in mind two things:—(1) that the original stem-form of nouns ended in *a*, the stem-form and the accusative-form (§ 121. 3) being identical (cf. the verb-stem and the Perfect-stem, which also are alike); (2) that in Hebrew a short vowel, when final, was always lost; and consequently the noun-stem appears in its full form only when this stem-ending is protected by suffixes (cf. § 127. below).

### 121. THE FORMATION OF CASES.

1. a. מִיעֵנוּ מִים<sup>3</sup>; בְּנֹו צָפֵר<sup>1</sup>; בְּנֹו בָּעֵר; חִיתּוֹ-אַרְצָן<sup>2</sup>

בְּנוֹאָלָל<sup>4</sup> וְ פָנוֹ ; שְׁמוֹאָל<sup>5</sup> וְ שָׁמָוֹ ; מְתוּשָׁאָל<sup>6</sup> וְ מָתוֹ ; (32:32).

בְּמַלְאָתִי מִשְׁפֶּט<sup>7</sup>; בְּנֵי אֲרֻנוֹ ; נְגַבְתִּי לִילָה<sup>8</sup> (31:39);

אֲחִימָלָךְ<sup>9</sup>; פְּנִיאָל<sup>10</sup> ; חֲנִיאָל<sup>11</sup> ; נְבָרִיאָל<sup>12</sup> ; מְלָכִי-עֲדָק<sup>13</sup> .

<sup>1</sup> Num. 24:3, 15.   <sup>2</sup> Num. 28:18.   <sup>3</sup> Ps. 114:8.   <sup>4</sup> 1 Sam. 1:20.   <sup>5</sup> Isa. 1:21.  
<sup>6</sup> Dan. 8:16.   <sup>7</sup> Num. 34:23.   <sup>8</sup> 1 Sam. 31:2.

- c. מַנִּי (3:11); בְּלָתִי<sup>1</sup>; וְלָתִי<sup>1</sup>; (4:11); פֵּיה<sup>2</sup>; אֲחִיך<sup>3</sup>; אֶבְיוֹן<sup>4</sup> (2:24); מַן (=).
- d. כְּרֻמּוֹתֵנוּ (1:26); בְּצַלְמֵנוּ (3:16); עַצְבֵּנוּ (1:12); לְמַעַנְהָוּ (1:26).
- 3. a. דְּאַרְלָה (18:6); אֲרַצָּה הַנֶּגֶב (20:1); צְפָנָה (13:14); יְמָה (13:14).
- b. קְוִלִּין<sup>5</sup>; אַיִשְׁתָּה<sup>6</sup> (3:6) for אִישָׁה<sup>7</sup>; לְמַעַן־דוֹ (1:11) for לְמַנְוָן<sup>8</sup>.
- c. בְּעָבוּדָךְ (3:5); אֲכָלָם<sup>9</sup> (3:14); נְחָנָךְ (3:15); קְלָנָךְ (3:10).
- d. חָנָם<sup>10</sup> (29:15); שְׁלַשָּׁם<sup>11</sup> (31:2) for שְׁלַשָּׁם<sup>12</sup>.      [(3:17).]

There were originally in Hebrew, as in Assyrian and Arabic, three cases. Only relics of these remain in Hebrew:—

1. The *nominative* was formed by the addition of *u* (from *wa*) to the stem; but this has been entirely lost, except

a. In a few archaic construct forms, in which it appears as ô (perhaps a contraction of the stem-ending *a* and the case-sign *u*);

b. In the first part of a few proper names; as in the examples cited above, מַרְנָה = *man of*; שְׁמָנָה = *name of*; פָּנָנוּ = *face of*.

2. The *genitive* was formed by the addition of *i* (from *ya*), which took the place of the stem-ending (*a*). It is seen

a. In the archaic ending i of the construct state, which is quite frequent in poetry.

b. In the i which occurs in a few proper names.

c. In the i which appears in the nouns בְּפִיה<sup>13</sup>, אֲבִי<sup>14</sup> and בְּפִתְחָה<sup>15</sup> in the construct state and before suffixes; likewise in the i with which certain particles close.

d. In the ē (heightened from i) which stands before the suffixes תְּ, וְ, וָ and sometimes הְ.

3. The *accusative* had the ending *a* and was the same as the noun-stem, just as the Qal Perf. 3 m. sg. (§ 58. N. 5) was the same as the verb-stem. This, likewise, has almost disappeared, but is seen

a. In the so-called Hē *directive* (הֵ), which

(1) is used to denote *direction* or *motion*; but

(2) is often used in a weaker sense to designate the place *where* and

(3) in many cases seems to have entirely lost its original force.

b. In the ā which stands before the suffixes הָ (הֵ = ô), תְּ (תֵּ), וְ (וֵ) = וָ, וְ and הְ.

<sup>1</sup> Deut. 1:28.    <sup>2</sup> Judg. 5:14.    <sup>3</sup> Ruth 1:9.    <sup>4</sup> Ex. 13:21.

c. In the ָ (volatilized from אָ) which stands before the suffixes ן, ם and נָם, which, under the tone, is restored to אָ, and heightened to ֹ (§ 88. 1. N.).

d. In the syllables ām and ōm (the latter by the obscuring of ā), which are found in certain adverbs.

Note 1.—It will, therefore, be seen that the vowel which stands between the noun and its suffix is not a connecting-vowel, but the case-ending.

Note 2.—A clear idea of the Semitic case-endings may be gained from the declension of an Assyrian and an Arabic noun :

	<i>Assyrian.</i>		<i>Arabic.</i>
	<i>tribute.</i>	<i>country.</i>	<i>the book.</i>
Nom.	madattu	mâtu	al-kitâbu
Gen.	madatti	mâti	al-kitâbi
Acc.	madatta	mâta	al-kitâba

## 122. AFFIXES FOR GENDER AND NUMBER.

1. בְּקָר רַקִיעַ (1:5); יֶזֶם (1:5); טֻוב (1:4); אֲלֹר (1:6).

2. a. מְנֻחָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר (2:24); נְגַבָּתִי (31:39); חִיתּוֹ (4:23); חִיתּוֹ (4:5).

(נְשָׁמָה) נְשָׁמָת; (דָּנָה) דָנָת; (חֵיתָ) חֵיתָ (1:25).

b. רְמַשְׁתָּה (1:2); מְרַחְפָּת (1:2); דְמוֹת (1:1); רְאֵשָׁת (1:21).

קְחָתָה; דְעָתָה; לְדָתָה (4:2); מְמַשְׁלָתָה (3:24); מְתַהְפָּכָת (4:11).

c. אֲשָׁה (1:9); אֲרָמָה (1:24); בְּהִמָּה (1:24); יְבָשָׁה (3:4).

תְּחִילָות (1:14); תְּנִינָת (1:14); מְאוֹzoת (3:7); אֲתָת (2:4).

4. a. שְׁנִים (1:14); מְוֹעֲדִים (1:22); יְמִים (1:14); אֱלֹהִים (1:14).

בְּנִי (6:4); בְּנִי (4:23); נְשִׁי (3:5); יְדָעִי (1:2); פְּנִי (6:4).

5. גְּעִינִי (1:16); גְּעִינִים (3:6); שְׁנִים (3:7), but גְּעִינִי (3:7).

The Hebrew has two genders,—masculine and feminine; and three numbers,—singular, dual and plural.

1. The *masculine singular* has no particular indication, the case-ending, as well as the final stem-vowel, having been lost, except in a few instances (§ 121. 1—3).

2. The sign of the *feminine singular* is **נָ**,—with the stem-ending, **נְ**; with a helping-vowel (§ 87. 2. b), **נִ**, or **נֵ**. This feminine sign has a three-fold treatment:—

a. It is retained, in accordance with its original use, whenever the noun of which it is a part is in close connection with what follows; as when it (the feminine-sign, **נָ**) stands

- (1) before a case-ending (י, יֶ, יַ, § 121. 1.—3);
- (2) before a pronominal suffix (§ 124.);
- (3) at the end of a noun in the construct state (§ 128. 4).

b. It is, in accordance with a later usage, attached to the stem (by means of a formative-vowel, or a helping-vowel, viz., **וּ**, or with a guttural, **אָ**), in the formation and inflection of many nouns, participles and infinitives.

c. It is changed to **נִ**, by apocopation of **נָ** and heightening of the stem-ending **אָ** to **אֵ**. *This form is the more usual indication of the feminine gender.*

**Note.**—The original sign of the feminine was *ta*, which, with the stem-ending, made *ata*; but the final short vowel, as always in Hebrew, was lost (§ 86. 8. N.); there remained, therefore, *at* = **נָ**.

3. The *feminine plural* is indicated by the ending **תְּ** (ôth for âth), which is unchangeable.

**Note.**—This ôth (=âth), which includes the stem-ending *a*, is perhaps a repetition of *ta* the feminine *singular* ending: *a-tata* = *a-(t)a-ta* = *âta* = *ât* = *âth* = ôth.

4. The *masculine plural* is indicated by the endings,

- a. **וְ** (im) in the Absolute state (§ 128. 1).
- b. **וּ** (ê) in the Construct state (§ 128. 2).

**Note.**—Many masculine nouns have plurals in ôth, and many feminine nouns have plurals in im.

5. The *dual*, used chiefly of objects which go in pairs, is indicated by the endings,

- a. **וְיִם** (ăyim) in the Absolute state.
- b. **וּיִם** (êim) in the Construct state.

**Note 1.**—In the inflection of nouns in Hebrew, it will be seen that use was originally made of certain affixes: (1) *t* (orig. *ta*), for the feminine; (2) *u* (orig. *wa*), for the nominative; (3) *i* (orig. *ya*), for the genitive; (4) *a*, for the accusative. There was also a fifth affix, viz., *m* (orig. *ma*), which was equivalent to an *indefinite article*. This *m* has almost disappeared; it is found, however, (1) in a few old accusatives (§ 121. 3. d); (2) in the

absolute form of the plural-ending, *im*; (3) in the absolute form of the dual-ending, *kyim*. (See Note 2, below.)

Note 2.—Just as (1) *î* (the plural sign of verbs), which is for an earlier *în* (יֵן (§ 68. 6) = יְנֵ), is the nominative-ending *n* reduplicated, with the addition of the indefinite *m* (see above, N. 1); so (2) *im* (plur. ending of nouns) is the genitive-ending *i* reduplicated, with the addition of the same *m*. On the other hand (3) *ê* (אֶ) the ending of the construct plural and dual is for *a-y*, i. e., the stem-ending *a*, with the genitive-ending *i* or *y*, the indefinite *m* having never been employed in the construct state, which is made *definite* by what follows; while (4) *kyim* (קְיִם), the dual-ending, consists of the stem-ending *a*, the genitive-affix *i* or *y*, and the indefinite affix *m*, with a helping-vowel.

Note 3.—The following analyses of forms will explain more clearly the foregoing remarks:—

	<i>Form in use.</i>	<i>Intermediate steps.</i>	<i>Original form.</i>
1. Nom. sg.	שׁוֹשָׁן	= šûšu = šûš(a)u	= šûsha-wa
2. Gen. sg.	שׁוֹשָׁנִי	= šûši = šûš(a)i	= šûsha-ya
3. Acc. sg. (def.)	שׁוֹשָׁנָה	= šûšā	= šûsha
4. Acc. sg. (indef.)	שׁוֹשָׁנָם	= šûšām = šûšā-m	= šûsha-ma
5. Fem. sg. (1)	שׁוֹשָׁתְּ	= šûšăt(h)	= šûsha-ta
6. Fem. sg. (2)	שׁוֹשָׁתָּה	= šûšā = šûšat	= šûsha-ta
7. Fem. pl.	שׁוֹשָׁתָּות	= šûšăt(h) = šûša(t)a-t	= šûsha-ta-ta
8. Masc. pl. (indef.)	שׁוֹשָׁנִים	= šûši-i-m = šûš(a)-i-i-ma	= šûsha-ya-ya-ma
9. Dual	שׁוֹשָׁנִים	= šûšā-y(i)m = šûša-y-y-m	= šûsha-ya-ya-ma
10. Masc. pl. and Dual const.	שׁוֹשָׁנִי	= šûšā-y = šûša-y-y	= šûsha-ya-ya.

Note 4.—**מִים** (*waters*) and **מִימִין** (*heavens*) do not have the usual plural in *im*, but take as their plural-ending, what was once a plural-ending, but is now used as the *dual*-ending: e. g., **מִימִין** = *šam(ay)-a-y-m*.

### 123. THE ABSOLUTE AND CONSTRUCT STATES.

1. **הַאֲוֹרֶן** (1:1); **הַאֲרֹן** (1:1); **רְקִיעַ** (1:3); **הַשְׁמִים** (1:6); **אֱלֹהִים** (1:1).
2. **רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים** (1:2) (*faces-of abyss*); **פִּנֵּי תְהוֹם** (1:2) (*spirit-of God*); **בָּرְקִיעַ הַשְׁמִים** (1:14) (*in-(the)-expanse-of the heavens*).

Of two nouns closely related, the second, in Latin or Greek, is in the genitive. The same relation is indicated in Hebrew by pronouncing the

second noun in close connection with the first. The effort thus to unite the two words in pronunciation results invariably in a shortening of the *first* word, because the tone hastens on to the second.

1. A noun which is not thus dependent upon a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *absolute* state.

2. A noun which is thus dependent on a following substantive or pronoun is said to be in the *construct* state.

**Note.**—It is the *first* of two nouns, therefore, and not the *second*, which suffers change.

3. **עַלְהָ** (4:2), *cf.* **מִקְוָה**; **רָעָה** (1:10), *cf.* **מִקְוָה** (3:7), *cf.* **עַלְהָ** (4:2); **רָעָה** (42:15), *cf.* **חֵי**<sup>1</sup> **גֵּנִיא**<sup>2</sup>

4. **דָּגָה** (1:25) *instead of* **דָּגָת** (1:26); **חִית** (1:25) *instead of* **חִיתָ**

5. **שְׁנִי**; **דְּמִים** (1:2), *cf.* **דְּמִי** (4:11); **פְּנִים** (3:17), *cf.* **פְּנִי** (1:16), *cf.* **עֲנִים** (3:7), *cf.* **שְׁנִים**.

R. **Abs.**, **פָּרִי** (1:11), *const.*, **צְבָא**,<sup>3</sup> **צְבָא**,<sup>4</sup> *abs.*, **מֶלֶךְ** (32:12), *const.*, **יְרָא** (22:12); **abs.**, **מֶלֶךְ** (14:17), *const.*, **יְרָא** (14:1); **abs.**, **סְפִיר** (5:1); **abs.**, **נְגַעַר** (37:2), *const.*, **נְגַעַר**.<sup>5</sup>

So far as concerns *endings* or *affixes*, the Construct state differs from the Absolute in the following particulars:—

3. Final **ה̄** (i. e., ē heightened from an original a, after the apocopation of a final radical ') gives place to **ה̄** (i. e., ē = ay, the original a and the final radical ' having united).

**Note.**—Compare with this the fact that in **לְ** verbs, the Imperfect ends in **ה̄** (ē), but the Imperative in **ה̄** (ē) (§ 100. 1. f).

4. The original form of the feminine affix **ת̄**, preserved by its close connection with what follows, appears instead of the later **ת̄**.

5. The definite affix ' ( = ay) appears instead of the ordinary plural and dual endings **וּ** and **וּ**.

**Note.**—The feminine plural affix ôth is the same in Absolute and Construct.

**Remark.**—Final vowels, other than those just mentioned, as well as final a when followed by **נ**, and Segholates (strong and guttural) do not suffer change in the Construct state.

<sup>1</sup> Josh. 15:8. <sup>2</sup> Num. 21:20. <sup>3</sup> Num. 1:3. <sup>4</sup> Deut. 4:10. <sup>5</sup> 2 Kgs. 5:5. <sup>6</sup> 1 Sam. 2:12.

Note.—The Construct form may best be explained by understanding that it is really an unaccented word, the tone having passed on to the next word. Every such noun, it is true, has an accent, unless it is joined to the following word by Mäqqéph (§ 17. 2); but this accent is usually a Conjunctive (§ 23. 2. b), and serves only to bind the words more closely together. Two words standing in the Construct relation may be said to have but *one* principal tone, which must rest upon the second part of the combination.

### 124. THE PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

[See Paradigms H. and N.]

#### TABULAR VIEW.

	Masc. sg.	Masc. plur.	Fem. sg.	Fem. plur.
Absolute	סָום	סָוםִים	סָומָה	סָומָות
Construct	סָום	סָומֶת	סָומֶת	סָומֶתֶת
Sing. 1 c.	סָומְתִּי צְקַנֵּא סָומֵן !	סָומְתִּים	סָומְתִּי	סָומְתִּים
2 m.	סָומְתָךְ צְקַנֵּךְ סָומְתָךְ	סָומְתָכִים	סָומְתָךְ	סָומְתָכִים
2 f.	סָומְתָה צְקַנֵּה סָומְתָה	סָומְתָה	סָומְתָה	סָומְתָה
3 m.	סָומְתָהוּ צְקַנֵּהוּ סָומְתָהוּ	סָומְתָהוּ	סָומְתָהוּ	סָומְתָהוּ
3 f.	סָומְתָהָה צְקַנֵּהָה סָומְתָהָה	סָומְתָהָה	סָומְתָהָה	סָומְתָהָה
Plur. 1 c.	סָומְתָנוּ צְקַנֵּנוּ סָומְתָנוּ	סָומְתָנוּ	סָומְתָנוּ	סָומְתָנוּ
2 m.	סָומְתָכֶם צְקַנֵּכֶם סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם
2 f.	סָומְתָכֶן צְקַנֵּכֶן סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן
3 m.	סָומְתָכֶם צְקַנֵּכֶם סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם	סָומְתָכֶם
3 f.	סָומְתָכֶן צְקַנֵּכֶן סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן	סָומְתָכֶן

1. a. צָאָנוּ ; יָבֹדָה *for* (3:22) יָדוֹ ; לְמִינְגָּה *for* (1:11) לְמִינָנוּ (4:4).  
 יָרָאָה ; אֲיַשְׁ-הָה *for* (3:6) אֲיַשָּׁה ; לְמִינְגָּה *for* (1:24) לְמִינָה (3:15).  
 לְבָנָה<sup>5</sup> ; קְוִילָן<sup>4</sup> ; יוֹמָם<sup>3</sup> ; דְּרָכָם<sup>2</sup> ; אֲרָצָם<sup>1</sup> ; קְוִילָם<sup>6</sup> ;  
 אֲכָלָכֶם ; וְעָרָךְ (3:15) ; נְחָנָה (3:14) ; קְלָדָה (3:5).  
 צָלָמָנוּ ; אֲיַשְׁ-הָה (3:16) ; הָרָגָה (3:16) ; שָׁרָדָה (1:26).  
 b. פִּיהָ (4:8) ; אָחָיו (4:9) ; אָחָתִיךְ (2:24) ; אָבָיו (4:11).

<sup>1</sup> Num. 14:1. <sup>2</sup> Deut. 4:38. <sup>3</sup> 1 Kgs. 2:4. <sup>4</sup> Jer. 15:9. <sup>5</sup> Ruth 1:9. <sup>6</sup> Ex. 35:30.

2. תְּשִׁקְרָתָהוּ (4:23) but תְּכַרְתָּה; אָמָרָתִי (4:7).

The relation existing between a noun and its pronominal suffix is really the construct relation. Hence the form of the noun before suffixes is, in general, the form of the construct. In this section only the *endings* of the noun, as affected by the suffix, are treated.

1. Masculine nouns in the singular take,

a. The original stem-ending *a* (§ 121. 3. a), •

(1) in the form of ā, before הָ, הֵ, מָ and יָ, the suffixes of the 3d person;

(2) in the form of ē, before בָּן, בָּם, בָּנָה.

b. The original genitive-ending ī, which displaces the stem-ending *a*,

(1) in the form of ē before הָ (in לֶה stems and a few poetical forms), הֵ, נֵ;

(2) in the form of ī before all suffixes in the words אָבֶן *father*, אָחֶר *brother*, פֶּה *mouth*.

**Remark 1.**—Certain contractions take place, viz., הָהָן to הֵן, הָהָן to הֵן (§).

**Remark 2.**—The ē before בָּן, בָּם is restored to ā and heightened to ē in pause (§ 88. 1. N.).

2. Feminine nouns in the singular preserve before suffixes the earlier form of the feminine affix, which, with the preceding stem-vowel, is הָנָה; but the ē standing in an open syllable is heightened.

**Note.**—The feminine affix is followed by the same case- and stem-endings as those which occur with masculine nouns (see above, 1. a, b).

3. a. בָּנָה<sup>3</sup>; פָּנִיקָה<sup>2</sup>; דָּרְכִּי<sup>1</sup>; דָּרְכִּי<sup>1</sup>; עַצְמִי<sup>4</sup>.

b. לִמְנִיחָם (4:4); חִלְבָּהָן (3:5); עַגְנִיכָם (2:25); שְׁגִינִיהם (1:21).

c. פָּנִינה<sup>5</sup>; אֲפִיךָ (3:14); פָּנִיקָה<sup>6</sup> (3:19); אֲפִיךָ (3:19); חִידָה<sup>7</sup> (4:6).

d. בָּנָףִיו<sup>8</sup>; פָּנִיו<sup>7</sup> (2:7); דָּרְכִּיו<sup>9</sup> (4:5); אֲפִיו<sup>10</sup> (2:21).

4. בָּנוֹתִי<sup>10</sup>; אֲתוֹתִינוּ<sup>9</sup>; אֲתִתִּי<sup>9</sup>; דָּרְתִּיו<sup>11</sup>; עַלְעַתִּיו<sup>12</sup> (31:26);

בָּנִתִּיךְ<sup>11</sup>; בָּנִתְךָ<sup>11</sup>; בָּנִתְךָ<sup>11</sup> (34:9); בָּנָתִינוּ<sup>12</sup> (19:12).

**Remark.**—שְׁמוֹתָם<sup>12</sup> and אֲבוֹתִים<sup>13</sup> cf. also אֲבוֹתִיהם<sup>12</sup> (25:16); אֲהָתָם<sup>14</sup> (17:7).

<sup>1</sup> Isa. 58:2.

<sup>2</sup> Jer. 2:23.

<sup>3</sup> 1 Sam. 26:36.

<sup>4</sup> Jer. 2:34.

<sup>5</sup> With ē written defectively, instead of ā.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Sam. 1:18.

<sup>7</sup> Deut. 10:12.

<sup>8</sup> Deut. 8:211.

<sup>9</sup> Ex. 7:8.

<sup>10</sup> Ps. 74:9.

<sup>11</sup>

Ezek. 16:20.

<sup>12</sup> Ex. 4:5.

<sup>13</sup> 1 Chron. 4:38.

<sup>14</sup> Ps. 74:4.

3. The masculine plural has before all suffixes the ending *ay*, which, in the construct, appears under the form of *é* (§ 80. 4). But certain modifications in the form of this ending take place, due to the character of the following consonants:—

*a.* The original form *ay* ('—) appears unchanged

(1) in the 1 c. sg. '—, the ' of the suffix having been absorbed by the final ' of the ending.

(2) in the 2 f. sg. נְ—, נִ— being joined by the helping-vowel —.

*b.* The original form *ay* ('—) is contracted to *é* ('—) before all plural suffixes.

*c.* The original form *ay* ('—) is contracted to '— (*e*) before נִ— and נְ— (§ 80. 5. *b*).

*d.* The original form *ay* ('—) loses ' and heightens ä to å before נִ— changed according to § 44. 4. *c. to b*, the ' being generally retained orthographically.

4. The feminine plural with suffixes has (1) תַּ, the usual affix of the fem. plur., (2) the masculine plural ending '—, which is modified in the manner just described (see above, 3. *a—d*); and then (3) the same suffixes which were used with the masc. plur.

**Remark.**—Very frequently the suffix is attached directly to תַּ; this is done probably in order to obtain a shorter form.

**Note.**—This strange anomaly, viz., the occurrence of a double plural sign may be explained by supposing that the real origin and character of the ending '— was lost sight of by those who spoke the language.

## 125. STEM-CHANGES IN THE INFLECTION OF NOUNS.

1. פָּדוֹל,<sup>5</sup> לִבְבוֹת but לִבְבָּם;<sup>6</sup> מָאֹר,<sup>3</sup> שְׁלָמָה but שְׁלָמִים<sup>1</sup>  
but גָּרוֹלִים<sup>9</sup> but גָּרוֹל,<sup>8</sup> בְּנָפִים but בְּנָף,<sup>7</sup> גָּרוֹלָה<sup>10</sup>  
שְׁכָרָה but שְׁכָר<sup>15</sup> but בְּשָׁר<sup>13</sup> but גְּחָנָה<sup>11</sup> but גְּחָנוֹן<sup>12</sup>  
חֲזִירָה but חֲזִירָאָר<sup>21</sup> but יְקַנֵּי<sup>20</sup> but יְקַנֵּן<sup>19</sup> but דְּבָרִי<sup>17</sup> but דְּבָר<sup>22</sup>  
חֲצִירָות but חֲצִירָאָר<sup>21</sup> but יְקַנֵּי<sup>24</sup> but יְקַנֵּן<sup>23</sup> but דְּבָרִי<sup>25</sup> but דְּבָר  
לִבְבִּין but לִבְבָּם<sup>27</sup> but יְקַנֵּיכֶם but יְקַנֵּין<sup>26</sup> but דְּבָרִיכֶם<sup>28</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 15:16.   <sup>2</sup> Deut. 25:15.   <sup>3</sup> Gen. 1:16.   <sup>4</sup> Deut. 28:28.   <sup>5</sup> 1 Chron. 28:9.  
<sup>6</sup> Gen. 1:16.   <sup>7</sup> Gen. 15:12.   <sup>8</sup> Gen. 1:21.   <sup>9</sup> Ex. 25:20.   <sup>10</sup> Gen. 1:16.   <sup>11</sup> Lev. 11:42.  
<sup>12</sup> Gen. 8:14.   <sup>13</sup> Gen. 2:21.   <sup>14</sup> Gen. 2:23.   <sup>15</sup> Num. 18:31.   <sup>16</sup> Jon. 1:3.   <sup>17</sup> Gen. 18:14.  
<sup>18</sup> Gen. 24:33.   <sup>19</sup> Gen. 19:4.   <sup>20</sup> Isa. 24:23.   <sup>21</sup> 1 Kgs. 7:8.   <sup>22</sup> Josh. 21:12.   <sup>23</sup> Gen. 24:30.  
<sup>24</sup> Gen. 50:7.   <sup>25</sup> 2 Kgs. 21:5.   <sup>26</sup> Gen. 24:52.   <sup>27</sup> Deut. 29:9.   <sup>28</sup> Nah. 2:8.

3. זָהָב but יְזִקּוֹן<sup>4</sup> but יְדָרֶב<sup>5</sup> but יְדָרֶב  
 נַסְמֵחַ but יְדַיְּךָ<sup>11</sup> but יְדַיְּךָ<sup>10</sup> but יְדַיְּךָ<sup>8</sup> but יְדַיְּךָ<sup>7</sup> רַקְעֵץ  
 בְּשָׂרְכֶם<sup>14</sup> but בְּשָׂרְכֶם<sup>15</sup> but לְכָבְכֶם<sup>14</sup> but לְכָבְכֶם<sup>13</sup>  
 R. 1. לְכָבְכֶם<sup>14</sup> = I'bhă-bh'khĕm; dă-bh'rhē.  
 R. 2. בְּשָׂרְכֶם<sup>14</sup> and בְּשָׂרְכֶם<sup>18</sup> but בְּשָׂרְךָ<sup>19</sup> לְכָבְכָה  
 R. 3. בְּרֻכוֹת<sup>(2)</sup>, בְּרֻכוֹת<sup>(1)</sup>; בָּרָךְ<sup>(1)</sup> from בָּרָךְ<sup>(2)</sup> (49:25), (3)  
 בָּרָךְ<sup>(28:4)</sup>.  
 R. 4. שְׁפָט<sup>25</sup> but מְצָא<sup>24</sup> but מְצָא<sup>22</sup> כְּהָנִים<sup>21</sup> but כְּהָן<sup>20</sup>.

The noun-stem, if it contains changeable vowels (§ 7. 4), is subject to change,

- (1) when terminations of gender and number are added;
  - (2) when the noun stands in the construct relation with a following word;
  - (3) when pronominal suffixes are added.

The changes which take place are due to the shifting of the tone:—

1. Before affixes for gender and number (*absolute*), viz., **תְּ**, **תִּ**, **מְ**, **מִ**, and before the light (§ 51. 1. b) suffixes, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

- a. A penultimate tone-*long* ā or ē<sup>27</sup> becomes tone-*short*, i. e., Š·wā;
  - b. An ultimate tone-*long* ā or ē is retained, since it stands now directly before the tone.

2. Before affixes for gender and number in the *construct*, viz., 'ְ, הָ (also the sing. fem. נְ), and before the grave suffixes when attached to plural nouns, *the tone is shifted two places*; in which case,

- a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel is shortened, viz., ē to ī, and ā to ā, but ā is often attenuated to ī;

- b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) vowel becomes tone-short,  
i. e., Š-wâ.

3. In the case of the construct singular, and before the grave suffixes (כִן, כְמִן) when attached to singular nouns, *the tone is shifted one place*; in which case,

- a. A penultimate tone-long (originally short) *ā* or *ē* becomes tone-short, i. e., Š-wā, (see above, 1. a);

<sup>1</sup> Gen. 18:4. <sup>2</sup> Gen. 20:18. <sup>3</sup> Gen. 19:4. <sup>4</sup> Gen. 24:2. <sup>5</sup> Gen. 2:11. <sup>6</sup> Gen. 2:12.  
<sup>7</sup> Gen. 1:6. <sup>8</sup> Gen. 1:20. <sup>9</sup> Gen. 38:28. <sup>10</sup> Gen. 41:36. <sup>11</sup> Gen. 37:28. <sup>12</sup> Gen. 9:6.  
<sup>13</sup> Deut. 28:28. <sup>14</sup> Deut. 10:16. <sup>15</sup> Gen. 2:21. <sup>16</sup> Gen. 17:13. <sup>17</sup> Gen. 24:30. <sup>18</sup> Gen. 20:6.  
<sup>19</sup> Gen. 40:19. <sup>20</sup> Ex. 21:7. <sup>21</sup> Gen. 14:18. <sup>22</sup> Gen. 47:22. <sup>23</sup> Ps. 119:102. <sup>24</sup> Gen. 4:14.  
<sup>25</sup> Gen. 18:25. <sup>26</sup> Deut. 16:18. <sup>27</sup> The vowel o, except in w-class Segholates, is generally unchangeable.

b. An ultimate tone-long (originally short) ā or ē is shortened to ā.

**Remark 1.**—The Š'wā preceding the grave suffixes when attached to a singular noun, and the Š'wā preceding the const. plur. affix '— is *always* a half-vowel, and the syllable preceding it is a half-open syllable (§ 26. 4).

**Remark 2.**—While the long vowel (ā) is retained before the נָ—, it is shortened before בָּ—.

**Remark 3.**—The principles here given apply also to the formation and inflection of feminine nouns.

**Remark 4.**—Qăl Active participles and nouns of like formation (§ 109. 2), in whose inflection an ultimate ē becomes Š'wā before all affixes (except נָ), furnish an important exception to the principle stated in 1. b above). The difference in treatment is due to the fact that the participial forms have an unchangeable vowel in the penult.

4. a. גַּעַר (5:1) *abs.*; סְפִיר (14:1) *const.*; מֶלֶךְ (14:17) *abs.*; סְפִיר<sup>1</sup> (14:1) *abs.*; מֶלֶךְ<sup>2</sup>

b. סְפִיר (1:26); צְלָמָנו (1:27); צְלָמֹו<sup>3</sup> (3:15); מֶלֶכִי<sup>4</sup>

c. בְּקָרִים; יְלָדִים<sup>5</sup>; מֶלֶכֶת<sup>6</sup>; מֶלֶכִים

d. קְדֻשָּׁה<sup>7</sup>; נְגֻרָה<sup>8</sup>; יְלָדִי<sup>9</sup>; עֲצָמִי<sup>10</sup>; מֶלֶכִיה<sup>11</sup>

e. קְדֻשִּׁיכֶם<sup>12</sup>; קְדֻשֵּׁי<sup>13</sup>; נְגֻרִיכֶם<sup>14</sup>; מֶלֶכִיכֶם<sup>15</sup>

f. אֲנָהָרִים<sup>16</sup>; מְתֻנִים<sup>17</sup>; קְרָנִים<sup>18</sup>; קְרָנִים<sup>19</sup>.

5. a. מוֹתִי (25:11) *abs.*; מוֹתִי (25:11) *const.*; תֹּזֵר<sup>20</sup> (1:2); תֹּזֵר<sup>21</sup>

בֵּית<sup>22</sup> (12:17); בֵּית<sup>23</sup> (12:15); בֵּית<sup>24</sup> (17:12); בֵּית<sup>25</sup> (12:17).

b. אַטְוֹ (2:24); אַמְּ (3:20); רַבִּים<sup>26</sup>; רַבָּה<sup>27</sup>; רַבָּה (24:25); רַב<sup>28</sup>

חַקָּה<sup>29</sup>; חַקִּים<sup>30</sup>; חַקְמָה<sup>31</sup>; חַקְמָה (47:22); חַקְמָה (47:22); אַמְּחָם

פָּנִים<sup>32</sup> (not *in use*); פָּנָה<sup>33</sup>; שְׂרָה<sup>34</sup>; שְׂרָה<sup>35</sup> (2:5); שְׂרָה<sup>36</sup>

(32:31); פָּנִיהם<sup>37</sup> (6:13); פָּנִי<sup>38</sup> (1:2); פָּנִי<sup>39</sup> (9:23).

4. *Segholate-stems* (§ 106.) deserve particular attention:—

a. The form assumed in the absolute, viz., קְטַל from *קָטַל* *from* *קָטַל*, remains unchanged in the construct of words with strong consonants or gutturals.

b. In the singular before *all* suffixes the noun takes the primary form (§ 106. 1).

<sup>1</sup> 2 Kgs. 5:5.   <sup>2</sup> 1 Sam. 2:13.   <sup>3</sup> 2 Sam. 19:44.   <sup>4</sup> Ex. 32:38.   <sup>5</sup> Cant. 6:8.   <sup>6</sup> Pa. 73:14.

<sup>7</sup> Isa. 7:16.   <sup>8</sup> Deut. 12:17.   <sup>9</sup> Deut. 12:26.   <sup>10</sup> Deut. 12:6.   <sup>11</sup> Lev. 22:15.   <sup>12</sup> Ezek. 20:40.

<sup>13</sup> Dan. 8:6.   <sup>14</sup> Hab. 3:4.   <sup>15</sup> Deut. 33:11.   <sup>16</sup> Jud. 16:20.   <sup>17</sup> Josh. 2:18.   <sup>18</sup> Isa. 58:9.

<sup>19</sup> Jer. 16:8.   <sup>20</sup> Deut. 4:5.   <sup>21</sup> Ex. 13:10.   <sup>22</sup> Neh. 12:23.   <sup>23</sup> Ruth 1:3.

c. Before the plural affixes (absolute) a pretonic ā is inserted, and the primary vowel becomes Š·wā.

d. In the plural before light suffixes the pretonic ā is retained.

e. In the plural const. and before grave suffixes the ā becomes Š·wā, and the primary vowel is restored.

f. In the dual the form is generally that which is found in the plural (see c), sometimes that used in the sing. before suffixes (see b).

5. a. 'Ayīn Wāw (יְ'וָ) Segholate-stems of the a-class have ā (heightened from ă) in the abs. sing., but everywhere else this ā unites with the following ă and gives ô; in like manner the ă of יְ'וָ Segholates unites with the following ă and gives ê outside of the abs. sing.

b. 'Ayīn Doubled (יְ'וָיְ'וָ) Segholate-stems, before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes, receive Dāghēš-forte in the contracted radical, and a preceding tone-long vowel is shortened (§ 36. 6).

6. Lāmēdh Hē (לְהֵ) stems ending in הֵ lose this before affixes and suffixes beginning with a vowel; the tone-long ā of the first radical,

a. Is retained when it would be pretonic, but

b. Is changed to Š·wā in the construct (sing. or plur.), and when it would be ante-pretonic.<sup>1</sup>

## 126. CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-STEMS.

1. תְּהִוָּה, פְּרִי, מִוָּת, אֶם, נַעֲרָ, בָּקָר, סְפָר, אַרְצָ.
2. עַרְמָ, שְׂרָה, לְבָכָב, כְּבָד, נְקָנוּ, בְּשָׂר, אַרְטָ, דְּבָרָ.
3. עַקְרָב, מְשֻׁפְט, אַלְמָ, שְׁבָת, עַשְׂהָ, אַוְיָב, עַזְלָםָ.
4. מְקִים, מְאֹור, אַרְוֹר, נְבִיאָ, אַסְרָןְדוּלָ.
5. רַם, דִּין, שָׂוָר, סְוִים, עַמְדוֹר, גְּבוֹר, חַמּוֹר, בְּתַבָּחָ.

For purposes of inflection, nouns may conveniently be divided into five classes:—

1. The *first* class includes the so-called Segholates, nouns which originally had one formative vowel (§ 106.); stems, however, in which this vowel, by contraction with a consonant, has become unchangeable in the absolute sg. will be referred to the fifth class.

2. The *second* class includes nouns which have two changeable vowels; here belong stems which had originally the vowels ă—ă, ă—ă, ă—ă, ă—ă, etc., (§ 107.).

3. The *third* class includes nouns which have an unchangeable vowel, whether by nature or position, in the penult, and a changeable vowel in the ultima.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. יְ' (=<sup>וְ</sup>וָ), יְ' but יְ'.



4. The *fourth* class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult, and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima.

5. The *fifth* class may, for convenience, include all nouns of whatever origin the vowel, or vowels, of which are unchangeable.

### 127. NOUNS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

#### I. STRONG AND GUTTURAL STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	mălk (king)	sîphr (book)	qûdhš (holiness)	nă'r (a youth)	nîch (perpetuity)	pü'l (work)
Sg. abs.	מלך	ספר	קדש	נער	נצח	פועל
const.	מלך	ספר	קדש	נער	נצח	פועל
I. suf.	מלךי	ספרי	קדשי	נערי	נצחוי	פעלי
gr. suf.	מלךם	ספרם	קדשיםם	נערם	נצחם	פעליםם
Pl. abs.	מלךים	ספרים	קדשים	נערים	נצחים	פעליםם
const.	מלךי	ספרי	קדשי	נערי	נצחוי	פעלי
I. suf.	מלךי	ספרי	קדשי	נערי	נצחוי	פעלי
gr. suf.	מלךם	ספרם	קדשיםם	נעריםם	נצחם	פעליםם
Du. abs.	מלךים	ספרים	קדשיםם	נעריםם	נצחם	צהרים
const.	מלךי	ספרי	קדשי	נעלי	נצחוי	נעליים

#### REMARKS.

[For general remarks concerning the inflection of Segholates see § 125. 4. a—f.]

1. While the ל under ל in מלכּם is a syllable-divider; that under ל in מלכּיכּם is a half-vowel.

2. Instead of the original pure vowel ו, there appears everywhere in *u*-class stems the deflected vowel ו (ô), the latter always representing the former in closed, as distinguished from sharpened, syllables (§ 29. 5. a).

3. Instead of simple Š'wâ as a volatilization of the original ü in the pl. abs. and the pl. with light suffixes, a compound Š'wâ (ׂ) is generally found.

4. In the guttural stems, ר and ל before נ become ר and ל (ô) (§ 87. 3).

#### NOTES.<sup>1</sup>

1. In reference to the *a*-class stems, it may be noted that,

a. In pause the א generally becomes אַ (עָזַר),<sup>2</sup> though sometimes אֶ remains (קְרָם);<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Under "Notes" there are given the more important variations from the paradigm-forms.   <sup>2</sup> Gen. 1:29.   <sup>3</sup> Gen. 2:8.

b. In such forms as **נִשְׁאָן** (1:11), **פְּרָאָן** (16:12), the נ is to be treated as a full consonant.

c. In many forms, the original נ, before suffixes and before the dual ending, is attenuated to י (יַבְחֵן).<sup>1</sup>

d. In a few *a*-class stems, especially 'נ guttural, before suffixes, ס (־) stands under the first radical instead of the primary נ (נָנָן).<sup>2</sup>

e. In a few plurals, like **תְּשֻׁעִים**, **שְׁבָעִים**, pretonic נ does not appear.

f. There are a few forms, especially **לְ** guttural, which make a construct like **קְטֻעָה** instead of **קְטֻעָה** (cf. **יְרוּעָה**).<sup>3</sup>

2. In reference to *i*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. In a few cases, ו (ו) stands under the first radical instead of the original ו (וְ).<sup>4</sup>

3. In reference to *u*-class stems it may be noted that,

a. The heightened ו is sometimes retained before suffixes (וְאַרְנוּ).<sup>5</sup>

b. The writing ו (ו) is sometimes found as a substitute for ו (ו).<sup>6</sup>

### (קְרֹשִׁים).<sup>7</sup>

4. Segholates with the vowel under the second radical,

a. In some cases have the usual inflection (from **שְׁבָבָה**),<sup>8</sup> but with vocal שׁ'וּא.

b. In others treat this vowel as unchangeable (אַבְבֵּי).<sup>9</sup>

c. In still others preserve it by an artificial doubling of the final consonant before affixes (מְעַטִּים).<sup>10</sup>

## 2. לְ, הַ, עַ, יַ, יְ AND יְ, הַ, עַ, יַ, יְ STEMS.—TABULAR VIEW.

	măwt (death)	zăyt (olive)	păry (fruit)	yămm (sea)	Ymm (mother)	ḥăqq (statute)
Sg. abs.	מוֹת	זִית	פְּרִי	יָם	אֶם	חָקָק
	מוֹת	זִית	פְּרִי	יָם, יְם	אֶם	חָקָר
	מוֹתִי	זִיתִי	פְּרִיִּי	יָמִי	אֶמִּי	חָקִי
	מוֹתָכָם	זִיתָכָם	פְּרִיכָם	יָמָכָם	אֶמָּכָם	חָקָכָם
Pl. abs.	מוֹתִים	זִיתִים	אֲכַיִם	יָמִים	אֶמוֹת	חָקִים
	מוֹתִי	זִיתִי		יָמִי	אֶמוֹת	חָקִי
	מוֹתִי	זִיתִי		יָמִי	אֶמוֹתִי	חָקִי
	מוֹתִיכָם	זִיתִיכָם		יָמִיכָם	אֶמוֹתִיכָם	חָקִיכָם
Du. abs.			(eyes)	(cheeks)	(hands)	(teeth)
			עֵינִים	לְחֵזִים	כְּפִים	שְׁנִים
const.		עֵינִי	לְחֵזִי	כְּפִי	שְׁנִי	

<sup>1</sup> Ex. 22:16. <sup>2</sup> Gen. 2:20. <sup>3</sup> Num. 11:7. <sup>4</sup> Ex. 18:4. <sup>5</sup> 1 Kgs. 12:23. <sup>6</sup> Isa. 53:14.  
<sup>7</sup> Ex. 30:36. <sup>8</sup> Gen. 19:33. <sup>9</sup> Zeph. 3:3. <sup>10</sup> Ps. 109:8.

## REMARKS.

[For general remarks see § 125. 5. a, b, and 6. a, b.]

1. **וְיַ** and **וְיָ** Segholates generally contract (*a+w* = ô, *a+y* = ê) in the sg. const., and to the contracted form all affixes and suffixes are attached.

2. In **פְּרִ**, the **רִ** is a volatilization of the original **רִ**, while **יִ** = **יָ**, the third radical with a helping-vowel; the **יִ** of **פְּרִ** in **פְּרִיּוֹת** is an attenuation of the original **רִ**, while the **רִ** of **פְּרִיכֶם** is a deflection of this **רִ**.

3. In **וְיָ** stems, the original vowel, **אַ**, **אֵ**, **אָ**, is heightened in the abs. sg.; but before affixes the second radical is doubled and the original vowel restored, though ô is rarely found for **אָ**.

## NOTES.

1. In reference to **וְיַ** and **וְיָ** stems, it may be noted that,

a. Uncontracted forms sometimes occur in the plural (**חִילִים**,<sup>1</sup> and before suffixes and Hē directive (**בִּיתָה**).<sup>2</sup>

b. The contraction has already taken place in the abs. sg. in some stems; *a*-class (**מָוִיָּה** = **מָוִיָּה**, **חַיִּקְנִיָּה** = **חַיִּקְנִיָּה**, *i*-class (**מִדְנִיָּה** = **מִדְנִיָּה**, **שִׁירִיָּה** = **שִׁירִיָּה**), *u*-class (**רֻוְּחִיָּה** = **רֻוְּחִיָּה**). For convenience, these are included under the fifth class.

c. Stems **אֲוָיָה**, (e.g., **רָאָוָה**<sup>3</sup> = **רָאָוָה**, **עֲזָזָה**<sup>4</sup> = **עֲזָזָה**) are *a*-class Segholates, the **אַ**, heightened to **אָ**, becoming ô; these also will be included in the fifth class.

2. In reference to **לְהָ** stems, it may be noted that,

a. Forms like **פְּרִיּוֹת**, in pause,<sup>5</sup> **פְּרִיּוֹת**,<sup>6</sup> the ô being a heightening of the original **אַ**.

b. Inflected forms like **צְבָאִים**,<sup>7</sup> **אֲרִיוֹת**,<sup>8</sup> **שְׁלֹוֹת**,<sup>9</sup> **שְׁלֹוֹת**,<sup>10</sup> **כְּבָהִים**,<sup>11</sup> **תְּרוֹהִים**,<sup>12</sup> **בְּכָהִים**,<sup>13</sup> these are some of the seemingly irregular forms assumed by **לְהָ** stems.

3. In reference to **וְיָ** stems, it may be noted that,

a. While **רְחָ**<sup>14</sup> stands even in abs., **מְ**<sup>15</sup> stands even in const.

b. Forms like **חִיּוֹת** (= **חִיּוֹת**) have const. like **חִיּוֹת**.<sup>16</sup>

c. **רִ** is often attenuated to **רִ** (**פְּתָחָה**<sup>17</sup> for **פְּתָחָה**).

d. Many uncontracted forms are in use.

e. **וְיָ** forms like **אָנָּפָה** (= **אָנָּפָה**) are inflected like **וְיָ** forms (**אָנָּפָה**).<sup>18</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 1 Kgs. 15:20.      <sup>2</sup> Ex. 28:26.      <sup>3</sup> Gen. 1:5.      <sup>4</sup> 1 Kgs. 22:35.      <sup>5</sup> Deut. 17:8.

<sup>6</sup> Judg. 5:12.      <sup>7</sup> Gen. 1:2.      <sup>8</sup> Gen. 8:15.      <sup>9</sup> Gen. 4:2.      <sup>10</sup> Ecol. 2:5.      <sup>11</sup> Ps. 30:7.

<sup>12</sup> Jer. 22:21.      <sup>13</sup> Num. 11:31.      <sup>14</sup> Judg. 14:5.      <sup>15</sup> 1 Chron. 12:8.      <sup>16</sup> Exr. 10:1.

<sup>17</sup> Gen. 1:2.      <sup>18</sup> Jer. 50:6.      <sup>19</sup> Gen. 14:3.      <sup>20</sup> Gen. 43:15.      <sup>21</sup> Ruth 2:14.      <sup>22</sup> Gen. 2:7.

## 128. NOUNS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

## TABULAR VIEW.

	dă-bhăr (word)	ḥă-khăm (wise)	să-qăn (old)	ḥă-qăr (court)	să-dhăy (held)	ă-măq (deep)
Sg. abs.	דְּבָר	חָכֶם	זָקֵן	חָצֵר	שָׁרֵה	עַמְקָן
const.	דְּבָר	חָכָם	זָקָן	חָצָר	שָׁרָה	עַמְקָן
l. suf.	דְּבָרִי	חָכָמי	זָקָני	חָצָרִי	שָׁרִי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרָם	חָכְמָם	זָקְנָם	חָצְרָם	שָׁרְךָם	
Pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים	חָכְמִים	זָקְנִים	חָצְרִים	שָׁרִים	עַמְקִים [שְׁרִים]
const.	דְּבָרִי	חָכָמי	זָקָני	חָצָרִי	שָׁרִי	עַמְקִי
l. suf.	דְּבָרִי	חָכָמי	זָקָני	חָצָרִי	שָׁרִי	
gr. suf.	דְּבָרִים	חָכְמִים	זָקְנִים	חָצְרִים	שָׁרִים	חָצְרִים וּזְקִנִּים
Du. abs.	בְּנֵטִים	בְּלָטִים				ירְכִים
const.	בְּנֵטִי					

## REMARKS.

[For general remarks on stem-changes, see § 125. 1-3.]

1. This class includes all nouns with two, orig. short, vowels (§ 107.).
2. While the original penultimate ă, in const. pl. and before grave suffixes, is generally attenuated to ī, it is retained under gutturals.
3. In qă-ă'l forms, there appears in the const. sg., ă instead of ī, because the latter cannot stand in a closed accented syllable; in the sg. with grave suffixes, this ī is deflected to ē.
4. The הָ and הְ in the abs. and const. of לְחָן stems is for āy (§ 128. 3); this original āy disappears entirely before affixes of gender and number, and before suffixes (§ 125. 6).
5. Many words artificially double the last consonant before all affixes; the preceding vowel is then necessarily sharpened. Here may be included,
  - Adjectives in ă (§ 107. c), גָּדָד, עָגָל, נָקָד, אָדָם, etc.
  - Nouns in ā (§ 107. a), גָּמָל, the adjective form קָטָן, etc.

## NOTES.

1. The נָ of נָ'ל stems may not be shortened even in the construct.
2. יְיָ stems (qă-wăl, qă-wăl) lose the weak ī, and contract the vowels to ā and ē; they may then be referred to the fifth class.

3. In general, עַ forms are regular; but some contracted forms are found, e. g., דָל<sup>1</sup>, קָרְבָן<sup>2</sup> in which the short vowel is retained on account of the implied Dāghēs in the second radical; in inflection these may be classed with עַ Segholates (§ 127. 2. R. 3).

4. Some words of this class assume in the construct state a Segholate form, e. g., מִירֵךְ, בְּתֵרֶף from מִירֵךְ, בְּתֵרֶף; some of these words have also the regular form in the const., e. g., בְּבָרֶךְ<sup>5</sup> both and בְּבָרֶךְ<sup>6</sup>.

5. In some verbal adjectives the ē, heightened from ī, is retained even in the construct state, e. g., יְשִׁין<sup>8</sup>, שְׁמֹחַ<sup>7</sup>, חְפִיזָׁן<sup>9</sup>.

6. This class includes a number of monosyllabic nouns, of which the third radical, with the preceding vowel, has been lost. These are mostly עַ nouns, e. g., דָם, יְד, לְה.

### 129. NOUNS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

#### TABULAR VIEW.

	'-lām (eternity)	mīš-pāt (judgment)	'-g-yibh (enemy)	il-lim (blind)	ḥō-za'y (prophet)	'-ō-phān (wheel)
Sg. abs.	עָוָלָם	מִשְׁפָט	אָיָב	אָלָם	חָזָה	אָוָפָן
const.	עָוָלָם	מִשְׁפָט	אָיָב	אָלָם	חָזָה	אָוָפָן
l. suf.	עָוָלָמי	מִשְׁפָטִי	אָיָבי	חָזָי	חָזָקָם	אָוָפָני
gr. suf.	עָוָלָמָכָם	מִשְׁפָטָכָם	אָיָכָם	חָזָקָם	חָזָקָם	אָוָפָנִים
Pl. abs.	עָוָלָמִים	מִשְׁפָטִים	אָיָם	אָלָמִים	חָזָים	אָוָפָנִים
const.	עָוָלָמי	מִשְׁפָטִי	אָיָבִי	חָזָי	חָזָקִים	אָוָפָנִים
l. suf.	עָוָלָמי	מִשְׁפָטִי	אָיָבִי	חָזָי	חָזָקִים	אָוָפָנִים
gr. suf.	עָוָלָמִיכָם	מִשְׁפָטִיכָם	אָיָכִים	חָזָקִים	חָזָקִים	אָוָפָנִים
Du. abs.		מִלְּקָנָתִים (tongue)	מִאוֹנָתִים	מִלְּקָנָתִים (balances)		
const.			מִלְּקָנִי			

#### REMARKS.

[For general remarks see § 125. 1—3.]

1. This class includes nouns with an unchangeable vowel in the penult; this may be a naturally long vowel, or a short vowel in a closed syllable.

2. The following formations are included: קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל (§ 109.

1—3); קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל (§ 110. 1—4); many nouns with the third,

or the second and third radicals reduplicated (§ 111.); some nouns with

קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל, קוֹטֶל (§ 112.); some nouns with 'ה' and 'ה' prefixed (§ 112.).

<sup>1</sup> Ruth 8:10.    <sup>2</sup> Am. 2:15.    <sup>3</sup> Num. 34:11.    <sup>4</sup> Gen. 24:9.    <sup>5</sup> Ex. 4:10.    <sup>6</sup> Isa. 1:4.  
<sup>7</sup> Ps. 85:27.    <sup>8</sup> Ps. 85:28.    <sup>9</sup> Dan. 12:2.

118. 1—4); **תקטָל**, **תקטָל**, **תקטָל** (§ 115. 1—3); many nouns formed by affixes (§ 116. 1, 2); some nouns with four radicals (§ 117.).

3. An ultimate ā is shortened to ā in the sg. const., and in the sg. before grave suffixes; it is volatilized in the pl. const., and in the pl. before grave suffixes.

4. An ultimate ē is shortened to ī, sometimes to ē, in the sg. before **נִן**, **כִּם**; before all other suffixes and before affixes it is volatilized (§ 125. 3. R. 4).

5. The Qāl act. participle of verbs **לְזַה** has the same ending (נִזְהָר), that was seen in certain nouns of the second class, like **שִׁזְדָּה** (§ 128. R. 3); but its first vowel is unchangeable.

6. Many nouns of this class treat the ultimate changeable vowel in the manner described in § 128. R. 5, i. e., artificially double the following consonant, and sharpen the vowel:

a. **מְשֻׁגֵּב** (§ 109. 1); **שְׂאַלְשָׁן** (§ 116. 2. b); **אֹפֶן** (§ 118. 2); and others.

b. **אֲרַמְדָּם** (§ 111. 1); **שָׁאָנָן**, **רְעָנָן** (§ 111. 2); and others.

c. **גְּלָגָל** (§ 116. 1. a); **כְּרָמֵל**, **בְּרָמֵל** (§ 111. 1); and others.

d. **קְרָדָם**, **תְּרָטָם**, **עֲקָרָב** (§ 117. 1); and others.

## 180. NOUNS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES.

### TABULAR VIEW.

	gă-dhōl (great)	pă-qidh (overseer)	'a-niy (poor)	shōs (horse)	tăl-mîdh (disciple)	kī-thâbh (writing)
Sg. abs.	גָּדוֹל	פָּקִיד	עֲנֵי	סֹס	תָּלִמִּיד	כִּתְבָּח
const.	גָּדוֹל	פָּקִיד	עֲנֵי	סֹס	תָּלִמִּיד	כִּתְבָּח
1. suf.		פָּקִידִי			תָּלִמִּידִי	כִּתְבָּחִי
gr. suf.		פָּקִידָם			תָּלִמִּידָם	כִּתְבָּחָם
Pl. abs.		פָּקִידִים	עֲנֵיִם	סֹסִים	תָּלִמִּידִים	כִּתְבָּחִים
const.		פָּקִידִי	עֲנֵי	סֹסִי	תָּלִמִּידִי	כִּתְבָּחִי
1. suf.		פָּקִידִי			תָּלִמִּידִי	כִּתְבָּחִי
gr. suf.		פָּקִידִים	עֲנֵיכֶם	סֹסִיכֶם	תָּלִמִּידִיכֶם	כִּתְבָּחִיכֶם

### REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

[For general remarks, see § 125. 1. a, 2. a, 3. a.]

1. The fourth class includes nouns which have a changeable vowel in the penult and an unchangeable vowel in the ultima. Here belong many adjectives like **קָטָל** and **קָטָלָל** (§ 108. 1. a—b); passive participles like

לְקָטָל (§ 108. 1. c); formations in which a =, originally in a closed syllable, has become - in an open syllable; and a few nouns ending in ôn with a pretonic - (116. 2. c).

2. In a few stems with the form לְקָטִיל (§ 108. 1. b) the radical ' , when final, in the absence of an affix, is absorbed in the formative vowel i; but when affixes of any kind are attached, it appears in the form of Dâghêš-forte; מַנְיִם = 'nî-yîm, (not 'nî-yîm).

#### REMARKS ON NOUNS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

1. This class includes those nouns which do not suffer change of any kind in inflection.

2. Here belong nouns of the first class, like שׂוֹר, סִין, which were Segholates, the unchangeable vowel arising from contraction; participles of the second class, like קָם (qâm = qâ-wâm), and מֶת (mêth = mâ-wîth), in which i having been dropped, the vowels have been contracted; formations like קָטוֹל, קָטִיל, קָטָל (§ 108. 1. d-f) which have an unchangeable vowel, with a Š-wâ volatilized from an original I or ü; formations like מָקָטוֹל, מָקָטִיל, מָקָטָל (§ 118. 6-8); formations like תָּקָטוֹל, תָּקָטִיל, תָּקָטָל (§ 115. 4, 5); some formations with the affix ôn (§ 116. 2); and a few denominatives (§ 119.).

#### 181. FEMININE NOUNS.

##### I. FEMININES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

###### TABULAR VIEW.

	măl-kăth (queen)	ḥyr-păth (reproach)	ḥyr-băth (ruin)	ḥyq-qăth (statute)	g'bhărt (mistress)
Sg. abs.	מַלְכָה	חֲרֵפָה	חֲרֵבָה	חֲקָה	גְּבָרָת
const.	מַלְכִת	חֲרֵפִת	חֲרֵבִת	חֲקִת	גְּבָרִת
I. suf.	מַלְכִיתִי	חֲרֵפִיתִי	חֲרֵבִיתִי	חֲקִיתִי	גְּבָרִתִי
gr. suf.	גְּבָרִתְכֶם	חֲרֵבְתֶכֶם	חֲרֵפְתֶכֶם	חֲקְתֶכֶם	גְּבָרִתְכֶם
Pl. abs.	מְלֻכּוֹת	חֲרֵפּוֹת	חֲרֵבּוֹת	חֲקּוֹת	גְּבָרּוֹת
const.	מְלֻכּוֹת	חֲרֵפּוֹת	חֲרֵבּוֹת	חֲקּוֹת	חֲקּוֹת
Du. abs.	(embroidery)		רְקִמּוֹת	(cymbals)	
	רְקִמּוֹתִים			מְצִלּוֹתִים	

###### REMARKS.

[For general remarks on inflection of feminine nouns, see §§ 123. 4; 124. 2; 125. 1, 2.]

1. The feminine ending is added to the ground form, ē and ö appearing in i-class and u-class stems in closed syllables; the older form הָנְ- appears in the const. and before suffixes.

2. The pretonic ā is found in the feminine declension as well as in the masculine.

3. Examples of weak feminine Segholates are (1) נָעָרָה (*virgin*), (2) מִדְרָה (*virgin*), (3) חִיָּה (*lamb*), (4) בִּנְהָה (*lamb*), (5) סֻוֶּה (*lamb*), (6) מִדְרָה (*lamb*), (7) צִירָה (*lamb*), (8) אַלְיָה (*lamb*), (9) עֲוָלָה (*lamb*), (10) חִקָּה (*lamb*), (11) אַמְּהָה (*lamb*), of which those numbered 3–6, 8–11 suffer no change of stem, following the inflection of חִקָּה given above.

4. Just as מלֵךְ is derived from מלֵךְ, so נְבָרָת is derived from נְבָרָת by the addition of תִּ, the insertion of ē and the heightening of ā to ē. Before suffixes the original — is attenuated to יִ.

## 2. FEMININES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

### TABULAR VIEW.

	çā-dhā-qāth (righteousness)	zā'-ā-qāth (cry)	šā-nāth (year)	'ā-ṭā-rāth (crown)	g'zī-lāth (violence)
Sg. abs.	צִדְקָה	זִקְרָה	שָׁנָה	עֲטָרָה	גִּילָה
const.	צִדְקָת	זִקְרָת	שָׁנָת	עֲטָרָת	גִּילָת
l. suf.	צִדְקָתִי	זִקְרָתִי	שָׁנָתִי	שָׁנָתִי	בִּכְמָתִי
gr. suf.	צִדְקָתֶם	זִקְרָתֶם	שָׁנָתֶם	שָׁנָתֶם	<small>(sister-in-law)</small>
Pl. abs.	צִדְקוֹת		שָׁנּוּת	עֲטָרוֹת	
const.	צִדְקוֹת		שָׁנּוּת	עֲטָרוֹת	<small>(Ips)</small>
Du. abs.			שְׁפָתִים		
const.			שְׁפָתִי		

### REMARKS.

1. The same stem-changes take place before the ending הַ— as before the plural endings (§ 125. 1).
2. In the const. sg. and pl., as well as before suffixes, the original ā of the first syl., while retained with gutturals, is generally attenuated to يִ.
3. The Š'wā before the endings הַ— (const. sg.) and וֹתְ— (const. pl.) is a half-vowel, being in each case a volatilization of ā.
4. Before the fem. ending the final '— of לִי forms is lost; in this case the ā of the first syl. is heightened or volatilized according to the position of the accent.
5. Several nouns with the form קְטַלָּה in the abs. have קְטַלָּת in the const.; these, as well as those which have the form קְטַלָּת in the abs., attenuate the original ā to يִ before suffixes.
6. Nouns of the form קְטַלָּה frequently retain the — in the construct.

## NOTES.

- Forms like **qă-tăl** become **qă-tăl** when the fem. ending **תָּ** is added.
- מְתֻחָה** **וְבָהּ**, **גְּרָהּ**, in which the stem-vowel is the result of contraction, retain it in the const.

## 3. FEMININES OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CLASSES.

## TABULAR VIEW.

	yô-năqt (sprout)	gôl-gült (skull)	qô-fî-lăth (killing f.)	g'dhô-lăth (great f.)	t'hîl-lăth (praise)	m'nâ-hăth (rest)
Sg. abs.	<b>יָונְקָתָה</b>	<b>גְּלֹנְלָתָה</b>	<b>קוֹטָלָה</b>	<b>גְּרָלָתָה</b>	<b>מְתֻחָה</b>	<b>תְּהִלָּתָה</b>
const.					<b>מְנֻחָתָה</b>	<b>תְּהִלָּתָה</b>
L. suff.			<b>קוֹטָלָתִי</b>	<b>גְּלֹנְלָתִי</b>	<b>מְנֻחָתִי</b>	<b>תְּהִלָּתִי</b>
gr. s.				<b>גְּלֹנְלָתֶם</b>	<b>תְּהִלָּתֶם</b>	<b>יְוַנְקָתֶם</b>
Pl. abs.			<b>קוֹטָלֹות</b>	<b>גְּרָלוֹת</b>	<b>מְנֻחֹות</b>	<b>תְּהִלֹּות</b>
const.			<b>גְּלֹנְלֹות</b>	<b>גְּלֹנְלֹות</b>	<b>יְוַנְקֹות</b>	<b>יְוַנְקֹות</b>

## REMARKS.

- Feminines in **תָּ** of the third class arise in the same manner as those described in § 181. 1. R. 4, the ground-form generally having **אָ** in the ultima, though sometimes **וּ**.
- As before, the original **אָ** (or **וּ** deflected from **וּ**) appears before suffixes.
- The feminine participle most frequently assumes the form **קָטָלָתָה**, though **יָלְדָתָה** is common; the form **קָטָלָה** (Gen. 16:11) is of special interest, giving, as it does, the ground-form of **יָלְדָתָה**.
- Feminines of the fourth class present no points of difficulty.

## 182. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

- (for **אֵבֶן**) **אָבָה** (*Father*; const. **אָבִי**; with suff., **אָבִי** (*my father*), **אָבָות** (§ 121. 2. c); plur., const., **אָבִיךְ** or **אָבִיהם**, **אָבִיהוּ**, **אָבִיךְ**. "The feminine ending points undoubtedly to an original abstract, indicating dignity."
- (for **אֵחֶבֶת**) **אָחֶה** (*Brother*; const., **אָחֶי**; with suff., **אָחֶי** (*my brother*), **אָחִים** with artificial (implied) doubling of **חָ** (cf. § 128. R. 4); const., **אָחִיךְ**; with suff., **אָחִיךְ**, etc. On **אָחִי**, **אָחִיכְ**, **אָחִיךְ**, **אָחִיךְ**, see § 81. 2. c).
- (for **אֵחֶד**, with D. f. implied, § 81. 2. c) **אָחֶד** (*One*; const., **אָחֶד** (used also before **מִן**); fem., **אָחֶת** (= **אֲחֶתָּה**), in pause; plur., **אָחֶרֶת** *Some, the same*.

4. אֲחֹתָה (<sup>אֲחָתָה</sup>) 'akhātāh = 'akhāth, the δ by obscuration of ḥ) *Sister*; const., also; with suf., אֲחוֹתִי; plur. with suf., אֲחוֹתִים; also, אֲחוֹתִים from אֲחוֹתִיכֶם.
5. אֲנָשִׁים (for אֲנָשׁ attenuated from אֲנָשׁ) *Man*; plur., three times (three times אֲנָשִׁים); const., אֲנָשִׁים.
6. אַמְרוֹת *Maid-servant*; with suff., אַמְרָתָךְ; plur., אַמְרוֹת; const., אַמְרוֹת.
7. אֲנָשָׂה (for אֲנָשָׂה, fem. of אֲנָשׁ) *Woman*; const., אֲנָשָׂת = 1st; with suff., אֲנָשָׂתִךְ; plur., אֲנָשָׂתִים; const., נָשָׂי; אֲנָשִׁים from נָשִׁים; const., נָשִׁים.
8. בֵּית *House*; const., בֵּית; plur., בְּתִים (bātîm), the Dāghēš being used to distinguish this from בְּתִים part of בְּתִים; const., בְּתִי; with suf., בְּתִים.
9. בָּנִי, בָּנָן, בָּנָה from בָּנָה *build*) *Son*; const., בָּנִי (for בָּנִי) (Gen. 49:11), (Num. 23:18); with suff., בָּנָה, בָּנָי; plur., בָּנִים; const., בָּנָי; with suff., בָּנִים, בָּנָי, בָּנָי; const., בָּנִים.
10. בָּנָת (= בָּתִי, fem. of בָּן) *Daughter*; with suf., בָּנָת (for בָּת); plur., בָּנָות (cf. בָּנִים sons); const., בָּנָת; (בָּנָת).
11. חָמָת *Father-in-law*; with suf., חָמִיךְ; plur., מִמְּתָה *Mother-in-law*; cf. אֲחוֹת, אֲחוֹתִיךְ, אֲחוֹתִים.
12. יּוֹם and יוֹם (for יוֹם) *Day*; plur., יּוֹמִים; const., יּוֹמִים (for יוֹם); plur., יּוֹמִים; with suff., יּוֹמִים.
13. כָּלִים (from כָּלָה contain) *Vessel*; plur., כָּלִים; const., כָּלִים; with suff., כָּלִים, גָּלִים.
14. מִים (plur.) *Water* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., מִים; plur., מִים; with suff., מִים, מִים.
15. עָרִים (for עָרִים) *City*; plur., עָרִים, or from עָרִים; const., עָרִים.
16. אֲחָבִי, אֲבִי פָּה (perhaps from an original פָּה) *Mouth*; const., אֲחָבִי, אֲבִי פָּה (cf. פָּה); plur., פָּיכָם, פָּיה, פָּיו or פָּיהוּ, פָּיךְ, פָּיו; with suf., פָּיכָם, פָּיה, פָּיהוּ, פָּיךְ, פָּיו.
17. רָאשִׁים (for רָאשִׁים) *Head*; plur., רָאשִׁים; const., רָאשִׁים (for רָאשִׁים); plur., רָאשִׁים; with suf., רָאשִׁינוּ; plur., רָאשִׁינוּ.
18. שָׁמְמִים (plur.) *Heaven* (§ 122. 5. N. 4); const., שָׁמְמִים.

## 188. NUMERALS.

## GENERAL VIEW.

	With the Masculine.		With the Feminine.		
	Absolute.	Construct.	Absolute.	Construct.	
1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אֶחָת	אֶחָת	
2	שְׁנִים	שְׁנִי	שְׁתִים	שְׁתִי	
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁת	שְׁלֹשׁ	שְׁלֹשׁ	
4	אֶרְבַּעַת	אֶרְבַּעַת	אֶרְבַּע	אֶרְבַּע	
5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשָּׁת	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ	
6	שְׁשָׁה	שְׁשָׁת	שְׁשׁ	שְׁשׁ	
7	שְׁבֻעָה	שְׁבֻעָת	שְׁבֻעַ	שְׁבֻעַ	
8	שְׁמִינָה	שְׁמִינָת	שְׁמִינָה	שְׁמִינָה	
9	תְּשִׁעָה	תְּשִׁיעָת	תְּשִׁיעַ	תְּשִׁיעַ	
10	עֶשֶׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂרֶת	עֶשֶׂר	עֶשֶׂר	
	With the Masc.		With the Fem.		
	11	אֶחָד עֶשֶׂר	אֶחָת עֶשֶׂרָה		
		עֲשֵׂרִי עֶשֶׂר	עֲשֵׂתִי עֶשֶׂרָה		
	12	שְׁנִים עֶשֶׂר	שְׁתִים עֶשֶׂרָה		
		שְׁנִי עֶשֶׂר	שְׁתִי עֶשֶׂרָה		
	13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עֶשֶׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשֶׂרָה		
100	; מֵאתָת <i>fem.; const.</i> מֵאתָה		אֶרְבַּעַת אֱלֹפִים		
	מֵאות <i>pl.</i>		4,000 but in later books, רְכָבָה	4,000 רְכָבָה	
200	מֵאתִים <i>(for dual)</i> מֵאתִים				
300	שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאות		10,000 (רְכָבּוֹת)		
400	אֶרְבַּעַת מֵאות		20,000 שְׁתִי רְכָבּוֹת (du.)		
1,000	אֱלֹפִים <i>pl.</i> אֱלֹף		30,000 שְׁלֹשׁ רְכָבּוֹת		
2,000	אֱלֹפִים <i>(dual)</i>		40,000 אֶרְבַּעַת רְכָבּוֹת		
3,000	שְׁלֹשׁ אֱלֹפִים		60,000 שְׁשׁ-רְכָבּוֹת		

## REMARKS.

- The numeral אֶחָד *one* is an *adjective*, standing after and agreeing with its noun.
- The numeral שְׁנִים (*fem.* שְׁתִים, pronounced štă-yim) is a *noun*, used either in the appositional or construct relation with the word which it enumerates, and agreeing with it.

3. The numerals from *three* to *ten* are abstract feminine substantives, used in appositional construction with the noun which they enumerate. The *feminine* form was the original one, and is used with masculine nouns; the masculine is a shorter form used with feminines.

4. The numerals from *eleven* to *nineteen* are formed by uniting עָשָׂר (*ten*) (or the feminine form עָשָׂרָה) with the units; here it may be noted:

a. In *eleven*, אֶלְעָשָׂר and אֶלְעָשָׂרָה have a form like that of the construct.

b. 'אֶלְעָשָׂרִי, in the second form of *eleven*, is to be connected with an Assyrian word *isitin* (= one).

c. In *twelve*, בְּנֵעָשָׂר is a contraction of בְּנֵעָשָׂר, and בְּנֵעָשָׂר a shortened form of בְּנֵעָשָׂר, the contraction and shortening being due to the close connection of the words; these forms cannot be called constructs.

d. The feminines from *thirteen* upward have a shortened, but not a real construct, form.

5. The numerals *thirty* to *ninety* are formed by adding the masc. plur. ending בְּן to the units, but *twenty* (בְּשִׁירִים) is the plural of *ten* (עָשָׂרִים).

6. The units are added to the tens by means of ו; in the earlier books preceding the tens, in later books following them.

7. The units take the noun in the plural; the tens, when before it, take the noun in the singular, when after it, in the plural.

8. The numerals *eleven* to *nineteen* take the noun in the plural, except in the case of a few very common nouns like *day*, *man*, etc.

9. The ordinal *first* is רִאשָׁנָה (from רִאשׁ, *head*).

10. The ordinals from *two* to *ten* are formed from the corresponding cardinals by means of the termination ו, another ו being inserted between the second and third consonants.

11. Above *ten*, cardinals are used for ordinals.

12. The feminines of the ordinals are used to express fractional parts.

### XIII. Separate Particles.

#### 184. ADVERBS.

1. a. אֵי Where?; אָז There; לֹא Not; סָמֵךְ There.  
b. הָז Here; הַנֶּה Hither; שְׁלַשׁ שְׁבַע Seven times.  
c. מִאֵן Very; לְבֵד Abroad; Alone; מִבֵּית Within.  
d. מִהֳרָה Much; Well; Early; Speedily.  
e. אָמֵן Firmly; Well; Formerly; טוֹב נְפָלָות Wonderfully.  
f. מִן מִעַלְהָ (= מִלְמָעָלה =) Why?; with and (= מִרְעָעָה =) Upward.
2. a. הָזֶם, הַגָּם, הַנֶּנוּ, הַגָּנֶה, הַגָּנִי, etc.  
b. יִשְׂכַּם, יִשְׁנֵן, etc.  
c. אֲנִין There is not; אֲנִינָה, אֲנִינִי, etc.  
d. אֲיָם, אֲיוֹן, אֲיָכָה Where is?; אֲיָה.  
e. עַזְרָם, עַזְרָנוּ, עַזְרָנָה, עַזְרָנִי, עַזְרָךְ, עַזְרָנִי, etc.

1. Adverbs, and words used adverbially, may be briefly classified as follows:

- a. Those which may be called primitive, being originally related to pronominal roots.
  - b. Pronouns and numerals used in an adverbial sense.
  - c. Nouns, either alone or with a preposition.
  - d. Infinitives absolute, especially of Hiph'il and P'el stems.
  - e. Adjectives of all formations, especially in the feminine.
  - f. Words formed by the composition of two or more distinct words.
2. Certain adverbial particles, involving a verbal idea and often supplying the place of the copula, take suffixes. The suffixes attached are, in most cases, the verbal suffixes. The so-called Nun Demonstrative (§ 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1) is of frequent occurrence.

## 185. PREPOSITIONS.

1. After; בֵּין Between; בְּעֵד About; בַּלְתִּי Besides; בְּעֵן On account of; מִבְּעֵד Over against; בְּפָנֶיךָ Before; בְּעֵד During, until; עַל Upon; עַמְּךָ With; תְּפַתַּח Under, in place of.
2. From under; Since; תִּלְבַּין Till between; Before; מִתְחַת According to; Without; On account of; During; According to; According to measure of.
3. a. After, more often אחריו, אחרך, etc.; with suff., etc.  
b.unto, poet., also, אליכם, אליך, אל, etc.; with suff., etc.  
c. Between; with sg. suff., (בֵּין זֶה וְזֶה), בֵּין, בֵּינָךְ, בֵּינָנוּ, בֵּינָיכֶם, בֵּינָינוּ also, בֵּינָותָנוּ, בֵּינָתָיכֶם, בֵּינָינוּ  
d. Around; with suff., סְכִיבָתִי, סְכִיבָתְךָ, סְכִיבָתָנוּ, also with fem. סְכִיבָתָה, etc.  
e. Unto, poet., עַד, עַדְךָ, עַדְיוֹ; with suff., עַד, עַדְיוֹ, עַדְיךָ, עַדְיךָ, עַל, עַלְךָ, עַלְיכָם.  
f. Upon, poet., עַלְיהָ, עַלְיוֹ, עַלְיךָ, עַלְיךָ, עַל, עַלְיכָם.  
g. Under; with suff., תְּחִתָּם, תְּחִתָּתְךָ, תְּחִתָּתוֹ, תְּחִתָּתוֹ; cf. also the form with Nun Demonstrative תְּחִתָּנָה.

1. Prepositions were originally, in most cases, nouns; they were generally constructs, governing the following noun as if it were a genitive.

**Note.**—Many words in common use as prepositions still retain their original force as substantives.

2. Prepositional phrases, composed of two prepositions or of a preposition and a noun, or of a preposition and an adverb, occur frequently.

3. Many prepositions, especially those denoting space and time, are in reality plural nouns; some of them, when standing alone, have the form of the plural construct, ending in 'ן; before pronominal suffixes, most of them assume this form.

**Note.**—For the inseparable prepositions, see §§ 47. 1—5; 51. 3—5.

## 186. CONJUNCTIONS.

1. And; וְאַתָּה (from אֶתְּה Desire) Or; אֲךָ Also; אֲםָן When, if, or.
2. That, because, for, when; אֲשֶׁר Because, etc.
3. That not; lest; פְּנַנְךָ Before that.
4. Because; עַקְבָּךְ; עַקְבָּךְ אֲשֶׁר; תְּחִתָּךְ; תְּחִתָּתְךָ; עַל־אֲשֶׁר Because, since; In order that; According as.

Conjunctions may be classified as to their origin as follows:—

1. Certain words used *only* as conjunctions, the origin of which is, in most cases, doubtful.
2. Certain words which were originally pronouns.
3. Certain words which were originally substantives, or composed of a substantive and a preposition.
4. Prepositions which, by the addition of the conjunction **וְ** or **כִּי**, become themselves a part of a compound conjunction.

**Note 1.**—In general it may be said that any preposition may be followed by **וְ** or **כִּי**, and be used as a conjunction.

**Note 2.**—In many cases the **וְ** or **כִּי** is omitted, and the preposition standing alone used as a conjunction.

### 187. INTERJECTIONS.

1. **אַחֲ** *Ah!* **הָסֵךְ** *Hush!* **אָלָה** *Alas!*
2. **הָזֶה** *Behold!* **רָאָה** *Come on!* **הָזֶה** *Woe!* **הָזֶה** *Now!*

Interjections may be divided into two classes:—

1. Those which were originally interjections, “natural sounds called forth by some impression or sensation.”
2. Those which were originally substantives or verbal forms, and which have become interjections by usage.

---

PARADIGMS.

---

## **PARADIGM A. THE PERSONAL**

Nominative of the Pronoun or Separate Pronoun.	Genitive of the Pronoun, or <i>Suffix of the Noun (possessive Pron.)</i>	
With Nouns Singular.	With Nouns Plur. and Dual.	
<i>Sing. 1. com.</i> אַנְכִי, in pause אַנְכִי; אַנְכִי; <i>I.</i> אָנָי,	'— <i>my</i> (prop. Gen. mst.).	'— <i>my.</i>
2. { m. אַתָּה (אַתְּ) in pause אַתָּה; f. אַתָּה (אַתְּ). } <i>thou.</i>	{ אַתָּה, in pause אַתְּ } <i>thy</i> . (אַתָּה, אַתְּ)	{ אַתָּה } <i>thy.</i> (אַתָּה, אַתְּ)
3. { m. אֵלָיו <i>he.</i> f. אֵלָיהו <i>she.</i>	{ אֵלָיו; אֵלָיו; אֵלָיהו; אֵלָיהו } <i>his</i> . (אֵלָיו; אֵלָיהו)	{ אֵלָיו; אֵלָיו } <i>his.</i> (אֵלָיו; אֵלָיהו)
<i>Plur. 1. com.</i> אַתָּנוּ (אַתָּנוּ). (אַתָּנוּ) <i>we.</i>	נוּ; נָנוּ (נוּ) <i>our.</i>	נוּ <i>our.</i>
2. { m. אַתָּם f. אַתָּנוּ, אַתָּנוּ } <i>ye.</i>	{ אַתָּם; אַתָּם אַתָּנוּ; אַתָּנוּ } <i>your</i> .	{ אַתָּם; אַתָּמוּ } <i>your.</i> (אַתָּנוּ; אַתָּנוּ)
3. { m. הֵם f. הֵם } <i>they.</i>	{ הֵם; הֵם הֵם, הֵם } <i>their.</i>	{ הֵם; הֵם } <i>their.</i> (הֵם, הֵם)

***PRONOUN AND PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.******Accusative of the Pronoun, or Suffix of the Verb***

By itself.	With Nûn demonstrative.
נִ; נֵּ; נֶׁ <i>me.</i>	נִיְּ; נֵׁיְּ
תָּ; תֵּ; תֶׁ, in p. תַּיְּ, תַּנְּ } תָּ; תֵּ; תֶׁ; תַּיְּ, תַּנְּ } <i>thee.</i>	תִּיְּ; תִּנְּ (תִּיְּבָשׁ) not found.
הָ; הֵ; הֶׁ <i>him.</i>	הִיְּ; הִנְּ (הִיְּבָשׁ)
הָ; הֵ; הֶׁ <i>her.</i>	הִיְּ
נוּ;נוֹ;נוֹׁ <i>us.</i>	נוּׁ
כָּם; כֵּם; כֶׁם } כָּן; כֵּן; כֶׁן } <i>you.</i>	These forms do not occur.
(הָמָ), מָ; מֵ; מֶׁ; מַיְּ; מַנְּ } (עֲמָ), עֵ; עֶׁ; עַיְּ; עַנְּ } <i>them.</i>	

## PARADIGM B. THE

Qal				
Middle O.	Middle E.	Hithpæ'el.	Hoph'el.	Hiph'il.
קְטַל	קְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	הִקְטָל	הִקְטִיל
קְטַלָה	קְטַלָה	הִתְקַטְלָה	הִקְטְלָה	הִקְטִילָה
קְטַלָת	קְטַלָת	הִתְקַטְלָת	הִקְטְלָת	הִקְטִילָת
קְטַלָתָה	&c.	הִתְקַטְלָתָה	הִקְטְלָתָה	הִקְטִילָתָה
קְטַלִתִי		הִתְקַטְלִתִי	הִקְטְלִתִי	הִקְטִילִתִי
קְטַלְוִי		הִתְקַטְלְוִי	הִקְטְלְוִי	הִקְטִילְוִי
קְטַלָתָם		הִתְקַטְלָתָם	הִקְטְלָתָם	הִקְטִילָתָם
קְטַלָתָנוּ		הִתְקַטְלָתָנוּ	הִקְטְלָתָנוּ	הִקְטִילָתָנוּ
קְטַלְנוּ		הִתְקַטְלְנוּ	הִקְטְלְנוּ	הִקְטִילְנוּ
יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִקְטָל	יִקְטִיל
&c.	תְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	תְקַטָּל	תְקַטִּיל
	תְקַטֵּל	הִתְקַטֵּל	תְקַטָּל	תְקַטִּיל
	תְקַטִּיל	הִתְקַטִּיל	תְקַטִּיל	תְקַטִּילִי
	אִקְטָל	אִתְקַטָּל	אִקְטָל	אִקְטִיל
	יִקְטָלוּ	יִתְקַטְלָוּ	יִקְטָלוּ	יִקְטִילּוּ
	תְקַטְלָנָה	הִתְקַטְלָנָה	תְקַטְלָנָה	תְקַטְלָנָה
	תְקַטְלָוָה	הִתְקַטְלָוָה	תְקַטְלָוָה	תְקַטִּילָוָה
	תְקַטְלָנָה	הִתְקַטְלָנָה	תְקַטְלָנָה	תְקַטִּילָנָה
	בְּקַטָּל	בְּתַקְטָל	בְּקַטָּל	בְּקַטִּיל
			wanting	
		הִתְקַטְלָל	הִקְטָל	הִקְטִיל
		הִתְקַטְלָל	הִקְטָל	הִקְטִילִי
		הִתְקַטְלָלָה		הִקְטִילָה
				אִקְטִילָה
				יִקְטִיל

## STRONG VERB.

P'el.	P'el.	Niph'el.	Q'el.	
קָטַל	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	Sg. 3 m. } קָטַלָה
קָטַלָת	קָטַלָה	נִקְטַלָה	קָטַלָה	3 f. }
קָטַלָת	קָטַלָת	נִקְטַלָת	קָטַלָת	2 m. }
קָטַלָת	קָטַלָת	נִקְטַלָת	קָטַלָת	2 f. }
קָטַלָתִי	קָטַלָתִי	נִקְטַלָתִי	קָטַלָתִי	1 c. }
קָטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	נִקְטַלוּ	קָטַלוּ	Pl. 3 c. }
קָטַלָתֶם	קָטַלָתֶם	נִקְטַלָתֶם	קָטַלָתֶם	2 m. }
קָטַלָתָנוּ	קָטַלָתָנוּ	נִקְטַלָתָנוּ	קָטַלָתָנוּ	2 f. }
קָטַלָנוּ	קָטַלָנוּ	נִקְטַלָנוּ	קָטַלָנוּ	1 c. }
wanting	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	Sg. 3 m. }
	תִקְטַל	תִקְטַל	תִקְטַל	3 f. }
	תִקְטַל	תִקְטַל	תִקְטַל	2 m. }
	תִקְטַלִי	תִקְטַלִי	תִקְטַלִי	2 f. }
	אֲקַטֵל	אֲקַטֵל	אֲקַטֵל	1 c. }
	יִקְטָלוּ	יִקְטָלוּ	יִקְטָלוּ	Pl. 3 m. }
	תִקְטָלָנָה	תִקְטָלָנָה	תִקְטָלָנָה	3 f. }
	תִקְטָלוּ	תִקְטָלוּ	תִקְטָלוּ	2 m. }
	תִקְטָלָנָה	תִקְטָלָנָה	תִקְטָלָנָה	2 f. }
	נִקְטָל	נִקְטָל	נִקְטָל	1 c. }
const.	קָטָל	הַקָּטָל	קָטָל	Sg. 2 m. }
	קָטָלִי	הַקָּטָלִי	קָטָלִי	2 f. }
	קָטָלוּ	הַקָּטָלוּ	קָטָלוּ	Pl. 2 m. }
	קָטָלָנָה	הַקָּטָלָנָה	קָטָלָנָה	2 f. }
Infl.	קָטָל	הַקָּטָל (גַּקְטָל)	קָטָול	abs. }
	(קָטָל)	קָטָל (קָטָל)	קָטָל	const. }
Part.	מִקְטָל	מִקְטָל	נִקְטָל	act. }
			קָטָול	pass. }
Imp.			אֲקַטָלה	Jussive }
				Cohort. }

**PARADIGM C.      STRONG VERB**

3 pl. f.	3 pl. m.	2 pl. f.	2 pl. m.	1 pl. c.
קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְמָה	קָטַלְבָּתָה	קָטַלְבָּתָם	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטַלְמָנוּ	קָטַלְמָתָם	—	—	קָטַלְתָּנוּ
קָטַלְתָּנוּ	קָטַלְתָּמָם	—	—	קָטַלְתָּנוּ
קָטַלְתָּהִין	קָטַלְתָּהִים	—	—	קָטַלְתִּינוּ
קָטַלְתָּהִין	קָטַלְתָּהִים	קָטַלְתָּיִכָּנוּ	קָטַלְתָּיִכָּם	—
קָטַלְתָּחָן	קָטַלְתָּמָם	—	—	קָטַלְתָּאָנוּ
קָטַלְתָּהִין	קָטַלְתָּמָם	—	—	קָטַלְתִּינוּ
קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְמָה	קָטַלְבָּתָה	קָטַלְבָּתָם	—
קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְמָה	קָטַלְבָּתָה	קָטַלְבָּתָם	קָטַלְנוּ
—	יָקַטְלָה	יָקַטְלָהָה	יָקַטְלָבָּתָה	יָקַטְלָנוּ
יָקַטְלָהָה	יָקַטְלָהָה	—	—	יָקַטְלָאָנוּ
תָּקַטְלָהָה	תָּקַטְלָהָה	יָקַטְלָוְיכָנוּ	יָקַטְלָוְיכָם	תָּקַטְלָאָנוּ
—	קָטַלְמָה	—	—	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְמָה	{ קָטַלְבָּתָה קָטַלְבָּתָה	{ קָטַלְבָּתָם קָטַלְבָּתָם	קָטַלְנוּ
קָטַלְנָה	קָטַלְמָה	קָטַלְבָּתָה	קָטַלְבָּתָם	קָטַלְנוּ
הַקְּטִילָהָה	הַקְּטִילָמָה	הַקְּטִילָבָּתָה	הַקְּטִילָבָּתָם	הַקְּטִילָנוּ

## WITH SUFFIXES.

3 sg. f.	3 sg. m.	2 sg. f.	2 sg. m.*	1 sg. c.	
קָטְלָה	{ קָטְלָהוּ קָטְלָוּ }	קָטְלָךְ	קָטְלָךְ	קָטְלָנִי	Qal 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 g. 1 c. Pl. 3 c. 2 m. 1 c.
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }	קָטְלָתָה קָטְלָתָה		קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָתָה	{ קָטְלָתָהוּ קָטְלָתָוּ }			קָטְלָתָנִי	
קָטְלָה	קָטְלָוּ	קָטְלָךְ	קָטְלָךְ	קָטְלָנִי	Sg. 3 m. Middle E { Perf.
יָקְטָלָה	יָקְטָלָהוּ	יָקְטָלָךְ	יָקְטָלָךְ	יָקְטָלָנִי	Sg. 3 m. With Nun Epenthet. Pl. 3 m. 2 f.
יָקְטָלָנָה	—	—	—	יָקְטָלָנִי	
יָקְטָלָנוּ	יָקְטָלָוּ	יָקְטָלָךְ	יָקְטָלָךְ	יָקְטָלָנוּ	
תָּקְטָלָה	תָּקְטָלָוּ	—	—	תָּקְטָלָנִי	
קָטָלָה	קָטָלָהוּ	—	—	קָטָלָנִי	Sg. 2 m. { Imp.
קָטָלָה	קָטָלָוּ	—	—	קָטָלָנִי	Construct { M.
קָטָלָה	קָטָלוּ	קָטָלָךְ	קָטָלָךְ	קָטָלָנִי	Pr'el { Perf. Sg. 3 m.
הַקָּטָלָה	הַקָּטָלִילוּ	הַקָּטָלָךְ	הַקָּטָלָךְ	הַקָּטָלִילנִי	

## PARADIGM D. VERB PĒ ('פֶ) GUTTURAL.

Höph'äl.	Hiph'äl.	Niph'äl.	Qäl.		
הָעַטֵּל	הָעַטִּיל	גָעַטֵּל	עַטֵּל	Sg. 3 m. } Perfect.	
הָעַטְלָה	הָעַטִּילָה	גָעַטְלָה	עַטְלָה		
הָעַטְלָת	הָעַטִּילָת	גָעַטְלָת	עַטְלָת		
הָעַטְלָת	הָעַטִּילָת	גָעַטְלָת	עַטְלָת		
הָעַטְלִי	הָעַטִּילִי	גָעַטְלִי	עַטְלִי		
הָעַטְלֹו	הָעַטִּילֹו	גָעַטְלֹו	עַטְלֹו		
גָעַטְלָתָם		עַטְלָתָם			
גָעַטְלָתָנוּ		עַטְלָתָנוּ			
גָעַטְלָנוּ		עַטְלָנוּ			
יָעַטֵּל	יָעַטִּיל	יָעַטֵּל	יָעַטֵּל	Sg. 3 m. } Imperfect.	
הָעַטֵּל	הָעַטִּיל	הָעַטֵּל	הָעַטֵּל		
הָעַטְלִיל	הָעַטִּילִיל	הָעַטְלִיל	הָעַטְלִיל		
הָעַטְלִי	הָעַטִּילִי	הָעַטְלִי	הָעַטְלִי		
אָעַטֵּל	אָעַטִּיל	אָעַטֵּל	אָעַטֵּל		
יָעַטְלוֹ	יָעַטִּילֹו	יָעַטְלוֹ	יָעַטְלוֹ		
הָעַטְלָנָה		הָעַטְלָנָה			
הָעַטְלָנוֹה		הָעַטְלָנוֹה			
גָעַטֵּל	גָעַטִּיל	גָעַטֵּל	גָעַטֵּל		
wanting	הָעַטֵּל	הָעַטֵּל	עַטֵּל	Sg. 2 m. } Imperative.	
	הָעַטִּיל	הָעַטִּיל	עַטִּיל		
	הָעַטְלֹו	הָעַטְלֹו	עַטְלֹו		
	הָעַטְלָנָה	הָעַטְלָנָה	עַטְלָנָה		
הָעַטֵּל	הָעַטִּיל	גָעַטְוֹל	עַטְוֹל	abs. { Infin.	
הָעַטְלָה	הָעַטִּילָה	הָעַטִּיל	עַטִּיל		
מְעַטֵּל	מְעַטִּיל	גָעַטֵּל	עַטֵּל	act. { Part.	
	יָעַטֵּל		עַטֵּל		
	אָעַטִּילָה		עַטִּילָה	Jussive { Imperf.	
			אָעַטָּה	Cohort. { Imperf.	

## PARADIGM E. VERB 'ĀYIN ('ע) GUTTURAL.

Hithp'ēl.	P'ēl.	P'ēl.	Niph'ēl.	Qal.	
התקאל	קָאֵל	קָאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	Sg. 3 m. } 3 f. }
התקאה	קָאֵלה	קָאֵלה	נִקָּאֵלה	קָאֵלה	Perfect.
התקאות	קָאֵلت	קָאֵلت	נִקָּאֵلت	קָאֵلت	
התקאות	קָאֵلت	קָאֵلت	נִקָּאֵلت	קָאֵلت	
התקאותי	קָאֵלתי	קָאֵלתי	נִקָּאֵלתי	קָאֵלתי	
התקאיםו	קָאֵלו	קָאֵלו	נִקָּאֵלו	קָאֵלו	
התקאיםם	קָאֵלתם	קָאֵלתם	נִקָּאֵלתם	קָאֵלתם	
התקאותנו	קָאֵלתו	קָאֵלתו	נִקָּאֵלתו	קָאֵלתו	
התקאותנו	קָאֵלנו	קָאֵלנו	נִקָּאֵלנו	קָאֵלנו	
יתקאל	יִקָּאֵל	יִקָּאֵל	יִקָּאֵל	יִקָּאֵל	Sg. 3 m. }
התקאל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	3 f. }
התקאל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	תִּקְאַל	2 m. }
התקאלי	תִּקְאַלי	תִּקְאַלי	תִּקְאַלי	תִּקְאַלי	2 f. }
אתקאל	אִקָּאֵל	אִקָּאֵל	אִקָּאֵל	אִקָּאֵל	1 c. }
יתקאלו	יִקָּאֵלו	יִקָּאֵלו	יִקָּאֵלו	יִקָּאֵלו	Pl. 3 m. }
התקאלנה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	Imperfect. }
תרקאלו	תִּקְאַלְוָה	תִּקְאַלְוָה	תִּקְאַלְוָה	תִּקְאַלְוָה	
התקאלנה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	תִּקְאַלְנָה	
נתקאל	נִקָּאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	
התקאל	wanting	קָאֵל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	Sg. 2 m. }
התקאלי		קָאֵלי	הִקָּאֵלי	קָאֵלי	2 f. }
הרתקאלו		קָאֵלו	הִקָּאֵלו	קָאֵלו	Pl. 2 m. }
התקאלנה		קָאֵלנה	הִקָּאֵלנה	קָאֵלנה	2 f. }
—	—	קָאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	abs. { Inf.
התקאל	—	קָאֵל	הִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	const. } Inf.
מתקאל	מִקָּאֵל	מִקָּאֵל	נִקָּאֵל	קָאֵל	act. { Part.
—	מִקָּאֵל	—	—	קָאֵל	pass. { Part.
With Suffixes				יִקָּאֵלו	With Imp.

## PARADIGM F. VERB LÄMËDH (לְמַדֵּה) GUTTURAL.

Hithp'el.	Hiph'il.	Piel.	Niph'il.	Qal.		
התקטח	הקטיח	קטח	נקטח	קטח	Sg. 3 m.	Perfect.
התקטעה	הקטיטה	קטטה	נקטטה	קטטה	3 f.	
התקטחת	הקטחת	קטחת	נקטחת	קטחת	2 m.	
התקטחת	הקטחת	קטחת	נקטחת	קטחת	2 f.	
התקטחת	הקטחת	קטחת	נקטחת	קטחת	1 c.	
התקטחו	הקטחו	קטחו	נקטחו	קטחו	Pl. 3 c.	
התקטחים	הקטחים	קטחים	נקטחים	קטחים	2 m.	
התקטחות	הקטחות	קטחות	נקטחות	קטחות	2 f.	
התקטחנו	הקטחנו	קטחנו	נקטחנו	קטחנו	1 c.	
התקטחנו	הקטחנו	קטחנו	נקטחנו	קטחנו		
'יתקטח	'יקטיח	'יקטח	'יקטח	'יקטח	Sg. 3 m.	Imperfect.
תרקטח	תקטיח	תקטח	תקטח	תקטח	3 f.	
תרקטח	תקטיח	תקטח	תקטח	תקטח	2 m.	
תרקטח'	תקטיח'	תקטח'	תקטח'	תקטח'	2 f.	
אתקטח	אקטיח	אקטח	אקטח	אקטח	1 c.	
'יתקטחו	'יקטחו	'יקטחו	'יקטחו	'יקטחו	Pl. 3 m.	
תרקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	3 f.	
תרקטחו	תקטחו	תקטחו	תקטחו	תקטחו	2 m.	
תרקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	תקטחנה	2 f.	
נקטח	נקטיח	נקטח	נקטח	נקטח	1 c.	
התקטח	הקטח	קטח	הקטח	קטח	Sg. 2 m.	Imperative.
התקטחי	הקטחי	קטחי	הקטחי	קטחי	2 f.	
התקטחו	הקטחו	קטחו	הקטחו	קטחו	Pl. 2 m.	
התקטחנה	הקטחנה	קטחנה	הקטחנה	קטחנה	2 f.	
—	הקטח	קטח	נקטח	קטות	abs.	Infinitive.
התקטח	הקטיח	קטיח	הקטח	קטח	const.	
מתקטח	מקטיח	מקטח	נקטח	קטם	act.	Part.
				קטית	pass.	
	'יקטח			'יקטחני	Jussive	Impf.
					W. suff.	

## PARADIGM G. VERB PĒ NŪN (פֶן).

Hōph'āl.	Hiph'āl.	Niph'āl.	Qal.	
הָטַל	הָטִיל	נָטַל	נָטַל	Sg. 3 m. etc. regular
הָטְלָה	הָטִילָה	נָטְלָה		
הָטְלָת	הָטִילָת	נָטְלָת		
הָטְלָת	הָטִילָת	נָטְלָת		
הָטְלָתִי	הָטִילִי	נָטְלָתִי		
הָטְלָוּ	הָטִילּוּ	נָטְלָוּ		
הָטְלָתָם	הָטִילָתָם	נָטְלָתָם		
הָטְלָתָנוּ	הָטִילָתָנוּ	נָטְלָתָנוּ		
הָטְלָנוּ	הָטִילָנוּ	נָטְלָנוּ		
יָטַל	יָטִיל	יָגַטֵּל	יָטַל	Sg. 3 m.
חָטַל	חָטִיל	חָגַטֵּל	חָטַל	3 f.
חָטְלָל	חָטִילָל	חָגַטָּל	חָטְלָל	2 m.
חָטְלִי	חָטִילִי	חָגַטְלִי	חָטְלִי	2 f.
אָטַל	אָטִיל	אָגַטֵּל	אָטַל	1 c.
יָטָלוּ	יָטִילּוּ	יָגַטְלּוּ	יָטָלוּ	Pl. 3 c.
חָטְלָנָה	חָטִילָנָה	חָגַטָּלָנָה	חָטְלָנָה	2 m.
חָטָלוּ	חָטִילּוּ	חָגַטְלּוּ	חָטָלוּ	2 f.
חָטְלָנָה	חָטִילָנָה	חָגַטָּלָנָה	חָטְלָנָה	1 c.
גָטָל	גָטִיל	גָגַטֵּל	גָטַל	
wanting	הָטַל	הָגַטֵּל	גָטַל	Sg. 2 m.
	הָטִיל	הָגַטְלִי	גָטִיל	2 f.
	הָטִילָה	הָגַטְלָה	גָטִילָה	Pl. 2 m.
	הָטִילָתָה	הָגַטְלָתָה	גָטִילָתָה	2 f.
הָטַל	הָטִיל	הָגַטֵּל	גָטֹול	abs. {
	הָטִיל	הָגַטֵּל	גָטָל	const. { Inf.
מָטַל	מָטִיל	נָטַל	נָטוֹל	act. { Part.
	יָטַל		אָטַלָה	pass. { Impf.
				Jussive { Cohort.

## PARADIGM H. VERB

Hithp'el.	P'el.	P'el.	Hoph'el.
התקטט	קוטט	קוטט	הוקט
התקטטה	קוטטה	קוטטה	הוקטעה
התקטטה	קוטטה	קוטטה	הוקטשות
התקטטה	קוטטה	קוטטה	הוקטשות
התקטטה'	קוטטה'	קוטטה'	הוקטשתה'
התקטטו	קוטטו	קוטטו	הוקטו
התקטטו	קוטטם	קוטטם	הוקטתם
התקטטנו	קוטטנו	קוטטנו	הוקטנו
יתקוטט	יקוטט	יקוטט	יינקט (יקט)
תתקוטט	תקוטט	תקוטט	תינקט
תתקוטט	תקוטט	תקוטט	תינקט
תתקוטט'	תקוטט'	תקוטט'	תינקט'
אתקוטט	אקווטט	אקווטט	אוקט
יתקוטטו	יקוטטו	יקוטטו	יינקטו
התקוטטנה	תקוטטנה	תקוטטנה	הוקטנעה
התקוטטו	תקוטטו	תקוטטו	הוקטו
התקוטטנה	תקוטטנה	תקוטטנה	הוקטנעה
ונקוטט	נקוטט	נקוטט	זוקט
התקוטט	wanting	קוטט	
התקוטטה'		קוטטה'	
התקוטטו		קוטטו	
התקוטטנה		קוטטנה	
התקוטט	—	קוטט	wanting
—		קוטט	
מתקוטט	מקוטט	מקוטט	מוקט
		י'קוטטני	

## 'AYIN DOUBLED (עֲיַן).

Hiph'il.	Niph'al.	Qal.	
הִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	Sg. 3 m.
הִקְפָּה	נִקְפָּה	קָפָה	3 f.
הִקְפִּית	נִקְפִּית	קָפִית	2 m.
הִקְפִּות	נִקְפִּות	קָפִות	2 f.
הִקְפִּיתִי	נִקְפִּיתִי	קָפִיתִי	1 c.
הִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	Pl. 3 c.
הִקְטָות	נִקְטָות	קָטָות	2 m.
הִקְטִיתָן	נִקְטִיתָן	קָטִיתָן	2 f.
הִקְטָ�וָן	נִקְטָ�וָן	קָטָ�וָן	1 c.
(יִקְטָה)			
תִּקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	Sg. 3 m.
תִּקְטָת	תִּקְטָת	תִּקְטָת	3 f.
תִּקְטָת	תִּקְטָת	תִּקְטָת	2 m.
תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	2 f.
אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה	אִקְטָה	1 c.
יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יִקְטָה	Pl. 3 m.
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	3 f.
תִּקְטָנוֹת	תִּקְטָנוֹת	תִּקְטָנוֹת	2 m.
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	2 f.
נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	1 c.
הִקְטָה			
הִקְטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	Sg. 2 m.
הִקְטִי	הִקְטִי	קָטִי	2 f.
הִקְטָה	הִקְטָה	קָטָה	Pl. 2 m.
הִקְטִינָה	הִקְטִינָה	קָטִינָה	2 f.
הִקְטָת			
הִקְטָת	הִקְטָת	קָטָות	abs. { Inf.
הִקְטָת	הִקְטָת	קָטָת	const. { Inf.
מִקְטָה			
מִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָת	act. { Part.
וַיִּקְטָה		וַיִּקְטָה	pass. { Part.
וַיִּקְטָ�וָה		וַיִּקְטָ�וָה	W. cons. { Imp.
			W. suff. { Imp.

## PARADIGM J. VERB PĒ 'ĀLĒPH (אָלֶף). VERB PĒ YODH (יְהֹוּדֶה). PARA-

Niph'al.	Qal.	Hiph'il (prop. יִתְּלַ)	Qal (prop. יִתְּלַ)
Same as the verb Pe Guttural.	אָטֵל Same as the verb Pe Guttural.	הִיטֵּל הִיטֵּלה הִיטֵּلت הִיטֵּלה הִיטֵּלה הִיטֵּלוּ הִיטֵּלהֶם הִיטֵּלהֶן הִיטֵּנוּ	יִטְלַ etc. regular
	יָאָטֵל (יָאָטַל) תָּאָטֵל תָּאָטֵל תָּאָטֵל אָטֵל יָאָטֵלוּ תָּאָטֵלָה תָּאָטֵלָה תָּאָטֵלָה נָאָטֵל	יִטְלַ תִּטְלַ תִּטְלַ תִּטְלַ אִטְלַ יִטְלַ תִּטְלָה תִּטְלָה תִּטְלָה גִּטְלַ	יִטְלַ תִּטְלַ תִּטְלַ תִּטְלַ אִטְלַ יִטְלַ תִּטְלָה תִּטְלָה תִּטְלָה גִּטְלַ
	אָטֵל אָטֵל אָטֵל אָטֵלָה	הִיטֵּל הִיטֵּלי הִיטֵּלוּ הִיטֵּלהֶה	יִטְלַ יִטְלַ יִטְלַ יִטְלָה
	אָטוֹל אָטֵל	הִיטֵּל הִיטֵּלי	יִטְלַ יִטְלַ
	אָטֵל אָטוֹל	מִיטֵּל	יִטְלַ יִטְלַ
	רְאָטֵל רְאָטֵל	רִיְטֵל	רִיְטַל רִיְטַל

## DIGIN I. VERB PE WĀW (פְּזָוֹ).

Hoph'el.	Hiph'il	Niph'al.	Qal	
הוֹטֵל הוֹטִילָה הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַתִי הוֹטִילּוּ הוֹטִילָם הוֹטִילָתָנוּ הוֹטִילָתָנוּ	הוֹטִיל הוֹטִילָה הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַת הוֹטִילַתִי הוֹטִילּוּ הוֹטִילָם הוֹטִילָתָנוּ הוֹטִילָתָנוּ	נָטַל נָטַלָה נָטַלַת נָטַלַת נָטַלַתִי נָטַלּוּ נָטַלָם נָטַלָתָנוּ נָטַלָתָנוּ	יָטַל etc.  regular	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 c. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.  Perfect.
יָטַל נָטַל תוֹטִיל תוֹטִיל תוֹטִילִי אוֹטִיל יָוטַל תוֹטֶלֶתָה תוֹטֶלּוּ תוֹטֶלָתָה נוֹטֶל	יָטַל etc.  regular	יָטַל תִּיְתַל תִּיְתַל קִיְתַלִי אִיְתַל יִתְלּוּ תִּיְתֶלֶתָה תִּיְתֶלּוּ תִּיְתֶלָתָה גִּטְלָל	יָטַל תִּטְלָל תִּטְלָל קִטְלִי אִטְלָל יִטְלּוּ תִּטְלֶנֶה תִּטְלֶלּוּ תִּטְלֶנֶה גִּטְלָל	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.  Imperfect.
wanting	הוֹטֵל הוֹטִילִי הוֹטִילּוּ הוֹטֶלָתָה	הוֹטֵל הוֹטִילִי הוֹטִילּוּ הוֹטֶלָתָה	יָטַל יָטַלִי יָטַלּוּ יָטֶלָתָה	Sg. 2 m. 2 f. Pl. 2 m. 2 f.  Imperative.
—	הוֹטֵל הוֹטִיל	— הוֹטֵל	יָטַל יָטַלִת	abs. { const. { Infin.
מִטְלָל	מִטְלִיל	נָטַל	יָטַל יָטַל	act. { pass. { Part.
	וַיָּטַל		וַיָּטַל	With 1 Cone. { Imp.

## PARADIGM K. VERBS 'ĀYIN WĀW (עַז)

Pələl.	Pələl.	Höph'əl.	Hiph'əl.
קוֹל קוֹלָה etc.	קוֹלָל קוֹלָה קוֹלָת קוֹלָת קוֹלָתִי קוֹלָתוֹ קוֹלָתֶם קוֹלָתָנוּ קוֹלָתֵנוּ	הוֹקָל הוֹקָלה הוֹקָלָת הוֹקָלָת הוֹקָלָתִי הוֹקָלָתוֹ הוֹקָלָתֶם הוֹקָלָתָנוּ הוֹקָלָתֵנוּ	הַקְּיָל הַקְּיָלה הַקְּיָלוֹת הַקְּיָלוֹת הַקְּיָלוֹתִי הַקְּיָלוֹתוֹ הַקְּיָלוֹתֶם הַקְּיָלוֹתָנוּ הַקְּיָלוֹתֵנוּ
יְקוֹלָל תְּקוֹלָל etc.	יְקוֹלָל תְּקוֹלָל תְּקוֹלָל תְּקוֹלָלִי אֲקוֹלָל יְקוֹלָתוֹ תְּקוֹלָתָה תְּקוֹלָתוֹ תְּקוֹלָתָה נְקוֹלָל	יְמֻכָּל תְּמֻכָּל תְּמֻכָּל תְּמֻכָּלִי אוֹמָל יְמֻכָּלוֹ תְּמֻכָּלָה תְּמֻכָּלִי תְּמֻכָּלָה עַמְלָל	יְקָלָל תְּקָלָל תְּקָלָל תְּקָלָלִי אֲקָלָל יְקָלָלוֹ תְּקָלָנָה תְּקָלָנוֹ תְּקָלָנָה נְקָלָל
wanting	קוֹלָל קוֹלָה קוֹלָת קוֹלָתָה	wanting	הַקְּלָל הַקְּלָה הַקְּלָת הַקְּלָתָה
	קוֹלָל	—	תְּקָלָל הַקְּלָל
מְקוֹלָל	מְקוֹלָל	מְמֻקָּל	מְקָיָל וְמְקָיָל

AND 'ĀYIN YôDH (עַיִן יְהוָה).

Niph'al.	Qal (עֲיָן).	Qal (עֲיָן).	
נִקּוֹל	קָל	קָל	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 c. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.
נִקּוֹלה	קָלָה	קָלָה	
נִקּוֹלה	קָלָת	קָלָת	
נִקּוֹלה	etc.	קָלָת	
נִקּוֹלה		קָלָת	
נִקּוֹלה		קָלָתִי	
נִקּוֹלוֹ		קָלָוֹ	
נִקּוֹלוֹתָם		קָלָתָם	
נִקּוֹלוֹתָנוֹ		קָלָתָנוֹ	
נִקּוֹלוֹנוֹ		קָלָנוֹ	
יִקּוֹל	יָקִיל	יָקִול	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.
תִּקּוֹל	תְּקִיל	תְּקִיל	
תִּקּוֹל	תְּקִיל	תְּקִיל	
תִּקּוֹלִי	תְּקִילִי	תְּקִילִי	
אִקּוֹל	אָקִיל	אָקִיל	
יִקּוֹלוֹ	יָקִילוֹ	יָקִילוֹ	
תִּקְוִלָּה	תְּקִילִינָה	תְּקִילִינָה	
תִּקְוִלָּה	תְּקִילִין	תְּקִילִין	
תִּקְוִלָּה	תְּקִילִין	תְּקִילִין	
נִקּוֹל	נִקּיל	נִקּול	Imperfect.
הַקּוֹל	קִיל	קִיל	
הַקּוֹלִי	קִילִי	קִילִי	
הַקּוֹלוֹ	קִילּוֹ	קִילּוֹ	
הַקּוֹלִינה	—	קִילִינָה	Imperative.
הַקּוֹל	קִיל	קִיל	
הַקּוֹל	קִיל	קִיל	
הַקּוֹל	—	קִילִינָה	
הַקּוֹל	קִיל	קִיל	abs. { Ind.
הַקּוֹל	קִיל	קִיל	
נִקּוֹל	קָל	קָל	act. { Part.
	קָלִיל	קָלִיל	
	וּקָל	וּקָל	{ Imp.
	חִקָּל תִּקְלָל	חִקָּל תִּקְלָל	

### **PARADIGM L. VERB**

H̄ithpā'el.	H̄oph'el.	H̄iph'il.	Paz.
התקפה התקפה התקפית התקפית התקפית התקפית התקפות התקפים התקפיה התקפינו	הקטה הקטה הקטית הקטית הקטית הקטו הקטים הקטון הקטינו	הקטה הקטה הקטית ב-יְתִי הקטית ב-יְתִי הקטו הקטיהם ב-יְמִם הקטיתן ב-יְתִי הקטינו	קטה קטה קטית קטית קטו קטיהם קטיתן קטינו
תקפה תקפה תקפה תקפי <sup>1</sup> אתקפה תקטו <sup>2</sup> תקפינה תקטו <sup>3</sup> תקפינה נתקפה	קטה תקפה תקפה תקפי <sup>1</sup> אתקפה תקטו <sup>2</sup> תקפינה תקטו <sup>3</sup> תקפינה נקטה	קטה תקפה תקפה תקפי <sup>1</sup> אתקפה תקטו <sup>2</sup> תקפינה תקטו <sup>3</sup> תקפינה נקטה	קטה תקפה תקפה תקפי <sup>1</sup> אתקפה תקטו <sup>2</sup> תקפינה תקטו <sup>3</sup> תקפינה נקטה
התקפה התקפי <sup>1</sup> התקטו <sup>2</sup> התקפינה <sup>3</sup>	wanting	הקטה הקטו <sup>1</sup> הקטו <sup>2</sup> הקטינה <sup>3</sup>	wanting
— התקפות מתקפה	הקטה הקטות מקטה	הקטה הקטות מקטה	קטה קטות מקטה
תקט		יקט יכטני	

*LAMEDH HÉ (לְהֶ).*

P'el.	Niph'el.	Qal.	
קָטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	Sg. 3 m. } קָטְתָה
קָטְתָה	נִקְטָתָה	קָטְתָה	3 f. } קְטִיתִקְטִית (נִקְטִיתִקְטִית)
קְטִיתִקְטִית	נִקְטִיתִית	קְטִיתִית	2 m. }
קְטִיתִית	נִקְטִיתִית	קְטִיתִית	2 f. }
קְטִיתִיתִי	נִקְטִיתִיתִי	קְטִיתִיתִי	1 c. }
קְטוּ	נִקְטוּ	קְטוּ	Pl. 3 c. }
קְטִיתִם	נִקְטִיתִם	קְטִיתִם	2 m. }
קְטִיתִין	נִקְטִיתִין	קְטִיתִין	2 f. }
קְטִינָו	נִקְטִינָו	קְטִינָו	1 c. }
Imperfect.			
יַקְטָה	יִקְטָה	יַקְטָה	Sg. 3 m. }
תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	3 f. }
תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	תִּקְטָה	2 m. }
תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	תִּקְטִי	2 f. }
אֲקְטָה	אֲקְטָה	אֲקְטָה	1 c. }
יַקְטוּ	יִקְטוּ	יַקְטוּ	Pl. 3 m. }
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	3 f. }
תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	תִּקְטוּ	2 m. }
תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	תִּקְטִינָה	2 f. }
נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	1 c. }
Imperative.			
קָטָה	הַקָּטָה	קָטָה	Sg. 2 m. }
קְטִי	הַקְּטִי	קְטִי	2 f. }
קְטוּ	הַקְטוּ	קְטוּ	Pl. 2 m. }
קְטִינָה	הַקְטִינָה	קְטִינָה	2 f. }
Infinitive.			
קָטָה (קְטָה)	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	abs. }
קְטוּתָה	הַקְטוּתָה	קְטוּתָה	const. }
Part.			
מִקְטָה	נִקְטָה	קָטָה	act. }
	נִקְטָה	קְטִי	pass. }
Imp. W. suff.			
יַקְטָ	יִקְטָ	יַקְטָ	Jussive }
יַקְטִי	יִקְטִי	יַקְטִי	Imp. }

## PARADIGM M. VERB LĀMĚDH 'ĀLĚPH (לְאַلֵּף).

Hithp'el.	Hiph'il.	Piel.	Niph'al.	Qal.	
התקטָא התקטָה התקטָת התקטָת התקטָת התקטָתִי התקטָאָו התקטָתָם התקטָתָהָן התקטָאָנוּ	הקטִיא הקטִיאָה הקטִיאָת הקטִיאָת הקטִיאָת הקטִיאָתִי הקטִיאָו הקטִיאָתָם הקטִיאָתָהָן הקטִיאָנוּ	קטָא קטָאָה קטָאָת קטָאָת קטָאָתִי קטָאָו קטָאָתָם קטָאָתָהָן קטָאָנוּ	נקְטָא נקְטָאָה נקְטָאָת נקְטָאָת נקְטָאָתִי נקְטָאָו נקְטָאָתָם נקְטָאָתָהָן נקְטָאָנוּ	קטָא קטָאָה קטָאָת קטָאָת קטָאָתִי קטָאָו קטָאָתָם קטָאָתָהָן קטָאָנוּ	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 c. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.
'תקטָא תרתקטָא תרתקטָא תרתקטָאִי ארקטָא 'תקטָאוֹ תרתקטָאָנה תרתקטָאָז תרתקטָאָנה נתתקטָא	'יקטִיא תקטִיא תקטִיא תקטִיאִי אקרטִיא 'יקטִיאָו תקטָאנָה תקטָאוֹ תקטָאנָה נקרטִיא	'יקטָא תקטָא תקטָא תקטָאִי אקרטָא 'יקטָאָו תקטָאנָה תקטָאוֹ תקטָאנָה נקטָא	'יקטָא תקטָא תקטָא תקטָאִי אקרטָא 'יקטָאָו תקטָאנָה תקטָאוֹ תקטָאנָה נקטָא	'יקטָא תקטָא תקטָא תקטָאִי אקרטָא 'יקטָאָו תקטָאנָה תקטָאוֹ תקטָאנָה נקטָא	Sg. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c. Pl. 3 m. 3 f. 2 m. 2 f. 1 c.
					Imperfect.
התקטָא התקטָאִי התקטָאָו התקטָאָנה	הקטָא הקטִיאָה הקטִיאָו הקטָאָתָהָן	קטָא קטִיאָה קטִיאָו קטָאָתָהָן	הקטָא הקטִיאָה הקטִיאָו הקטָאָתָהָן	קטָא קטִיאָה קטִיאָו הקטָאָתָהָן	Sg. 2 m. 2 f. Pl. 2 m. 2 f.
					Imperative.
התקטָא התקטָאִי	הקטָא הקטִיאָה	קטָא קטִיאָה	נקטָא הקטָא	קטָוֹא הקטָא	abs. { conat. {
					Inf.
מתקטָא	מקטִיא	מקטָא	נקטָא	קטָוֹא הקטָא	act. { pass. {
					Part.
	'יקטָאָנוּ 'יקטִיאָגִי	'יקטָאָנוּ 'יקטִיאָגִי	'יקטָאָנוּ 'יקטִיאָגִי	קטָוֹא הקטָא	Jussive { W. suff. {
					Imp.

# INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

[The references are to sections, unless otherwise indicated.]

א, before suffixes.....	74. 1. c. N. 1.	Active Verbs.....	58. 2. N. 2.
a-class vowels.....	7. 1. a. 2.	Addition to stem for tense, person, &c. ....	57. 2.
a-class vowels, what they include.....	33.	Adjectives as Adverbs.....	134. 1. c.
א, in 'ה gutturals.....	82. 1. a. b.	Adjectives, formation of.....	107.
א, in 'י gutturals.....	80. 2. a. b.	Adjectives in י.....	116. 2.
א, naturally long, where found.....	30. 1.	Adjectives in ה.....	128. 5. a.
א-א, nouns with.....	107.	Adjectives, neuter.....	108.
א-א, nouns with.....	108. 1. a.	Adverbs.....	134.
א-א, nouns with.....	109. 1.	Adverbs and suffixes.....	134. 2.
א-א, nouns with.....	118. 1.	Affix, feminine.....	134. 2. N.
א changed to ē in nouns.....	106.	Affix '.....	119. 4.
א-א, nouns with.....	118. 3.	Affix י or יְ (seldom יִ).....	119. 3.
א-א, nouns with.....	107.	Affixes for gender and number.....	122.
א-א, nouns with.....	108. 1. b.	Affixes of cases, origin of.....	123. 5. N. 1, 2, 3.
א-א, nouns with.....	109. 2.	Affixes of nouns.....	105. 3.
א-א, nouns with.....	118. 7.	Affirmatives and Preformatives 68.5.N.2.	
א-א, nouns with.....	118. 5.	Agency expressed.....	119. 1.
א-א, nouns with.....	118. 6.	Alphabet.....	1.
א-א, nouns with.....	107.	Analysis of noun-forms.....	123. 5. N. 3.
א-א, nouns with.....	108. 1. c; 118. 8.	Anomalous form of י'ב verb.....	90. 3. N.
א of Qđl, before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. (2).	Appellatives .....	112. 3.
א, original stem-form in.....	120. 2. R.	Apocope in י'ה verbs.....	100. 5.
א, pure short, where found.....	29. 1.	Apocope of ה in fem. nouns.....	123. 2. c.
א, restored and heightened in Qđl 74.1.b.(2).		Arabic Personal Pronouns.....	50. 3. N. 2.
א, tone-long in Qđl, vocalized.....	74.1.b.(1).	Aramaic form in י'י verbs.....	86. 2. R. 1.
א, tone-long, where found.....	31. 1.	Aramaic Personal Pronouns ..	50. 3. N. 2.
Absolute and construct states.....	123.	Aramaicized forms (י'י).....	94. 2. R. 5.
Absolute Dual.....	123. 5. a.	Archaic construct forms.....	121. 1. a.
Absolute Infinitive.....	70. 1.	Article and Prepositions.....	45. 4. R. 3.
Absolute masc. plur.....	122. 4. a.	Article before gutturals.....	45. 2. 3.
Abstract fem. subst. Numerals.....	123. 3.	Article, The.....	45.
Abstract ideas expressed.....	119. 5.	Article with Dāghēš.....	45. 1.
Abstract nouns.....	108.; 110. 2. 8.	Artificial doubling in II. cl. nouns 123. R. 5.	
Abstract nouns, formation of.....	70. 1.	Aspirate and Dāghēš-forte.....	14. 2.
Accent affect'g vowel inf. nouns 131.3.R.4.		Aspirates.....	12.
Accent defined.....	20. 4. N. 2.	Assimilation.....	39.
Accent in inflected words.....	20. 4. N. 1.	Assimilation } backwards }.....	74. 1. c. N. 2; 74. 2. c. N. 2.
Accent in verbs with suffixes.....	74. 1. c. (3).	Assimilation, how indicated.....	39. 3. N.
Accents.....	20.-25.	Assimilation of ה and ח.....	39. 2.
Accents, relative power of.....	24. 2. N. 2.	Assimilation of י in י'י Seghol's.....	106.3.b.
Accents, table of .....	23.	Assimilation of י and ה.....	39. 3.
Accusative end'g of verb. forms 74.2.c.N.1.		Assimilation of י in י'ב verbs.....	84. 2.
Accusative-form and stem-form.....	120. 2. R.	Assimilation of י, exceptions to.....	39. 3. R.
Accusative, formation of .....	121. 3.	Assimilation of ו, Wāw, verbs י'ו.....	90. 4.
Accusative of Pronoun, table of .. p. 165.		Assimilation of weak י ..	39. 1.
Active Intensive, pointing of .....	59. 1.	Aramaian and Arabic declension 131.3.N.2.	
Active Participle, Qđl.....	71. 1. a.		

<b>Assyrian Personal Pronoun</b> .....	<b>50. 3. N. 2.</b>	<b>Consonant additions in inflection of</b>	
<b>Attenuated Vowel-sounds</b> .....	<b>7. 3. c.</b>	<b>נִנְיָ' verbs</b> .....	<b>100. 3.</b>
'Atnnah.....	22. 1. 2.	'יַי verbs.....	94. 4.
'Atnnah and Silliq.....	24. 2.	y'iy verbs.....	86. 4.
'Atnnah and Silliq, consecution of	25. 1.	Consonants liable to rejection.....	40.
Attenuation, when it occurs.....	36. 4.	Consonantal character of נ lost.....	88. 1.
'Ayin doubled Segholate stems.....	125. 5. b.	Consonantal force of ה or י retained.....	44. 5.
'Ayin doubled verba.....	77. 2. b.; 88.	Construct, archaic.....	121. 1. a.
'Ayin doubled verb, Paradigm of .. p. 175.		Construct, dual .....	122. 5. b.
'Ayin doubled verba, list of.....	87.	Construct form explained.....	123. 5. R. N.
אַיִל, dual-ending.....	123. 5. N. 2.	Construct Infinitive.....	70. 2.
'Ayin guttural verb, Paradigm of .. p. 171.		Construct masculine plural.....	123. 4. b.
'Ayin guttural verbs.....	77. 1. b.; 80.	Construct sing., stem-changes of ..	123. 3.
'Ayin guttural verbs, list of.....	81.	Construct state.....	123.
'Ayin Wāw or Yōdh.....	77. 3. d.	Construct state of nouns.....	106. 4.
'Ayin Wāw Segholate stems.....	125. 5. a.	Constructs and Prepositions.....	125. 1.
'Ayin Wāw verb, Paradigm of .. p. 178.		Contracted vowel-sounds.....	7. 3. e.
'Ayin Wāw verbs.....	94.	Contracted weak verbs.....	77. 2.
'Ayin Wāw verba, list of.....	95.	Contraction.....	36. 7.
'Ayin Yōdh verb, Paradigm of .. p. 179.		Contraction in y'iy verbs.....	86. 1.
'Ayin Yōdh verba.....	96.	Contraction in Segholates.....	127. 2. R. 1.
'Ayin Yōdh verbs, list of.....	97.	Contraction of ה or י .....	44. 3.
Biliteral roots.....	108. 3.	Contraction producing long vowel.....	30.
Breathings .....	2. 1.	Contractions of nouns w. suff..	124. 1. R. 1.
Cardinals.....	123. R. 10. 11.	Contractions with suffixes.....	74. 1. c. N. 2.
Cases, formation of.....	121.	Conversive, Wāw, the name ..	73. footn. 1.
Cases of nouns.....	106. 2.	Counts (accents).....	23. 1. cl. 4; 23. 3.
Cases, originally three.....	121.	Dāghēṣ-forte .....	13.
Causative idea and PI'el.....	59. 2. a.	Dāghēṣ-forte, characteristic .....	15. 2.
Causative passive stem.....	60. 3.	Dāghēṣ-forte, conjunctive .....	15. 3.
Causative verb-stems.....	60.	Dāghēṣ-forte, emphatic .....	15. 5.
Causative verb-stem, pointing of ..	60. 1.	Dāghēṣ-forte, firmative .....	15. 6.
Qere .....	8.	Dāghēṣ-forte, separative .....	15. 4.
Changeable vowel-sounds .....	7. 4. a.	Dāghēṣ-forte after נִנְיָ' .....	54. 2. N. 1.
Change in noun-inflection .....	126. 2.	Dāghēṣ-forte and י .....	42. 2. N. 1.
Characteristic long vowel .....	30.	Dāghēṣ of Wāw consecutive ..	73. 2. a. (1).
Closed and sharpened syllables ..	127. 1. R. 2.	Dāghēṣ-forte as a Dāghēṣ-lene ..	13. 2. N. 1.
Closed syllables .....	26. 2.	Dāghēṣ-forte firmative in נִנְיָ' ..	52. 1. d.
Closed syllable, accented .....	20. 2.	Dāghēṣ-forte implied 14. 3. N. 1; 42. 1. b., N.	
Closed syllable, quantity of .....	23. 2.	Dāghēṣ-forte in IV. cl. nouns ..	130. R. 2.
Cohortative ending, Inv. י'ד 90. 2. b. R. 2.		Dāghēṣ-forte in Pē gutturals .....	73. 1.
Cohortative Imperative .....	72. 3.	Dāghēṣ-forte inserted in y'iy verbs ..	86. 3.
Cohortative Imperfect .....	72. 1.	Dāghēṣ-forte, kinds of .....	15.
Command, how expressed .....	72. 2. b.	Dāghēṣ of the article omitted ..	46. 4. R. 1.
Commutation of ה into י .....	44. 1.	Dāghēṣ-forte retained in y'iy verba ..	86. 4.
Commutation of letters .....	41. 3.	Dāghēṣ-lene .....	12. 1.
Compensation .....	30.	Dāghēṣ-lene after diaj. accents .....	12. 3.
Compensative Dāghēṣ-forte .....	15. 1.	Dāghēṣ-lene after a silent שֶׁwā ..	12. 2.
Compound Š'wā .....	9. 2.	Dārga .....	22. 2. 22.
Compound Š'wā, forms of .....	32. 3.	Declension of nouns .....	126-122.
Compound Š'wā and gutturals .....	42. 3.	Defective and kindred verbs .....	103.
Compound Š'wā and guttural verbs ..	73. 3.	Def. written, tone-long vowels ..	31. 4. N. 1.
Compound Š'wā and ה gutturals ..	82. 2.	Defectively written, vowels ..	6. 4. N. 2.
Compound Š'wā in י' gutturals ..	80. 3.	Definite affix י .....	123. 5.
Conjunctions .....	136.	Deflected vowel-sounds .....	7. 3. b.
Conjunction with verb .....	73. 1, 2, 3.	Deflection, occurrence of .....	86. 5.
Connecting vowel of Imperative ..	74. 3. b.	Deflection of preformative vowel ..	78. 2. b.
Connecting vowel of Imperfect 74. 2. c. (2).		Deformities, nouns expressing ..	110. 4.
Conn. vowel, falsely so-called ..	121. 3. N. 1.	Demonstrative pronoun .....	53.
Consecution of accents .....	24.	Denominatives .....	59. 2. b.; 119.
Consecution of accents, table of ..	26.	Dentals or sibilants .....	4. 1.
Consecutive, Wāw .....	73.	Dependence of noun on noun ..	123. 1, 2.

Desire, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Final short vowel lost.....	120. 2. R.
Determination, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Final vowelless consonant.....	14. 1.
Diminutive idea expressed.....	111. 2.	Fifth class nouns.....	126. 5; 120.
Direction expressed.....	121. 3. a. (1).	First class feminine nouns.....	131. 1.
Disjunctive accent and aspirates .....	12. 3.	First class nouns.....	126. 1.
Disjunctive accents.....	22. 1; 22. 2. a.	Foreign words, how formed.....	117. 2.
Double consonants ( <i>y' y'</i> ).....	86.	Formation of cases.....	121.
Double plural.....	124. 4. N.	Formation of noun-stems, table of.....	120.
Doubling and restoration }.....	127. 2. R. 3.	Formative vowel in Segholates.....	106. 8.
Doubling in verb-stem.....	57. 1. b.	Forms of letters.....	3.
Doubling of final consonant in III. cl. nouns.....	129. R. 6.	Fourth class nouns.....	126. 4; 130.
Doubling of guttural refused.....	78. 1.	Fractional parts, how expressed 133. R. 12.	.
Doubly weak verbs, synopsees of.....	102.	Fragments in Qâl perfect.....	68. 1.
Doubtful vowels.....	7. 2. N.	Full vowel to follow doubling.....	12. 1.
Dropping of <i>N</i> ( <i>N'?</i> ).....	98. 3. R. 2.	Full writing in later O. T. books 6. 4. N. 4.	.
Dual number.....	123. 5.	Fully written vowels.....	6. 4. N. 2.
Dukkes.....	22. 1. cl. 8; 23. 3.	Function of consonants.....	4. 3.
é, a so-called connecting vowel 74. 2. c. (2).		Future idea and Wâw.....	73. 1. b.
é, deflected, distinguished from é 31. 2. N.		Gender.....	105. 3.
é from a, a long vowel.....	29. 4. N. 1.	Gender, affixes for.....	122.
e from an u-sound.....	29. 4. N. 2.	Gender in verb.....	68. 2.
é, naturally long, where found.....	30. 4.	Gender of verb.....	57. 3. N. 2.
é of PI'él before suffixes .....	74. 2. b. 3.	General view of verb-stems.....	62.
é, short, where found.....	29. 4.	Genitive case, formation of.....	121. 2.
é, tone-long, where found.....	31. 2.	Genitive of pronoun, table of.....	p. 164.
e, transliterated italicized é.....	30. 5.	Gentilios.....	119. 4. b.
é, written ÉL, (É'L').....	100. 1. f.	GérâlMáyIm.....	23. 1. 14.
Ellision of N.....	43. 1. R. 2.	Gérâl.....	23. 1. 18.
Ellision of ' and '.....	44. 2.	Gérâl with other accents.....	26. 2. 3.
Emperors (accents).....	22. 1. cl. 1; 23. 3.	Grave suffixes.....	51. 1. b.
Emphatic forms w. suffixes.....	74. 2. c. (3).	Grave suffixes and II. cl. nouns.....	128. R. 2.
Endings char. of abe. and const. 123. 3, 4, 5.		Grave suffixes and tone.....	125. 2.
Endings of nouns with suffixes.....	124.	Grave terminations and changes.....	68. 4.
Epenthetic Nán.....	74. 2. c. N. 1.	Guttural and following vowel.....	80. 3. N. 2.
Epithets expressed.....	110. 7.	Guttural not doubled in 'y' gutt....	80. 1.
Etymology.....	45-137.	Guttural noun-stems.....	127. 1.
Euphonic change of ó to é.....	94. 4. a. R.	Guttural vowels and 'y' gutt. verbs.....	80. 2.
Euphonic ÉL, (É'L').....	100. 4. N.	Guttural vowels and verbs.....	78. 2.
Euphony of consonants .....	30-44.	Guttural weak verbs.....	77. 1.
Euphony of vowels.....	29-38	Gutturals.....	4. 1; 7. 1. a.
Exhortation, how expressed.....	72. 1. b.	Gutturals and Compound Éwâ.....	42. 3.
Feminine ending, }.....	123. 2. a, b. c.	Gutturals and Dâghéé-forte.....	14. 3.
Feminine in verb.....	68. 2.	Gutturals and 'y' guttural verbs.....	82. 1.
Feminine noun, inflection of. 125. 3. R. 3.		Gutturals and Éwâs.....	32. 3. N. 2.
Feminine nouns.....	131.	Gutturals, influence of, on vowels.....	42. 2.
Feminine nouns and suffixes.....	124. 2.	Gutturals, peculiarities of.....	42.
Feminine nouns, declension of.....	131.	Gutturals refuse to be doubled.....	42. 1.
Feminine nouns, IV. class. ....	131. 3.	Gutturals, verbs containing two .....	83. b.
Feminine nouns from Segh. stems..	106. 4.	Half-open syl. and new vowel.....	87. 1. N. 2.
Feminine nouns in ÉL.....	108. 2; 115. R.	Half-open syl. and Éwâ or Dâghéé.....	26. 4. N.
Feminine nouns, III. class.....	131. 3.	Half-open syl. bef. Dâghéé impl. 14. 1. N. 3.	.
Feminine plural.....	123. 3.	Half-open syl. in 'D' gut. verbs.....	78. 3. d.
Feminine plural affix.....	123. 5. N.	Half-open syl., quantity of.....	28. 4.
Feminine plural and suffixes.....	124. 4.	Half-open syllables.....	28. 4.
Feminine, singular sign.....	123. 2.	Half-vowel.....	9. 1.
Feminines in ÉL.....	131. 3. R. 1.	Half-vowel before É changed }.....	88. 1. N.
Feminines with two short vowels..	107. 2.	to é in pause'.....	.
Final N and ÉL not consonants..	42. 2. N. 2.	Half-vowel restored in pause.....	88. 1.
Final N (verbs N'?).....	98. 1.	Half-vowel synonymous w. Éwâ 32. 3. N. 1.	.
		Half-vowels.....	7. 2. c; 27. 1.
		Hâtéph-Pâthâh.....	8.
		Hâtéph-Qâmey.....	8.

Hâtêph-S'ghôl.....	8.
Hé directive.....	121. 3. a.
Hé interrogative .....	46.
Hé interrog. and half-open syll. ....	46. 3. N.
Hé interrogative, how written .....	46. 1, 2, 3.
Heightened vowel-sounds .....	7. 3. d.
Heightening, definition of .....	36. 2. footn. 1.
Heightening in y"y verbs.....	86. 2.
Heighten'g in Pû'al of y gutt. ....	80. 1. N. 1.
Heighten'g of penult. vowel in Qâl .....	58. 1.
Heightening of vowels.....	31.
in N' y verbs.....	98. 3.
in N' y verbs.....	100. 1. a, b, c.
in y guttural verbs....	80. 1. a. N. 2, 3.
Heightening, occurrence of.....	36. 2.
Heightening of preform. vowel.....	94. 2.
Helping-vowel .....	74. 1. c. (3).
Helping-vowel with fem. ending .....	122. 2. b.
Helping-vowel in y gutturals.....	82. 1. d.
Helping-vowel in Segholates.....	106.
Hiph'il.....	60. 1. 2.
Hiph'il and Höph'el .....	104. 3.
Hiph'il, characteristics of.....	75. R. 6.
Hiph'il with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.
Hiph'il form with Wâw cons.....	73. 8. R.
Hiph'il forms, y"y verbs.....	82. 2. R. 3.
Hiph'il Imperative and suff. ....	74. 3. b. R. 2.
Hiph'il of verbs Pô Yôdh.....	92. 2.
Hirèq.....	8.
Hithpâ'el, characteristics of .....	75. R. 5.
Hithpâ'el, strong and weak comp. ....	104. 4.
Hithpâ'el with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.
Hithpâlpel stem.....	86. 5. c; 94. 5. c.
Hithpô'el stem in y"y verbs.....	86. 5. b.
Hithpô'el stem in y"y verbs.....	94. 5. b.
Hôlém.....	8.
Hôph'el.....	60. 3. 4.
Hôph'el, characteristics of .....	75. R. 7.
Hôph'el, strong and weak comp. ....	104. 3.
in 'Ayîn Yôdh verbs.....	96. 1.
I, from è, in active perfects .....	30. 4. N.
I, naturally long, where found .....	30. 2.
I of Hiph'il before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. (3).
I, pure short, where found .....	29. 2.
I-è, nouns with .....	106.
I-è, nouns with .....	107.
I-è, nouns with .....	108. 1. a.
I-è, nouns with .....	118. 2.
I-è, nouns with .....	113. 4.
I-í, nouns with .....	108. 1. e.
I-û, nouns with .....	108. 1. f.
I-class tone-long vowel.....	31.
I-class vowels.....	7. 1. b, 2.
I-class vowels, what is included in .....	34.
Imperative, affirmatives of .....	68. 2. N. 1.
Imv. and Impf., stem-vowel of .....	67. 3. N. 2.
Imperative, cohortative .....	72. 3.
Imperative, how used.....	57. 3. N. 3.
Imperative with suffixes.....	74. 3. b.
Imperatives of "D verbs.....	90. 2. b. N.
Imperatives, inflection of .....	60. 2.
Imperatives, view of.....	69.
Imperfect, accent of .....	21. 3.
Imperfect, affixes of .....	68. 1. b.
Imperfect (active), analysis of .....	68.
Imperfect and Perfect with Wâw .....	73. 1. b.
Imperfect, cohortative and jussive .....	72.
Imperfect, with the form ְמִלְלָה .....	67. 3.
Imperfect, Hiph'il .....	68. 5.
Imperfect, Hithpâ'el .....	68. 3.
Imperfect, Höph'el .....	68. 4.
Imperfect, Niph'el .....	68. 1.
Imperfect of ְיַד verbs .....	100. 5. b.
Imperfect of Middle A verbs .....	67. 1.
Impf. of Middle E and Middle O verbs .....	67. 2.
Imperfect, original stem of .....	68. 2.
Imperfect, Pô 'Aléph verbs .....	88. 1. 2.
Imperfect, Pr'el .....	68. 2.
Imperfect, Pû'al .....	68. 4.
Imperfect Qâl (active), prefixes of .....	68. 1. a.
Imperfect Qâl, weak and strong verbs compared .....	104. 1.
Imperfect, Stative, view of .....	67.
Imperfect, vowel-additions to .....	68. 3.
Imperfect with suffixes .....	74. 2.
Imperfect with Wâw, form of .....	73. 3.
Implication, Dâghéš f. omitted by .....	14. 3. N. 1.
Implied doubling in y gutt. ....	80. 1. b.
Indefinite article, equivalent of in noun inflection .....	122. 5. N. 1.
Indefinite pronoun.....	54. 2. N. 5.
Indefinite absolute .....	108. 1. a.
Infinitive absolute as adverb .....	134. 1. d.
Inf. abs. Pr'el wanting in y guttural verbs .....	80. 3. N. 1.
Infinitive absolute, vowel of .....	70. 1. R. 3.
Infinitive construct ְיַד .....	80. 2. b. R. 1.
Infinitive construct Pr'el .....	110. 3.
Inf. const. Qâl, a Segholate .....	106. 4. N. 1.
Infinitive with suffixes .....	74. 2.
Infinitives, changeableness of vowels of .....	70. 2. N. 1.
Inf. const., comparison of .....	104. 5.
Infinitives, view of .....	70.
Inflection .....	57.
Inflection, difference between verbal and nominal .....	88. 3. N. 1.
Inflection of nouns .....	105.
Initial J, not lost .....	84. 1. R.
Initial S'ewâ .....	10. 1.
Inseparable particles .....	45-49.
Inseparable prepositions .....	47.
Inserted comp'd S'ewâ for euphony .....	43. 3. b.
Insertion of euphonic vowel .....	27. 3.
Insertion of helping vowel (תְּמִלֵּה) .....	100. 5. a.
Instrument, expression of .....	114. 3.
Intensified root-idea (nouns) .....	109.
Intensity expressed by Pr'el .....	59. 2. a.
Intensity, how expressed in nouns .....	111. 2.
Intensive reflexive stem .....	59. 5.
Intensive verb stems .....	59.
Interjections .....	157.
Interpunction and accent .....	23. 2.
Interrogative pronoun ְאֲנָה, how pointed .....	54. 3.

Interrogative particle.....	46.
Interrogative pronoun.....	54.
Irregular nouns.....	123.
Jussive of the Hiph'il.....	68. 5. b. (1).
Jussive of <i>לְ</i> verbs.....	100. 5. b.
Jussive Imperfect.....	72. 2.
Jussive of <i>וְיִ</i> verbs.....	94. 2. R. 4.
K-sound for t-sound.....	51. 1. a.
Kāph with the Šewā.....	11. 2. a.
K'thībh.....	19. 1, 2, 8, 4.
Kindred verbs.....	108. 3.
Kings (accents).....	23. 1. cl. 2; 23. 3.
Labials .....	4. 1; 7. 1. c.
Lamēdh 'Aléph verb, Paradigm of.. p. 182.	
Lamēdh 'Aléph verbs.....	98.
Lamēdh 'Aléph verbs, list of.....	99.
Lamēdh gutt. verb, Paradigm of.. p. 172.	
Lamēdh guttural verbs.....	82.
Lamēdh guttural verbs, list of.....	83.
Lamēdh Hé, and 'Dor' y gutt., list of. 101.b.	
Lamēdh Hé stems and changees.....	125. 6.
Lamēdh Hé verb, Paradigm of.....	181.
Lamēdh Hé verbs.....	100.
Lamēdh Hé verbs, list of.....	101. a.
Lamēdi Wāw and Yōdh, see Lamēdh Hé.	
Late Hebrew and full writing.....	31. 4. N. 1.
L'ghārmeh.....	22. 1. 15.
L'ghārmeh and other accents.....	25. 5. N.
Lengthening in compensation { y"y verbs .....	86. 5. b.
Lengthening, occurrence of .....	36. 7
Letters, classification of.....	4.
Letters, extended.....	8. 1.
Letters, forms of.....	8.
Letters, how written .....	1. 1.
Letters, the.....	1-4.
Letters to be distinguished .....	8. 8.
Letters with two forms.....	8. 2.
Light suffixes.....	51. 1. b.
Linguals .....	4. 1.
Logical pauses and accent.....	24. 2. N. 2.
Long and short vowel (nouns) .....	109.
Long vowel before Mäqqéph.....	17. 2.
Long vowel-sounds .....	7. 8. d; 7. 8. e.
Long vowels.....	7. 2. b.
Long vowels, naturally .....	80.
Long vowels, nouns with.....	109. 8. R.
Loss of <i>לְ</i> .....	42. 2.
Loss of <i>וְ</i> in <i>וּ</i> verbs .....	84. 1.
Loss of vowel takes place.....	36. 8.
M. indefinite.....	122. 5. N. 2.
Mähpakh.....	22. 2. 24.
Mäppiq.....	18.
Mäppiq in <i>לְ</i> in verbs <i>וּ</i> gutt. ....	82. 2. N. 3.
Mäqqéph.....	17.
Mäqqéph and <i>וּ</i> .....	54. 2. N. 3.
Marginal (Qərī') readings.....	19. 1, 2, 8, 4.
Masculine nouns and suffixes.....	124. 1.
Masculine plural.....	122. 4.
Masculine plural and suffixes.....	124. 3.
Masculine singular.....	122. 1.
Masorites and the text.....	19. 1, 2.
M"ayy"la.....	23. 2. 27 footn.
Medial <i>R</i> (verbs <i>וְיִ</i> ).....	98. 2.
Medial consonants omitting D-f. ....	14. 2.
Medial first radical and pointing ..	78. 3. b.
Medial Šewā.....	10. 2, 3. R.
Medial Waw in <i>וּ</i> verbs.....	90. 3.
Medium consonants.....	4. 2.
Mérka.....	23. 2. 19.
Mérka k'phūla.....	22. 2. 20.
Mérka with Sillūq.....	24. 7.
Méthégh .....	18.
Méthégh before compound Šewā.....	18. 3.
Méthégh before Mäqqéph.....	18. 4.
Méthégh before tone .....	18. 1.
Méthégh before vocal Šewā pretonic. 18. 2.	
Méthégh in <i>לְלִ</i> and <i>לְלִ</i> .....	18. 5.
Méthégh with unaccented - .....	18. 6.
Middle A verbs.....	58. 2. N. 2.
Middle E 'y' verbs.....	94. 2. R. 1.
Middle E verbs .....	58. 2. N. 2.
Middle E verbs and suffixes ..	74. 1. b. R. 1.
Middle E verbs, list of .....	64. 2. footn. 4.
Middle O verbs .....	58. 2. N. 2.
Middle O verbs, list of .....	64. 3. footn. 5.
Middle O 'y' verbs.....	94. 2. R. 2.
Mil'el .....	20. 1.
Mil're .....	20. 1.
Modal idea intensified by <i>N</i> .....	72. 8. R.
Monosyllabic nouns, second cl. ....	128. N. 6.
Moods in Hebrew verb.....	57. 3. N. 1.
Münah .....	22. 2. 21; 25. 5. N. 6.
Münah for Méthégh .....	18. N. 1.
Münai with 'Atnah .....	24. 8.
Münah with S'gholá .....	24. 9.
Musical notes expressed by accent. 23. 1. a.	
Names of vowels .....	8.
Naturally long distinguished { from tone-long vowels .....	30. 7. N. 1.
Naturally long vowel-sounds .....	7. 8. e.
Naturally long vowels .....	30.
Nat. long vowels unchangeable. 30. 7. N. 2.	
Nature of vowel-sounds .....	7. 3.
New vowels .....	37.
Niph'äl .....	61. 1, 2.
Niph'äl, characteristics of .....	75. R. 2.
Niph'äl forms y"y verbs .....	86. 2. R. 2.
Niph'äl Infinitive absolute .....	70. 1. R. 1.
Niph'äl Inf. abs., <i>וּ</i> guttural .....	82. 2. N. 1.
Niph'äl Participle .....	71. 2.
Niph'äl, strong and weak compared ..	104. 4.
Nitbqd'el .....	76, footn. 3.
Nominal inflection, exceptions ..	36. 3. N. 3.
Nominal suffix with Inf. ....	74. 3. a. R. 2.
Nominative case .....	121. 1.
Nominative of pronoun, table of ..	p. 164.
Nouns .....	106-133
Nouns, as adverbs .....	124. 1. c.
Nouns, Lciasse, tabular view .....	127.
Nouns, inflection of .....	106.
Noun-stem, formation of, table .....	120.
Noun-stems .....	105. 1.
Noun-stems classified .....	128.

Noun-suffixes, table of.....	p. 164.	Passive participles declined.....	130. R. 1.
Nouns and affixes.....	116.	Passive stem, usual.....	61.
Nouns, changes in inflection.....	125.	Past idea and verb with Wāw.....	73. I. a.
Nouns, compound.....	118.	Pāṣṭā.....	22. 1. 8.
Nouns from other nouns.....	119.	Pāṣṭā and Qādhamā distinguished.....	23. 7.
Nouns, irregular.....	122.	Pāṣūq.....	24. 1.
Nouns of four or five radicals.....	117.	Pāthāh.....	8.
Nouns, plural, as prepositions.....	125. 8.	Pāthāh as a helping-vowel .....	82. 1. d.
Nouns, II class, declension of.....	128.	Pāthāh-furtive.....	27. 1.
Nouns with D prefixed.....	113-114.	Pāthāh-furtive in 'y' gutturals .....	82. 1. c.
Nouns with one formative vowel.....	106.	Pāthāh-furtive w. postpos. accent.....	23. 6.
Nouns with prefix N.....	115.	Patronymics .....	119. 4. b.
Nouns with two vowels (short).....	107.	Pausal forms, y' y' uncontracted.....	86.2. R.4.
Number, affixes for.....	122.	Pausal forms with suffixes.....	74. 2. c. (3).
Numerals.....	138.	Pause.....	38.
Numerals as adverbs.....	134. 1. b.	Pause and accent.....	21. 2.
Nān demonstrative and adverbs.....	134. 2.	Pause affecting Pāthāh-furtive.....	82. 1.c.(3).
Nān demonstrative and { verb suffixes, table of }.....	p. 165.	Pause, perfect in, with W. cons.....	73. 3. b. N.
Nān epenthetic or demonst....	74. 2. c. N. 1.	Pāzér.....	22. 1. 16.
ō, long, from au or aw, where found.....	80. 7.	Pāzér and other accents .....	25. 5. 6.
ō, long by obscuration, where found.....	80. 6.	Pē 'Aléph verb, Paradigm of .....	p. 176.
ō of Qāl, before suffixes.....	74. 2. b. (1).	Pē 'Aléph verbs.....	77. 3. a; 88.
ō, short, sound, where found.....	29. 5.	Pē 'Aléph verbs, list of .....	89.
ō, unchangeable in 'y' gutturals.....	80. 2. c.	Pē guttural verb, Paradigm of .....	p. 170.
Object of an action expressed.....	114. 2.	Pē guttural verbs.....	77. 1. a; 78.
Obscuration of vowels (T''l).....	100. 1. d, e.	Pē guttural verbs, list of .....	79.
Occupation, nouns expressing.....	110. 5. a.	Pē Nān verb, Paradigm of .....	p. 173.
Older endings restored in verb.....	74. 1. a.	Pē Nān verbs.....	77. 2. a; 84.
Omission of Dāghēl-forte.....	14.	Pē Nān verbs, list of .....	85.
Open syllable, accented.....	20. 2.	Pē Wāw verb, Paradigm of .....	p. 177.
Open syllable, quantity of.....	28. 1.	Pē Wāw verbs.....	77. 3. b; 90.
Open syllables.....	26. 1.	Pē Wāw verbs, list of .....	91.
Ordinals.....	128. R. 9, 10, 11, 12.	Pē Yōdh verb, Paradigm of .....	p. 176.
Ordinals, how found.....	110. 4. a.	Pē Yōdh verbs.....	77. 3. c; 92.
Organic formation .....	4. 1.	Pē Yōdh verbs, list of .....	93.
Organic formation of vowel-sounds.....	7. 1.	Peculiarities, many, in one stem.....	77.3.N.2.
Origin of vowel-sounds.....	7. 3.	Peculiarities of gutturals.....	42.
Original vowels in stems, { general view of }.....	62. Remarks.	Penultimate vowel of Qāl.....	68. 1.
Orthography .....	1-44.	Perfect, accent of.....	21. 4.
Otiant N.....	43. 1. R. 1.	Perfect and Impf. stems compared.....	67.3.N.1.
Palatal for lingual sound.....	51. 1. a.	Perfect and Impf. with Wāw.....	73. 1.
Palatals.....	4. 1; 71. b.	Perfect, form of, with Wāw.....	73. 3. b.
Paradigm verb.....	58. 2. N. 4.	Perfect, Hiph'el .....	65. 2. c.
Paradigm word 'yib.....	77. 8. N. 1.	Perfect, Hithp'el.....	65. 2. b.
Paradigms of verbs.....	pp. 164-182.	Perfect, Höph'el.....	65. 1. c.
Participle, feminine.....	130. R. 8.	Perfect, Niph'el.....	66, and 1. a.
Participle, Qāl act. T''l.....	129. R. 5.	Perfect, PI'el.....	65. 2. a.
Part., Qāl act. T''y, l'mp.....	94. 1. N.	Perfect, Pū'el.....	65. 1. b.
Participle, Qāl active, fem.....	109. 1.	Perfect, Qāl, analyzed.....	68.
Participle, Qāl act., inflection of.....	125.3.R.4.	Perfect, Qāl, strong and { weak verbs compared } .....	104. 1.
Participles and suffixes.....	74. 3. b. N.	Perfect (stative), view of .....	64.
Participles, formation of.....	107.	Perfect with suffixes.....	74. 1.
Participles, passive.....	108.	Personal pronoun.....	50.
Participles, view of .....	71.	Personal quality expressed .....	110. 6.
Particles, inseparable .....	45-49.	Personal pronoun table of .....	p. 164.
Particles, vowels of, changed.....	82. 2. R.	Phrases, prepositional .....	125. 2.
Passive force of Hithp'el.....	59. 6. b.	PI'el and Pū'el Perf. and Impf. { strong and weak compared } .....	104. 2.
Passive intensive, pointing of.....	59. 8.	PI'el, characteristics of .....	75. R. 3.
Passive of Qāl.....	59. 4.	PI'el, derivation of word .....	59. 2. N.
Passive participle, Qāl.....	71. 1. c.	PI'el, how used.....	59. 2.

P̄'ēl infinitive absolute.....	70. 1. R. 2.
P̄'ēl infinitive in 'y gutturals.....	88. 2. N. 2.
P̄'ēl infinitive with suffixes.....	74. 3. a. R. 1.
P̄'ēl with suffixes.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.
P̄l̄p̄l stem.....	86. 5. c; 94. 5. c.
Place, how expressed.....	119. 2.
Place of an action, how expressed.....	114. 4.
Place of the accent .....	20.
P̄'ēl stem in y''y verbs.....	86. 5. b.
P̄'ēl stem in y''y verbs.....	86. 5. b.
Poetic accents, diff. from prose.....	25. 6. N. 1.
Poetic construct form.....	121. 2. a.
P̄l̄l̄l stem.....	94. 5. b.
P̄l̄l̄l stem.....	94. 5. b.
P̄l̄p̄l stem.....	94. 5. c.
Postpositive accents.....	28. 5. 6.
Prefix D.....	112.
Prefix D of participles .....	71. 2.
Prefix N .....	115.
Prefixes N, N and ' with nouns.....	112.
Prefixes in verb-stems.....	57. 1. c.
Preform. vowel in 'y verbs.....	84. 2. N. 1.
Preformative vowel ('y).....	94. 2.
Preformatives and affirmatives.....	65. 5. N. 2.
Preformatives of all stems, table of .....	68. 5. N. 1.
Prepositional Phrases.....	126. 2.
Prepositions.....	125.
Prepositions and article .....	45. 4. R. 2.
Prepositions and Inf's const.....	70. 2. N. 2.
Prepositions and vowel changes.....	47. 5. N. 1.
Prepositions as conjunct's .....	126. 4. N. 2.
Prepositions, how written.....	47. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Prepositions, inseparable.....	47.
Prepositions prefixed.....	47.
Prepositions still subst. in force.....	125. 1. N.
Prepositive accents.....	22. 4.
Primary section, accents of.....	24. 4.
Primitive adverbs.....	124. 1. a.
Prohibition, how expressed.....	72. 2. b.
Pronominal fragments in Qal.....	62. 1.
Pronominal suffix and changes.....	57. 2.
Pronominal suffix and verb.....	74.
Pronominal suffixes.....	51; 124.
Pronominal suffixes and connecting vowel .....	52. 2. N. 5.
Pronominal suffixes and nouns.....	126. 5.
Pronominal suffixes, table of .....	p. 164.
Pronoun and verb.....	51.
Pronoun, demonstrative.....	52.
Pronoun, indefinite.....	54. 2. N. 5.
Pronoun, interrogative.....	54.
Pronoun, relative .....	52.
Pronouns.....	54-54.
Pronouns as adverbs.....	124. 1. a.
Pronouns as conjunctions.....	126. 2.
Pronunciation of aspirates.....	12. 1. N.
Pronunciation of letters.....	2.
Pronunciation of vowels.....	6.
Proper names, compound.....	127. 2.
Proper names in J.....	126. 2. 4.
Prosthetic N.....	122. 1.
P̄'ēl, characteristics of.....	75. R. 4.
P̄'ēl, derivation of word.....	59. 4. N.
P̄'ēl, how used.....	69. 4.
P̄'ēl, strong and weak vbs. comp'd.....	104. 2.
P̄l̄p̄l stem.....	86. 5. c.
Pure vowel bef. doubled letter .....	13. 2. N. 3.
Pure vowels.....	7. 3. a.
Qādhmā.....	22. 2; 23.
Qādhmā and other accents.....	25. 4.
Qal perfect, view of .....	63.
Qal perfect (stative), view of .....	64.
Qal, simple verb-stem .....	58; 75. R. 1.
Qāmēç .....	8.
Qāmēç and Qāmēç-Hāt̄iph.....	5. 5. N. 4.
Qāmēç-Hāt̄iph .....	8.
Qārnē Phārā .....	22. 1. 17.
Qārnē Phārā and other accents .....	25. 6.
Qat̄-t̄il forms, second class .....	128. R. 3.
Qatt̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 1.
Qatt̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 3.
Qatt̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 6.
Qatt̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 7.
Qer̄i .....	19. 2, 3, 4.
Qorbūç .....	6.
Qit̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 2.
Qit̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 5. b.
Qit̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 4.
Qit̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 5. c.
Qit̄-t̄il forms .....	110. 6.
Quadrilateral nouns .....	117.
Quality of root expressed .....	114. 5.
Quantity of vowel in syllables .....	2.
Quantity of vowels .....	7. 2.
Quiescent weak verbs .....	77. 3.
Quiescing of N .....	43. 1.
Quiescing of medial N (N'') .....	95. 3.
Quinquilateral nouns .....	117.
Radical consonants .....	4. 3.
Radicals .....	55. 1.
Relation of words shown by accent .....	21. 1. 4.
Rank of accents .....	21. 3.
Rāph̄ .....	16.
Rāph̄-t̄il .....	22. 1. 7; 24. 5. b.
Reciprocal force of H̄ithp̄'el .....	69. 6. b.
Reciprocal force of Niph̄'el .....	61. 2. a.
Reduplication of 'y .....	49. 2. N.
Reduplication of 'y before suffixes .....	61. 5.
Reduplication of second radical .....	111.
Reduplication of third radical .....	111.
Reductive force of Niph̄'el .....	61. 2. a.
Reductive, intensive, etc .....	50. 6.
Reduction of a consonant .....	46.
Reduction of 'in 'y' verbs .....	91. 2. a.
Reduction of 'in 'y' verbs .....	94. 1. 4.
Reduction of Y'ah 'y' verbs .....	109. 1.
Reductive pronom .....	103.
Reduction expressed by P̄'ēl .....	59. 2. 8.
Reduction, expressed by prefix .....	111. 2.
Reduction of accent, by .....	78. 3. N. 2.
Reduction of accent w. Waw .....	78. 2. 2. 3.
Waw initial of verbs .....	91. 2. 5.
Waw, waw pronom .....	16. 2.

- Root not a word..... 55. 3. N. 1.  
 Roots of 'y' or 'y' vbs., pronounced 55. 3.  
 Roots of strong verb..... 55.  
 Roots, various for one verb..... 103. 1.  
 Sâlîéth..... 23. 1. 4.  
 Second class feminine nouns..... 131. 2.  
 Second class nouns..... 128. 2.  
 Second class nouns, declension of ..... 128.  
 S'ghôl..... 8.  
 Segholate form of second class..... 128. N. 4.  
 Segholate Inf. construct..... 84. 1. a.  
 Segh. Inf. const. in Pô Wôv vbs. 90. 2. a. (3).  
 Segholate stems and changes..... 128. 4.  
 Segholates, accent of..... 20. 4.  
 Segholates, construct state of..... 128. 5. R.  
 Segholates of V. class..... 130. R. 2  
 Segholates defined..... 106.  
 Segholates, changes in..... 106. 2.  
 Segholates of I. class..... 128. 1.  
 Segholates, 'y' 'y' 'y' נ'ל' { and y' y' stems ..... 127. 2.  
 Segholates, weak feminine..... 131. R. 3.  
 Segholates, what they express 106. 4. N. 2.  
 S'ghôltâ..... 23. 1. 3; 24. 3.  
 Semitic and Hebrew final vowels 38. 8. N.  
 Semitic case-endings..... 121. 3. N. 2.  
 Separate Particles ..... 184-187.  
 Separating vowel in 'y' y verbs 94. 4. a. b.  
 Separating vowel in y' y verbs..... 96. 4.  
 Separative Dâghôs-forte..... 15. 4.  
 Servants (accents)..... 22. 2. cl. 5.  
 Servile consonants..... 4. 8.  
 S'wâ, compound, three forms of ..... 32. 3.  
 S'wâs forming a new vowel..... 37. 1, 2, 3.  
 S'wâ preceding suffixes { ..... 125. 3. R. 1.  
 S'wâs, simple..... 8.  
 S'wâs, simple and compound..... 9.  
 S'wâs synon. w. half-vowel, etc. 32. 3. N. 1.  
 S'wâs, vocal, under initial consonant 27. 2.  
 S'wâs, compound and simple { standing together ..... 78. 3. d. e.  
 Sharpened syllables..... 26.  
 Sharpened syllable, quantity of..... 28. 3.  
 Sharpening, occurrence of..... 36. 6.  
 Shifting of the tone..... 21.  
 Short vowels..... 7. 2. a.  
 Short vowel becoming long ..... 31.  
 Short vowel heightened in pause..... 38. 2.  
 Short vowel prec. doubled letter 13. 2. N. 3.  
 Shortened forms of numerals 188. R. 4. d.  
 Shortened form of verb. .... 72. 2. a.  
 Shortening, when it takes place ..... 36. 1.  
 Sibilants or dentals..... 4. 1.  
 Sign of definite object and suffix ..... 51. 2.  
 Signification of nouns { with י prefixed ..... 114.  
 Silent נ (verbs נ'ל') ..... 36. 3. R. 1.  
 Silent S'wâ..... 11. 2. R. N. 2.  
 S'illâq..... 22. 1. 1; 24. 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 S'illâq and Mêthâgh distinguished 24. 1. N.  
 S'illâq distinguished from Mêthâgh 23. 7.  
 Simple S'wâ..... 8; 9. 1.  
 Simple S'wâ for tone-short vowel ..... 32. 3.  
 Simple verb-stem..... 75. R. 1.  
 Sôph Pâqûq..... 24. 1.  
 Space, prepositions of ..... 126. 3.  
 Special forms of Impf. and lmv. .... 72.  
 Stative Participle, Qâl..... 71. 1. b.  
 Stative, Perf. Qâl, inflection of .. 64. 1. 2. 3.  
 Stative, Qâl imperfect..... 67.  
 Stative, Qâl perfect, view of ..... 64.  
 Stative verbs..... 58. 2. N. 2. 3.  
 Stative verbs y' y ..... 86. 1. N.  
 Statives and infinitive construct. 70. 2. R.  
 Stems, characteristics of ..... 75. R.  
 Stem of imperatives ..... 69. 1.  
 Stems of verb, changes of ..... 74.  
 Stems, verbal, characteristics of ..... 62.  
 Stem of verb, formation of ..... 57. 1.  
 Stem-changes in noun-inflection ..... 125.  
 Stem-changes of perfect ..... 74. 1. b.  
 Stem-vowel in y' y verbs ..... 86. 1.  
 Stem-vowel in נ'ד verbs ..... 88. 2.  
 Stems of verb classified, view of 62. Notes.  
 Strength of consonants ..... 4. 2.  
 Strong and gut. forms compared 42. 3. R. 1.  
 Strong and weak verbs compared ..... 104.  
 Strong consonants ..... 4. 2.  
 Strong noun-stems ..... 127. 1.  
 Strong verb defined ..... 56. 1.  
 Strong verb, general table of ..... 75.  
 Strong verb, Paradigm of ..... p. 167.  
 Strong verb, the ..... 55-76.  
 Strong verbs, list of most common.... 76.  
 Subject of an action expressed ..... 114. 1.  
 Substantives as conjunctions ..... 126. 3.  
 Substantives as interjections ..... 137. 2.  
 Suffix and imperfect ..... 74. 2. c.  
 Suffix directly attached ..... 124. 4. R.  
 Suffix, how attached to verb ..... 74. 1. c.  
 Suffixes and adverbs ..... 134. 2.  
 Suffixes and infinitive construct. 70. 2. N. 2.  
 Suffixes and perfect ..... 74. 1.  
 Suffixes and str'g v'b, Paradigm of. p. 166.  
 Suffixes and verb ..... 74.  
 Suffixes, pronominal ..... 51; 124.  
 Suffixes, pronominal, and nouns ..... 105. 5.  
 Suffixes, table of ..... p. 164.  
 Suffixes with imperfect ..... 74. 2.  
 Sûrèq ..... 8.  
 Syllabication ..... 27.  
 Syllable-divider ..... 11.  
 Syllable-divider under guttural 32. 3. N. 2.  
 Syllables ..... 26-28.  
 Syllables begin with consonants ..... 27. 2.  
 Syllables, closed ..... 26. 2.  
 Syllables, ending ..... 27. 3.  
 Syllables, half-open ..... 26. 4.  
 Syllables, open ..... 26. 1.  
 Syllables, quantity of ..... 28.  
 Syllables, sharpened ..... 26. 3.  
 Synagogue, cantillation { ..... 23. 1. a.  
     and accent in .....  
 Tu, original sign of feminine.... 123. 3. M.

Tables of vowel-changes.....	36. b.
T <sup>h</sup> bhir.....	22. 1. 11.
T <sup>h</sup> llā Gh <sup>h</sup> dhōlā.....	22. 1. 18.
T <sup>h</sup> llā Gh <sup>h</sup> dhōlā and other accents.....	25. 4. 5.
T <sup>h</sup> llā Q <sup>t</sup> ānnā.....	22. 2. 25.
T <sup>h</sup> llā Q <sup>t</sup> ānnā and other accents .....	25. 4. 5.
Tense and noun relation.....	128. R. 7.
Tenses in Hebrew verb.....	57. 3. N. 1.
Termination 7 <sup>l</sup> in imperfect.....	63. 4.
Termination of verb, changes of.....	74.
Terminations, vowel, and changes .....	63. 3.
Third class nouns .....	126. 3.
Third class nouns, declension.....	129.
Third syl. bef. tone with Méthégh .....	18. 1.
Time of an action, how expressed.....	114. 4.
Time, prepositions of.....	125. 3.
Tiph'el.....	76. footn. 4.
Tiphā.....	22. 1. 10; 24. 6.
Tone and vowel changes y"y vbs. 86.4.R.1.	
Tone, definition of .....	20. 4. N. 2.
Tone-long, distinguished from naturally long vowels }.....	30. 7. N. 1.
Tone-long 7, where found.....	31. 3.
Tone-long 7, where found.....	31. 4.
Tone-long vowel from rej. D.-f. 31. 4. N. 2.	
Tone-long vowel-sounds .....	7. 3. d; 31.
Tone, in construct relation.....	123. 5. R. N.
Tone restored in pause.....	38. 4.
Tone shifted from ultima.....	21. 1.
Tone shifted in noun-inflection.125. 3. 2. 3.	
Tone shifted in pause .....	21. 3; 38. 3.
Tone-short vowel in the antepentone syllable }.....	32. 1.
Tone-short vowel in pretone syl....	32. 2.
Tone-short vowel-sounds .....	7. 3. f.
Tone-short vowel synon. w. 8wā. 32.3. N.1.	
Tone-short vowels .....	32.
Tone-syllable and accent.....	23. 1. b.
Tone unchanged in perf. w. Wāw. 73.3.B.N.	
Transposed rad. in y"y verbs... 94. 1. a.(2).	
Transposition of letters.....	41. 2.
Transposition of l in H <sup>h</sup> thpd'el .....	59. 5. b.
Triliterals and biliterals .....	55. 3. N. 2.
Two gutturals, verbs containing .....	88. b.
ū-ā, in nouns.....	109. 3.
U, an old nominative ending.....	121. 1.
U-class vowels .....	7. 1. c, 2.
U-class has one tone-long vowel.....	31.
U-class vowels, what they include.....	35.
ū, naturally long, where found.....	30. 3.
ū, plural sign of verbs for 8n.....	122.5.N.2.
ū, pure short, where found .....	29. 3.
ū to 8 nouns.....	106.
Ultimate vowel of Qāl.....	58. 2.
8n, plural of verbs.....	122. 5. N. 2.
Unchangeable vowel in y"y guttural verbs }	80. 1. N. 3.
Unchangeable vowel-sounds.....	7. 4. b.
Unchangeable vowels.....	30. 7. N. 2.
Uncontracted forms in y"y vbs. 86.2.R.4.	
Uninflected words and accent .....	20. 3.
Union of suffix with imperfect.....	74. 2. c.
Union of suffix with perfect.....	74. 1. c.
Uniting of i and ü in verbs y"y .....	94. 1. a.
Uniting of i with i in Pē Yōdh verbs.....	92. 1.
Uniting of i and ü, verbs y"y .....	90. 3. c.
Uniting of i with 8, y"y verbs.....	90. 3. b.
Uses of the accents .....	23. 1.
Value of vowel-sounds.....	7. 4.
Variations in declens'n of fem's. 131.N.1.2.	
Variations in y"y, y"y, 7, }	127. 2. Notes.
7 and y"y stems .....	
Variations in noun inflection (first class) .....	127. Notes.
Variations in nouns of second class .....	128. Notes.
Verba, classes of .....	56.
Verb and suffixes, Paradigm of .....	p. 169.
Verb, Paradigm of strong.....	p. 167.
Verbal suffixes, table of .....	p. 165.
Verb, weak .....	77-104.
Verb with suffixes .....	74.
Verbal adjectives in second class.128.N.5.	
Verbal form with Wāw consecutive.73.3.	
Verbal forms as interjections.....	137. 2.
Verbal inflections, exceptions in 86.3.N.2.	
Verbal suffix y .....	51. 1. c.
Verba, classes of .....	56.
Verba, Paradigms of .....	pp. 164-182.
Verbs 'D guttural .....	78.
Verbs 'D guttural, list of .....	79.
Verb-stem, formation of .....	57. 1.
Verb-stem, simple .....	58.
Verb-stems classified, view of .....	62. Notes.
Verb-stems, general view of .....	62.
Vocal 8wā.....	11. 2. R. N. 1.
Vocal 8wā before aspirates.....	12. 2.
Vocal 8wā pretonic, Méthégh with .....	18. 2.
Vocalization of i to 7 .....	44. 4.
Volatilezation.....	32; 36. 3.
Volatilezation in y"y verbs.....	94. 4. b. R.
Volatilezation of ult. & III. class. 129. R. 4.	
Volatilezized vowel-sounds .....	7. 3. f.
Vowel-additions and 77' verbs .....	100. 2.
Vowel and 8wā stand'g together.42.3.R.4.	
Vowel-changes, tables of .....	36. b.
Vowel-letters .....	6; 6. 4. N. 1.
Vowel-signs .....	5.
Vowel-signs, introduction of ..	6. footn. 1.
Vowel-sounds, classification of .....	7.
Vowel-terminations in y"y verbs .....	94. 3.
Vowel-terminations in y"y verbs .....	86. 3.
Vowel-terminations of Imperfect .....	68. 3.
Vowels .....	5-11.
Vowels, changes of .....	36.
Vowels, euphony of .....	29-38.
Vowels in H <sup>h</sup> ph'l of y"y vbs. 94.4. b. R.2.	
Vowels in verba, variations of .....	56.
Vowels, names of .....	8.
Vowels, naturally long .....	30.
Vowels, pronunciation of .....	5.
Vowels of Qāl .....	58. 1, 2.
Vowels, tone-long .....	31.
Wāw conjunctive, how written.49. 1. 2. 3. 4.	
Wāw consecutive.....	49. 4. N. 2.
Wāw consecutive and H <sup>h</sup> ph'l. 68. 5. b. (1).	

Wāw consecutive and tone .....	21. 3, 4.		Weak verb, the.....	17-104.
Wāw consecutive with 'y' verbs.....	100. 5. b.		Weakness of ' and '.....	44.
Wāw cons. with 'y' verbs.....	94. 2. R. 4.		Weakness of ' and '.....	43.
Wāw cons. with Perf. and Impf.....	73.		Wish, how expressed .....	72. 2. b.
Wāw conversive, the name .....	73. footn. 1.		Words accented on ultima.....	20. footn.
Wāw with Impf. strengthened.....	73. 2. a.		Words, how written.....	3. 1.
Wāw with 'y'.....	49. 4. N. 1.		Words receiving in inflection no } endings accented on ultima	20. 3.
Wāw in 'y' 'y' and 'y' verbs.....	73. 3. N. 1.		Yérāh bén yōmō.....	22. 2. 26.
Wāw with perfect, form of .....	73. 2. b.		Yérāh bén yōmō and other accents .....	23. 6.
Weak consonants.....	4. 2.		Yéthibh.....	23. 1. 9.
Weak, doubly, verbs.....	108.		Yéthibh and Māhpākh distinguished .....	23. 7.
Weak feminine segholates.....	131. R. 3.		Zaqéph gádhōl.....	23. 1. 6; 24. 5. a.
Weak letters without } syllable divider .....	11. 2. R.		Zaqéph qápton.....	23. 1. 5; 24. 4.
Weak radicals in nouns.....	106. 2.		Zárqā .....	23. 1. 12; 24. 6.
Weak verb defined.....	56. 2.			

## INDEX OF HEBREW WORDS.

בְּ and בַּ, weakness of .....	48.	לִיְלָה and prepositions .....	47. 5. R. 1.
בָּ, final, not vowel-letter .....	6. 1. N. 2.	לְמָ	120.
בָּ in בְּבָנָי a full consonant .....	127. N. 3.	בָּמָן declined .....	127. 2.
בָּ in 'y' gutturals .....	80. 1.	אֲכֹרֶת .....	128. 6.
בָּ in verbs בְּ .....	98. 1, 2, 3.	אֲכֹרֶת .....	79. 2.
בָּ loses consonantal character .....	88. 1.	אֲכֹרֶת .....	89. 5.
בָּ, nouns with, prefixed .....	112. 1.	אֲחֻזָּה .....	50. 1, 2, 3. h.
בָּ, of בְּ 'y' stems .....	128. N. 1.	אֲנֵי .....	50. 1, 3. d.
בָּ otiant .....	43. 1. R. 1.	אֲנֵי .....	50. 1.
בָּ, peculiarities of .....	42.	אֲנֵשָׁה pl. of אֲנָשָׁה .....	122. 5.
בָּ, prefix .....	68. 1. a.	אֲנֵשָׁה .....	79. 3.
בָּ, preformative in NIph .....	68. 1. b.(3).	אֲנֵשָׁה .....	79. 4.
בָּ, prethethic .....	41. 1. a.	אֲנֵשָׁה .....	89. 6.
בָּ, quiescent .....	43. 1. R. 2.	אֲרָב .....	88b. 1.
בָּ, rejected .....	40.	אֲרָב .....	88b. 2.
בָּ, vowel-letter .....	6. 1.	אֲרָב .....	87. 16.
בָּ, where found .....	30. 1.	אֲשָׁה .....	122. 7.
בָּ with Māppiq .....	16. 1. N.	אֲשָׁם .....	79. 5.
בָּמָן .....	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (2); 122. 1.	אֲשָׁר .....	53. 1.
אֲכֹרֶת .....	89. 1.	אֲשָׁר and comp. conjunctives .....	126. 4. N. 1, 2.
אֲכֹרֶת .....	89. 2; 101. b. 1; 102. 1.	אֲשָׁר, = of .....	29. 4. c. N. 3.
אֲכֹרֶת .....	79. 1.	בְּמָן .....	50. 1, 3. c.
אֲכֹרֶת and prepositions .....	47. 5. R. 1.	בְּמָן, exception .....	14. 1. (1).
אֲוֹפָן .....	129.	בְּמָן and pron. suffix .....	51. 2.
אֲוֹר .....	96. 1.	בְּמָן with object of verb .....	74.
בְּמָן .....	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (2); 122. 2.	בְּמָן .....	50. 1, 2, 3, b.
אֲזָד .....	122. 3; 123. R. 1.	בְּמָן, view of .....	102. 2.
אֲזָד .....	122. 4.	בְּמָן .....	50. 1, 3. f.
אֲזָד .....	89. 3.	בְּמָן, c. of .....	29. 4. c. N. 2.
אֲזָד .....	123. R. 4. a.	בְּמָן, מְבָנָה .....	50. 1, 3. g.
אֲזָד .....	54. 2. N. 4.	בְּ, inseparable preposition .....	47.
אֲזָד .....	129.	בְּ, preposition with article .....	45. 4. R. 3.
אֲזָד .....	132. 5.	בְּ, preposition with pron. suffix .....	51. 3.
אֲזָד .....	89. 4.	בְּ, two sounds .....	12. 1.
אֲלָה .....	52. 1.	בְּלָה .....	78. 1.
אֲלָה .....	101b. 2.		

בָּרְלִי	76. 2.	בָּקָם	87. 8; 108. 3.
בָּרְלַי	81. 4.	בָּרְשֵׁן	76. 11.
בָּרְזִים	95. 2; 102. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן	29. 1. a.
בָּרְזָן	95. 3; 103. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן and בָּרְעָבֶן nouns	128. R. 4.
בָּרְזָשׁ	95. 4; 108. 1. a.	בָּרְעָבֶן apocopation of	100. 5.
בָּרְזָה	101a. a. 1; 108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן article, forms of	45.
בָּרְזָהָר	81. 8.	בָּרְעָבֶן as a consonant.	16. 1.
בָּרְזָחָר	83. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן assimilated backwards...	74. 1. N. 2.
בָּרְזִין	97. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן cohortative imperative.	69. 2. b. N. 2.
בָּרְזִית	102. 8.	בָּרְעָבֶן contraction of אָהָב.	80. 7. d.
בָּרְכָה	101a. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן elided in Niph.	68. 1. a. (2).
בָּרְכָה	101a. 8; 108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן feminine ending.	107. 2; 108. 2.
בָּרְכָּלָה	87. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן for	100. 1. f.
בָּרְלָעָה	83. 11.	בָּרְעָבֶן for 'י, בָּרְעָבֶן verbs.	100. 1.
בָּרְנָה	102. 9.	בָּרְעָבֶן fragment of pronoun.	51. 1.
בָּרְנָה	101a. 4.	בָּרְעָבֶן from בָּרְעָבֶן	74. 1. N. 2.
בָּרְנוֹת, plural of בָּתָה	102. 10.	בָּרְעָבֶן Hé directive.	121. 3. a.
בָּרְעָבֶן	81. 19.	בָּרְעָבֶן Imperative 'י B verbs	90. 2. R. 2.
בָּרְעָבֶן	62. N. 1; 88. 12.	בָּרְעָבֶן in Hiph'il.	65. 2. c. (1).
בָּרְעָבֶן	76. 8.	בָּרְעָבֶן in י gutturals.	80. 1.
בָּרְאָה	99. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן in personal pronoun.	50. 3. N. 1.
בָּרְחָה	83. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן in Qal perfect.	68. 3.
בָּרְגָּרָה	81. 23.	בָּרְעָבֶן in verbs בָּרְעָבֶן.	100. 4. N.
בָּרְשָׁלָה	76. 4.	בָּרְעָבֶן initial in imperative.	69. 1. c.
בָּרְתָּה	102. 10.	בָּרְעָבֶן interrogative.	46.
, two sounds	12. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן loss of, and verbal form.	100. 5. b.
בָּרְאָלָה	81. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן naturally long ē.	30. 4.
בָּרְכָה	83. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן nouns with, prefixed.	112. 2.
בָּרְכָתָה	131. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן cohortative imperative.	72. 3.
בָּרְגָּאָה	180.	בָּרְעָבֶן of construct state.	123. 3.
בָּרְגָּלָה	76. 5.	בָּרְעָבֶן of imperfect cohortative.	72. 1. a.
בָּרְלָה	131. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן or בָּרְעָבֶן prefixed.	60.
בָּרְנָה	95. 5.	בָּרְעָבֶן peculiarities of.	42.
בָּרְנָה	76. 6.	בָּרְעָבֶן prosthetic.	41. 1. b.
בָּרְנָה	131. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן rejected.	40.
בָּרְנָה	97. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן usual sign of feminine.	123. 2. c.
בָּרְגָּלָתָה	131. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן verbs בָּרְעָבֶן with Waw cons.	73. 3. a. N. 1.
בָּרְגָּה	62. N. 1; 101. a. 5.	בָּרְעָבֶן verbs with.	82. 2. N. 3.
בָּרְגָּלָה	87. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן vowel-letter.	6. 1; 6. 4.
בָּרְגָּלָה	76. 7.	בָּרְעָבֶן weakness of.	43.
בָּרְגָּבָה	76. 8.	בָּרְעָבֶן fragment of pronoun.	51. 1.
בָּרְגָּשָׁה	81. 24.	בָּרְעָבֶן demonstrative.	50. 1.
בָּרְגָּשָׁה, assimilated	89. 2.	בָּרְעָבֶן demonstrative.	52. 2.
בָּרְגָּשָׁה, two sounds	12. 1.	בָּרְעָבֶן	108. 3.
בָּרְגָּקָה	76. 9.	בָּרְעָבֶן	50. 1. a. a.
בָּרְגָּקָה	76. 10.	בָּרְעָבֶן demonstrative	53. 3.
בָּרְגָּרָה	128.	בָּרְעָבֶן	101b. 4.
בָּרְגָּרָה	103. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן and Méthégh.	18. 5.
בָּרְגָּוָם	103. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן and vowel.	78. 2. R. 2. 3. N.
בָּרְגָּוָם	95. 6.	בָּרְעָבֶן and vowels.	42. 3. b. (1).
בָּרְגָּוָם	95. 7.	בָּרְעָבֶן view of	101b. 4.
בָּרְגָּוָם	97. 4.	בָּרְעָבֶן original article....	.45.
בָּרְגָּאָה	108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן	52. 3.
בָּרְגָּה	108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן and בָּרְעָבֶן	90. 2. R. 3.
בָּרְגָּה	108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן view of	102. 15.
בָּרְגָּה	101a. 6; 108. 3.	בָּרְעָבֶן	87. 17.

תְּ	demonstrative	53. 2.
תְּמָ	fragment of pronoun	51. 1.
תְּמַ	תְּמַ	50. 1.
תְּמַבֵּ	תְּמַבֵּ	101b. 5.
תְּמַטֵּ	תְּמַטֵּ	108. 2.
תְּמַנֵּ	demonstrative	52. 2.
תְּמַתֵּתְתִּ	תְּמַתֵּתְתִּ	50. 1, 3. e.
תְּמַנְתֵּלְ	תְּמַנְתֵּלְ	50. 1.
תְּמַנְתֵּלְ	תְּמַנְתֵּלְ	50. 3.
תְּמַנְתֵּלְ	Niph. Inf. ab.	70. 1. R. 1.
תְּמַרְ	תְּמַרְ	127. N. 3. a.
תְּמַרְןָ	תְּמַרְןָ	83. b. 3.
תְּמַרְהָ	תְּמַרְהָ	101b. 6.
תְּמַרְסָ	תְּמַרְסָ	88b. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּ	תְּמַרְתִּ	75. R. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּקְ	תְּמַרְתִּקְ	59. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	55. 1. b.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	41. 3. b.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	44. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	44. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	49.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	78.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	44. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	44. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	44. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	27. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	from תְּמַרְתִּי	74. 1. N. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	from תְּמַרְתִּי	74. 2. a.
תְּמַרְתִּי	in Hiph'il	65. 2. c. (1).
תְּמַרְתִּי	in V'Y verbs	94. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	in Qal Perf.	68. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	naturally long, where found	50. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	of verbs V'D	90. 1, 2. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	prefix and S'wa	32. 3. d.
תְּמַרְתִּי	rejected	40.
תְּמַרְתִּי	separating vowel, V'Y	94. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	separating vowel, verbs y'Y	86. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	, strengthened from תְּ	73. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	vocalization of	44. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	vowel-letter	6. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	vowel termination	66. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	weak in V'Y nouns	128. N. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	with Daghèt-forte	18. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	with 'תְּ'	49. 4. N. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	with Mappiq	16. 1. N.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	94. 2. R. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	66. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	or תְּ affixed to Denominatives	119. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	affix	119. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	feminine plural	122. 3; 123. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	52. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	83. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	52. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	vowel of	31. 2. b. (6).
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	95. 8.
תְּמַרְתִּי	declined	95. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	127. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	76. 12.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	76. 13.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	101a. 7.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	131. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	76. 14; 128.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	88b. 14.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	81. 25.
תְּמַרְתִּי	in 'y' gutturals	80. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	peculiarities of	42.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	99. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 7.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 8.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	87. 18.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 9.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 10.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	95. 10.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	129.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 11.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	99. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	101b. 7; 103. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	and Méthégh	18. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	and vowel	73. 2. R. 2, 8. N.
תְּמַרְתִּי	view of	102. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	vowels of	42. 3. b.(1).
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	103. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	begin	97. 4.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	97. 20.
תְּמַרְתִּי	pierce	87. 19.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 13.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 15.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	122. 11.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 16.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	103. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	101b. 9.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	87. 21.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	101b. 10.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 17.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	79. 18.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	128.
תְּמַרְתִּי	declined	127. 2.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	103. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	121. 1.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	103. 3.
תְּמַרְתִּי	begin	79. 19.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	88b. 5.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	88b. 6.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	101b. 11.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	88b. 7.
תְּמַרְתִּי	תְּמַרְתִּי	88b. 8.

חרפה	181. 1.	לְגַנְקָת	181. 3.
חרש	83b. 9.	לְרֹד	91. 6.
חרש	83b. 10.	לְחִל	91. 7.
חָלָג	79. 21.	חִימ	106. 3.
חָשֵׁב	79. 20.	יְטָב	93. 1.
חָתָם	79. 22.	יְטָל	93. 2. R. 1.
חָתָת	87. 22.	יְטָלָת	93. 2. R. 1.
ט, at end of word	87. 2. N.	כְּחָמָת	93. 8.
ט in Hithp. and commutation	41. 8. a.	כְּבָל	91. 9.
הָרָה	81. 5.	כְּדָבָר	92. N. 1; 94. 1B.
טוֹב	95. 11; 103. 1. b.	כְּדָבָר	91. 11.
טָרָה	90. 2. R. 1.	כְּדָבָר and הַלְּבָד	90. 2. R. 3.
טָרָת	90. 2. R. 1.	כְּדָבָר, view of	102. 14.
טָרָת, Inf. constr., verbe יְדָה	90. 2. a. (3).	לְלָבָד	93. 2.
טָכָא	99. 4.	כְּמָה	127. N. 3. a.
טָפְנִי	76. 15.	כְּמָה, declined	127. 3.
טָרְף	81. 26.	כְּמָה, explanation of	122. N. 2.
~, accented in Hiph.	68. 5. b. (2).	כְּמָה, masc. plural abs. ending	122. 4.
~, affix	68. 1. b.; 119. 4.	כְּמָה, dual ending explained	122. N. 2.
~, and commutation	41. 8. b.	כְּמָה, plural of דִּין	122. 12.
~, and ה, weakness of	44.	כְּמָה	93. 3.
~, assimilated	89. 3.	כְּמָה	66. 3.
~, construct dual and plural	123. 5.	כְּמָה	93. 4.
~, ending before suffixes	124. 3.	כְּמָה	91. 12.
~, explanation of	122. N. 2.	כְּמָה	91. 13; 108. 2. a.
~, fragment of pronoun	51. 1.	כְּמָה	91. 14.
~, masc. plural construct ending	122. 4.	עַד	91. 15.
~, naturally long c.	30. 5.	עַטְלָל, and עַטְלָל	78. 2. R. 1.
~, naturally long, where found	30. 2.	עַזְבָּן	91. 16.
~, naturally long, where found	30. 4.	עַזְבָּן	91. 17.
~, nominal suffix	74. 3. a. R. 2.	עַבְדָּה	91. 18.
~, nouns with, prefixed	112. 3.	עַזְבָּן	91. 19; 99. 5.
~, of הנֶּל nouns lost	181. 2. R. 4.	עַזְבָּן, view of	102. 7.
~, of verbs יְדָה	92. 1. 2.	עַזְבָּן	91. 20.
~, prefix	68. 1. a.	עַזְבָּן	91. 21.
~, radical in הנֶּל stems (nouns)	130. 2.	עַזְבָּן	91. 22.
~, rejected	40.	עַזְבָּן	91. 23; 108. 6.
~, separating vowel, יְיָ	94. 4. b.	עַזְבָּן	91. 24.
~, separating vowel, verbe יְיָ	86. 4.	עַזְבָּן	91. 25; 93. 5; 108. 1. d.
~, termination in numerals	138. R. 10.	עַזְבָּן	91. 26.
~, third radical, הנֶּל	100. 1, 2. 3.	עַזְבָּן	91. 27.
~, vowel-termination	68. 3.	עַזְבָּן	91. 28; 99. 6.
~, with מַפְּלִיל	16. 1. N.	עַזְבָּן, view of	102. 9.
בָּשָׂר	91. 1.	עַזְבָּן	91. 29.
בָּשָׂר	91. 2.	זְרֻדָּה	91. 30; 101a. 9.
בָּשָׂר	108. 1. c.	זְרֻדָּה, view of	102. 10.
בָּשָׂר	91. 3.	רַיִשָּׁה	91. 31.
בָּשָׂר, view of	102. 6.	שַׁבָּה	91. 32.
בָּשָׂר	92. N. 1; 91. 4.	שָׁם	103. 3.
בָּשָׂר, view of	103. 8.	שָׁן	91. 33.
בָּשָׂר	91. 5.	שָׁעָם	91. 34.
בָּשָׂר and יְהֹוָה, writing of	47. 5. R. 2.	שָׁעָם	93. 6.
בָּשָׂר and יְהֹוָה	49. 4. N. 1.	שָׁמַן	119. 5.
בָּשָׂר, from נִתְּנָה	74. 1. N. 2.	שָׁמַן, affix	94. 2. R. 2.
בָּשָׂר	90. 3. N.	שָׁמַן	
בָּשָׂר	138. 12.		

לִיְתָר.....	91. 35.	לְגֻטְרָלִים.....	83.
לִי, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	לְבַשׂ.....	70. 22.
לִי, inseparable preposition.....	47.	לְוָה.....	101a. 13.
לִי, preposition with article.....	45. 4. R. 3.	לְזִים.....	95. 14; 103. 3.
לִי, suffix and verb form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	לְחִימִים declined.....	127. 2.
לִי, two sounds.....	12. 1.	לְחִיטָם.....	81. 10.
לִי, vowel before, in pause.....	38. 1. N.	לְנִים.....	97. 5.
לִי, vowel before, with nouns.....	32. 2. d.	לְכָר.....	76. 23.
לִי, vowel changes before.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	לְמָד.....	76. 24.
לִי with pronominal suffix.....	51. 4.	לְזִין.....	108. 8.
לִכְבָּר.....	76. 16.	לְקַפֵּן, לִ, l, how treated.....	84. 2. R. 2.
לִכְבָּה.....	101a. 10.	לְקַפֵּחַ, view of.....	102. 16.
לִכְבָּס.....	76. 17.	לְקַטְּבָן.....	76. 25.
לִכְלָל.....	96. 12.	לְכִירָה affixed, nouns with.....	116. 1.
לִכְלָן.....	95. 12.	לְכִירָה part. prefix.....	71. 3.
לִכְלָן.....	81. 9.	לְכִירָה prefixed, meaning of.....	114.
לִכְלָן and comp'd conjunctions.....	136. 4. N. 1, 2.	לְכִירָה prefixed, nouns with.....	113.
לִכְלָן.....	99. 7.	לְכִירָה prefixed to denominatives.....	119. 2.
לִכְלָה.....	101a. 11.	לְקַנְּעָן.....	81. 2.
לִכְלָי.....	132. 18.	לְקַנְּעָן.....	108. 3.
לִכְלָם.....	76. 18.	לְקַדְּדָה.....	97. 4.
לִכְלָם of.....	29. 4. c. N. 2.	לְקַדְּדָה and nouns.....	114.
לִכְלָם, fragment of pronoun.....	51. 1.	לְקַדְּדָה, what?.....	54. 2.
לִכְלָם, suffix and verb-form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	לְקַדְּדָה, vowel of.....	31. 2. b. (5).
לִכְלָם, vowel before, with nouns.....	32. 2. d.	לְקַדְּדָה, קָדָר.....	81. 6.
לִכְלָם, vowel-changes before.....	74. 1. b. R. 2.	לְקַדְּדָה, קָנוֹן.....	95. 15.
לִכְלָם, suffix and verb form.....	74. 1, 2, 3.	לְקַדְּדָה, קָמָט.....	95. 16.
לִכְלָעַ.....	88. 18.	לְקַדְּדָה, קוֹל.....	95. 17; 103. 3.
לִכְלָה.....	101a. 12.	לְקַדְּדָה, מַלְאָךְ.....	95. 18.
לִכְלָם.....	81. 20.	לְקַדְּדָה, מַחְתָּה.....	95. 19.
לִכְלָם declined.....	127. 2.	לְקַדְּדָה, קָוֹת declined.....	127. 2.
לִכְלָר.....	76. 19.	לְקַדְּדָה, מַחְמָה.....	54. 2. N. 3.
לִכְלָעַ.....	88. 14.	לְקַדְּדָה, קָרְחוֹת.....	101b. 12.
לִכְלָת.....	81. 27.	לִכְלָעַ and nouns.....	114.
לִכְלָל.....	76. 20.	לִכְלָעַ, קָיִם, who?.....	54. 1.
לִכְלָבָן.....	76. 21.	לִכְלָעַ, קָרִים.....	122. N. 4; 132. 14.
לִכְלָבָן.....	130.	לִכְלָעַ, קָרִישׁ.....	97. 6.
לִכְלָבָן affixed, nouns with.....	116. 1.	לִכְלָר.....	76. 26.
לִכְלָבָן assimilated.....	89. 3.	לִכְלָר, קָלָא.....	99. 8.
לִכְלָבָן, inseparable preposition.....	47.	לִכְלָר, קָלָט.....	76. 27.
לִכְלָבָן, preposition with article.....	45. 4. R. 3.	לִכְלָר, קָלָט declined.....	76. 28.
לִכְלָבָן, preposition with pron. suffix.....	51. 3.	לִכְלָר, קָלָט, קָלָט declined.....	127. 1.
לִכְלָבָן rejected.....	40.	לִכְלָר, קָלָט, קָלָט, קָלָט, קָלָט.....	131. 1.
לִכְלָבָן.....	77. 3.	לִכְלָט.....	51. 5.
לִכְלָבָן, verb.....	98.	לִכְלָט, how written.....	48.
לִכְלָבָן, verbs, list of.....	99.	לִכְלָט, with pronominal suffix.....	51. 5.
לִכְלָבָן.....	77. 3.	לִכְלָתָה.....	131. 3.
לִי, and 'בְּ or 'י gut. verbs, list of.....	101b.	לִכְלָעַ.....	88. 15.
לִי, stem changes (nouns).....	125. 6.	לִכְלָעַ.....	108. 3.
לִי, stems (nouns).....	127. N. 2.	לִכְלָעַ.....	109. 3.
לִי, verbs and jussive.....	72. 2. a.	לִכְלָעַ, קָצָא.....	99. 9.
לִי, verbs, list of.....	101a.	לִכְלָעַ, קָרָה.....	101a. 14.
לִי, or 'לִי, called 'לִי' verbs.....	100.	לִכְלָעַ, קָשָׁר.....	88. 5.
לִי, guttural.....	77. 1.	לִכְלָעַ, קָשָׁר, קָשָׁר.....	76. 29.
לִי, guttural verb.....	82.	לִכְלָעַ, קָשָׁר, קָשָׁר, קָשָׁר.....	76. 30.

<b>בְּשָׁמֶן</b>	129.	<b>עַלְמָעָה</b>	... 85. 17.
<b>בְּ, affx</b>	119. 8.	<b>עִיר</b> declined	... 127. 1.
<b>בְּ affixed, nouns with</b>	116. 2.	<b>עַמְּדָה</b>	103. 8.
<b>בְּ, assimilated</b>	39. 1.	<b>עַמְּלָה</b>	85. 18.
<b>בְּ, assimilated in Niph.</b>	68. 1. a. (2).	<b>עַמְּגָן</b>	103. 1. e.
<b>בְּ, assimilation of</b>	84. 2.	<b>עַמְּגָב</b>	85. 19.
<b>בְּ, characteristic</b>	75. R. 2.	<b>עַמְּגָז</b>	85. 20.
<b>בְּ, demonstrative syllable</b>	31. 2. a.	<b>עַמְּגָז</b> declined	127. 1.
<b>בְּ, loss of, יְנִ verbs</b>	... 84. 1.	<b>עַמְּגָז</b>	85. 21.
<b>בְּ not assimilated</b>	39. 3. R.	<b>עַמְּגָז</b>	85. 22.
<b>בְּ of ending <i>an</i> or <i>en</i></b>	74. 2. c. (3).	<b>עַמְּגָב</b>	85. 23.
<b>בְּ, prefix</b>	68. 1. a.	<b>עַמְּתָחָה</b>	82. 2. N. 1.
<b>בְּ rejected</b>	40.	<b>עַמְּטָה</b> , how formed	... 81. 1.
<b>בְּ represented by Daghéš</b>	78. 1.	<b>עַמְּטָה</b> , Niph. Inf. abs.	70. 1. R. 1.
<b>בְּ, termination</b>	68. 4.	<b>עַמְּטָה</b>	85. 24.
<b>בְּ unassimilated</b>	84. 2. R. 1.	<b>עַמְּטָה</b>	99. 10.
<b>בְּ unassimilated in 'y gutturals</b>	84. 2. R. 1.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , view of	103. 18.
<b>בְּיָהִ</b>	72. 8. R.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	88. 25.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 1.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	103. 2. d.
<b>בְּמָרֵץ</b>	85. 2.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	85. 28.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	99. 11.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , Imperf. and lmv., vowels of	31. 8. a. (2).
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 3.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , Imperfect of	67. 3.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 4.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , peculiarities of	84. 3. R. 3.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	103. 3.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , view of	102. 17.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 5.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	85. 29.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 6.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	85. 30.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 7.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b> , exception	14. 1. (1).
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 8; 103. 2. b.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	87. 6.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	87. 8.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	76. 31.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	88. 9.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	95. 24.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 10.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	103. 3.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 1. b.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	122. 5. N. 3; 124; 180.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	74. 2. a.	<b>עַמְּתָה</b>	96. 26.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	74. 2. N. 2.	<b>סְכָבָה</b>	87. 7.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 11.	<b>סְכָבָה</b>	88. 6.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	74. 2. N. 2.	<b>סְכָבָה</b>	76. 33.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	51. 1.	<b>סְכָבָה</b>	76. 33.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	101a. 15.	<b>סְפָה</b>	101a. 16.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	103. 11.	<b>סְפָה</b>	73. 34.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 12.	<b>סְפָה</b> declined	127. 1.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	50. 1. s. h.	<b>סְפָה</b>	76. 35.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	101a. 15.	<b>y</b> in 'y gutturals	80. 1.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	103. 11.	<b>y</b> , peculiarities of	42.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 13.	<b>y</b> , pronunciation of	1. 2.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 14.	<b>N"y stems</b>	127. N. 1. c.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	51. 1.	<b>'y guttural</b>	77. 1.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	29. 1. d.	<b>'y guttural and נִ'לְלָה verbs, list of</b>	101b.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	74. 3. R. 2.	<b>'y guttural verb</b>	80.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	102. 12.	<b>'y guttural verbs, list of</b>	31.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 15.	<b>'y and 'y Segh., pecul's</b>	127. R. 1. N. 1.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	103. 3.	<b>'y and 'y stems declined</b>	127. 2.
<b>בְּמָרֵךְ</b>	85. 16; 103. 3.		

י"ג or י"ג.....	77. 3.	י"ב verbs, list of.....	85.
י"ג Segholate stem changes.....	125. 5.	פָּנָעַ.....	83. 16.
י"ג verb.....	94.	פָּרָה.....	101a. 17.
י"ג verbs and Jussive.....	72. 2. a.	פָּרָה.....	121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. 2; 132. 10.
י"ג Segholates and pure short a.....	29. 1. d.	פָּוִין.....	103. 3.
י"ג verb.....	96.	פָּזֶן.....	96. 29.
י"ג verbs, list of.....	97.	פָּזֶר.....	103. 3.
י"ג.....	77. 2.	פְּחֹדָה.....	81. 11.
י"ג Segholate stem changes.....	125. 5. b.	פְּלָאָה.....	99. 12.
י"ג stems declined.....	127. 2.	פְּלָטָה.....	76. 36.
י"ג stems, peculiarities of.....	127. R. 8. N. 3.	פְּלָלָה.....	87. 8.
י"ג verb.....	86.	פְּלָנֵי אֱלֹכִי.....	54. 2. N. 5.
י"ג verbs, list of.....	87.	וֹגֶז׿ vowel of.....	29. 4. c. N. 3.
עֲבָר.....	79. 23.	פָּנָה.....	101a. 18.
עֲבָר.....	79. 24.	פָּעָל.....	89. 2. N.; 77. 8. N. 1; 81. 21.
עֲדָה.....	95. 26.	פָּעָל declined.....	127. 1.
עֲזָם.....	129.	פָּקָד.....	62. N. 1; 76. 37.
עֲזִיף.....	95. 27.	פָּקָד.....	130.
עִיר.....	95. 28.	פָּרָד.....	81. 28.
עִיר.....	79. 25.	פָּרָה.....	101b. 17.
עִובָּד.....	79. 26.	פָּרָה.....	88. 7.
עִזָּר.....	79. 26.	פָּרִיּוֹתִי.....	127. R. 1, N. 2. a.
עִסְרָה.....	131. 2.	פָּרִיּוֹתִי declined.....	127. 2.
עִסְרָה declined.....	127. 3.	פָּרִץ.....	81. 28.
עִיר.....	132. 15.	פָּרָר.....	87. 9; 103. 3.
עִלָּה.....	101b. 18.	פָּרָשָׁה.....	81. 30.
עִמָּד.....	79. 27.	פָּשָׁט.....	76. 38.
עִמָּקָם.....	128.	פָּשָׁע.....	88. 17.
עִנָּה.....	101b. 14, 15.	אַדְקָה.....	76. 39.
עִנָּה.....	130.	אַדְקָה.....	131. 2.
עִנָּי.....	79. 28.	צָוָה.....	101a. 19.
עִרְבָּךְ.....	83b. 11.	צָמָם.....	95. 30.
עִרְבָּם, עִרְבָּים, plural of יְמִין.....	132. 15.	צָרָר.....	95. 31; 103. 3.
עִרְבָּם.....	88b. 12.	צָמָא.....	99. 13.
עִרְבָּה.....	101b. 16.	צָעַק.....	81. 22.
עִרְבָּה, view of.....	102. 18.	צָהָה.....	101a. 20; 101b. 18.
עִרְבָּר.....	133. R. 4.	צָפָן.....	76. 40.
עִרְבָּרִים.....	133. R. 5.	צָרָר.....	81. 31.
עִרְקָם.....	79. 20.	צָרָר.....	87. 10; 103. 3.
עִרְקָם.....	133. R. 4. b.	קָבָר at end of word.....	37. 2. N.
י"ב, two sounds.....	12. 1.	קָבָר.....	76. 41.
י"ב.....	77. 3.	קָרְדָּה.....	87. 11.
י"ב verb.....	88.	קָרְמָה.....	76. 42.
י"ב verbs, list of.....	89.	קָרְשָׁה.....	76. 42.
י"ב guttural.....	77. 1.	קָרְשָׁה declined.....	127. 1.
י"ב gut. and לִי verbs, list of.....	102b.	קָרְלָה.....	81. 7.
י"ב guttural verb.....	78.	קָרְמָה.....	101a. 21.
י"ב guttural verbs, list of.....	79.	קָטָל.....	71. 1. a.
י"ב.....	77. 3.	קָטָלָה.....	131. 3.
י"ב verb.....	90.	קָרְלָה.....	94. 2. N.
י"ב verbs, list of.....	91.	קָטָם.....	95. 32.
י"ב.....	77. 3.	קָטָול.....	71. 1. c.
י"ב verb.....	92.	קָטָל.....	58. 2. N. 4.
י"ב verbs, list of.....	93.	קָטָל.....	71. 1. b.
י"ב.....	77. 2.	קָטָל, how formed .....	59. 1.
י"ב verb.....	84.		

קָפֵל	שָׁבֵל	.76. 50.
how formed .....	שָׁבֵר	.76. 51.
קְטַל Imperfect stem.....	שְׂנִא	.99. 18.
קְטַל original verb-stem.....	שְׁרִי	.81. 38.
קְטַל Qal act. part.....	שְׁרִי or שְׁרִי	.58. 2.
קְטַל Qal act. part., יְ'	שְׁאָל	.81. 3.
קְטַל Qal Inf. constr.....	שְׁכָה	.101a. 25.
קָל light.....	שְׁבָע	.88. 21.
קָל.....	שְׁבָר	.76. 52.
קָנָא.....	שְׁבָת	.76. 53.
קָנָה.....	שְׁגֹן	.108. 3.
קָצֵר.....	שְׁנָה	.108. 3.
קָרָא.....	שְׁדָד	.87. 14.
קָרְבָּן.....	שְׁאָב	.95. 38.
קָרָה.....	שְׁחָה	.101a. 26; 102. 20.
קָרָעַ.....	שְׁחָתָ	.81. 17.
קָשָׁה.....	שְׁחָתָה	.81. 18.
קָשֵׁר.....	שְׁפָעָ	.76. 54.
ר, how classified.....	שְׁרִי	.97. 11.
ר in 'y' gutturals.....	שְׁתִּית	.97. 12.
ר, peculiarities of.....	שְׁבָל	.76. 55.
ר treated as guttural.....	שְׁכָם	.76. 56.
רָאָה.....	שְׁרִיה	.103. 3.
רָאָשָׁן.....	שְׁלָחָה	.83. 9.
רָאָשׁוֹן.....	שְׁלָגָן	.76. 57.
רָכֶב.....	שְׁלָלָן	.108. 3.
רָכֶב.....	שְׁנוּר	.76. 58.
רָכֶץ.....	שְׁכָחָה	.83. 10.
רָגַע.....	שְׁכִים	.122. N. 4; 122. 18.
רָגַע.....	שְׁקָמָם	.87. 15.
רָגַע.....	שְׁקָמָם	.103. 3.
שְׁפָעָ	שְׁפָעָ	.83. 22.
שְׁפָרָ	שְׁפָרָ	.76. 59.
שְׁנָה	שְׁנָה	.131. 2.
שְׁנִים	שְׁנִים	.122. R. 2.
שְׁנִים	שְׁנִים	.122. R. 4. c.
שְׁנִים declined.....	שְׁנִים	.127. 2.
שְׁפָלָן	שְׁקָה	.76. 60.
שְׁקָה	שְׁקָטָה	.101a. 27.
שְׁקָטָה	שְׁרָתָה	.70. 61.
שְׁרָתָה	שְׁרָתָה	.81. 34.
שְׁרָתָה	שְׁתָה	.101a. 28; 103. 1. f.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁנָה and suffixes.....	.74. 1. c.(3).
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁנָה assimilated.....	.99. 2; 59. 5. b.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁנָה changed to שְׁתָה.....	.59. 5. b.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה feminine affix.....	.124. 2.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה feminine construct state.....	.123. 4.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה feminines in.....	.113. 1; 121. 3. R. 1.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה in Hithpə'el and commutation.....	.41. 3. a.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה in verbs יְ'	.100. 4.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה, Inf. const. fem. end'g, vba. יְ'	.90. 2. a.(3).
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתָה older construct feminine.....	.121. 1. R. 1.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתִּית prefix.....	.66. 1. a.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתִּית prefixed, nouns with.....	.115.
שְׁעָעָ	שְׁתִּית or שְׁתִּית, Qal act. part. fem. in.....	.109. 1.

<b>לְ</b> , restored.....	74. 1. a. (1).	<b>לְ</b> .....	101a. 20.
<b>לָ</b> , sign of feminine singular.....	122. 2.	<b>לָ</b> .....	130.
<b>לַ</b> , transposed.....	41. 2; 59. 5. b.	<b>לִ</b> and <b>לֵ</b> in Qal Perfect.....	63. 4.
<b>לָ</b> , two sounds.....	12. 1.	<b>לִ</b> , 8 of.....	20. 4. c. N. 2.
<b>לְהַלֵּן</b> .....	131. 3.	<b>לִ</b> .....	84. 2. R. 3.
<b>לְ</b> from <b>לָמֶ</b> .....	74. 1. N. 2.	<b>לִמְ</b> .....	76. 62.
<b>לְ</b> restored.....	74. 1. a. (3).	<b>לִמְ</b> .....	88. 23.
<b>לְ</b> restored.....	74. 1. a. (2)	<b>לִמְ</b> .....	84. 2. R. 3.

# AN INTRODUCTORY NEW TESTAMENT GREEK METHOD,

TOGETHER WITH

*A Manual, containing Text and Vocabulary of  
Gospel of John and Lists of Words,*

*AND  
The Elements of New Testament Greek Grammar.*

BY

WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH.D.,  
*Professor in Yale University,*

AND

REVERE F. WEIDNER, D.D.,  
*Professor in Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.*

**Octavo, price, - - - \$2.50 net.**

\* \* Correspondence concerning terms for introduction and examination  
copies is solicited from instructors desiring a Text-book in New Testa-  
ment Greek.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, PUBLISHERS,

153, 155 and 157 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.



MANY who have not studied Classical Greek desire to know New Testament Greek. For these as well as for those who, having studied Classical Greek, desire to review more particularly the principles of New Testament Greek, this book is intended. By its use the student, while acquiring and mastering the principles of the Greek Language by a rapid and natural method, will be pursuing a complete and thorough study of New Testament literature; and thus not only to clergymen of all denominations — to whom it will serve as an important basis for their work — but to Bible students generally the book will be found invaluable.

For several years the inductive method of teaching languages, as exemplified in Professor Harper's Text-Books, has been employed by many of the leading Professors of Hebrew in this country. A book to embody the application of the method in New Testament Greek has long been called for, and it is believed that the present volume will meet the demand.

# HEBREW AND SEMETIC TEXT-BOOKS.

**ELEMENTS OF HEBREW.** By WILLIAM R. HARPER,  
Ph.D. Twelfth edition. Revised and Indexed. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

An Elementary Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by an Inductive Method. Comprising systematic statements of the principles of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology, according to the latest and most scientific authorities, deduced from examples quoted in the work; with a practically exhaustive discussion and classification of the Hebrew Vowel-sounds.

**INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL.**  
By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. Seventh edition. 12mo,  
\$2.00 net.

A Text-Book for Beginners in Hebrew, by an Inductive Method. Containing the Text of Genesis I.-VIII; with notes, referring to the author's "Elements of Hebrew," Exercises for Translation, Grammar Lessons covering the Principles of Orthography and Etymology, and Lists of the most frequently occurring Hebrew words.

**ELEMENTS OF HEBREW SYNTAX.** By WILLIAM  
R. HARPER, Ph.D. 8vo, \$2.00 net.

A presentation of the principles of Hebrew Syntax, by an inductive method. The method of presentation includes (1) a citation and translation of examples teaching a given principle; (2) a statement of the principle; (3) the addition of details and exceptions in smaller type; (4) a list of references (in the order of the Hebrew Bible, for further study).

**HEBREW VOCABULARIES.** By WILLIAM R. HARPER,  
Ph.D. 12mo, \$1.00 net.

**AN ARAMAIC METHOD.** By CHARLES RUFUS BROWN.

PART I. Text, Notes and Vocabulary. 12mo, \$1.75 net.

PART II. Grammar. 12mo, \$1.00 net.

Including brief statements of the principles of Aramaic Orthography, Etymology and Syntax. The method pursued is comparative and inductive. For the convenience of those using Harper's Elements of Hebrew, the arrangement has been adopted as far as possible from that work.

**AN ASSYRIAN MANUAL.** By DAVID G. LYON, Ph.D. 8vo,  
\$4.00 net.

The Manual contains a list of syllabic signs in most common use, a selection of some of the most important historical texts transliterated in English letters, some pages of Cuneiform Texts, Paradigms, Comments, and Glossary.

**AN ARABIC MANUAL.** By JOHN G. LANSING, D.D. 8vo,  
\$2.00 net.

Containing the Letters; Vowels; Signs; Accent; Pause; Syllables; The Articles; Pronouns; different classes of Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Adverbs, with a table of the most common of these; Numerals; the Verb, with its Measures, Permutations, Assimilations, Forms, Voices, States, Moods, Persons, etc.; Trilateral and Quadrilateral, Strong and Weak, Inlections by Persons, Voices and Moods, Derived Forms; The Weak Verbs and Other Verbs, with explanations, and paradigms; The Noun, Kinds, Derivation, Classification, Verbal Adjectives, Cases, Declensions, etc., with examples under all sections.

## FROM THE PRESS.

"\* \* A peculiar merit of the 'Elements' is that, although elementary, the book is not superficial but philosophical."—*The Congregationalist*, Boston.

"The whole grammar aims to lead the student not only into a practical knowledge of the language, but also into a rational explanation of its phenomena."—*New York Independent*.

"\* \* Remarkably full and precise, and appears well designed to train the learner in a sound philological method, and to lead him on gradually until he acquires a firm grasp of the principles of the language."—Prof. S. R. Driver, in *Contemporary Review*.

"\* \* So logically and self-consistently arranged that the student who goes faithfully through the lessons will, by a very natural process, come into possession of all the fundamental facts and principles of the Hebrew language. We are of opinion that for the beginner in the study of Hebrew no better text-books can be had."—*Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

"\* \* In this way the labor of acquiring the language becomes comparatively light and is always pleasant. \* \* Any one of moderate capacity can acquire from Dr. Harper's books a good working knowledge of Hebrew without a teacher. \* \* The arrangement throughout is clear, and the statement of principles concise and accurate. \* \* Will contribute much to the advancement of Hebrew learning."—*Reformed Quarterly Review*.

"The plan of the book ('Method') is admirable. In arrangement it is natural, simple and scientific. It comes nearer to being a satisfactory text-book for teaching Hebrew to beginners than probably any other that has ever been published. \* \* Every teacher must welcome this book ('Elements') as the best published aid to his teaching. There is certainly no other grammar of Hebrew so well adapted to the work of the class room as is this."—Prof. BERNARD C. TAYLOR, in *Baptist Quarterly Review*.

"\* \* The 'Method' puts the learner at once face to face with the language in concrete and connected form, and teaches him to derive its facts and principles from actual observation. \* \* The 'Notes,' 'Observations,' 'Grammar-Lessons,' etc., are distributed with great judgment and clear understanding, born of experience, of what students need. \* \* His plea for historical explanations of linguistic facts, as not only not foreign to an elementary treatment, but essential to its intelligent pursuit, is thoroughly sound, and the convenience, as well as accuracy of this course is amply illustrated in the 'Elements.'"—Prof. FRANCIS BROWN, in *Presbyterian Review*.

"\* \* Two works which seem destined to supersede all the other introductory manuals now in use in our theological seminaries. \* \* A rigidly scientific and consecutive presentation of the elements of Hebrew grammar. \* \* A unique contrivance of lessons, exercises, vocabularies and explanations, designed to introduce the learner to the grammar and to the Bible. \* \* The combination of an unprecedented amount of help to the beginner with the scientific rigor of a Bickell. Everything is made as lucid as skillful explanation can make it, but nothing is passed over superficially. \* Works which show upon every page the evidence of conscientious use of the latest authorities upon the Hebrew language, directed by a natural genius for teaching."—*Bibliotheca Sacra*.

